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BRINGING THE WORK DOWN TO

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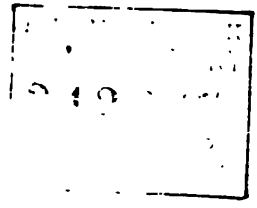

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PREFACE.

CHRONOLOGY has justly been considered a useful help to History; and a judicious abstract of the remarkable occurrences in a State, not only impresses on the memory the principal features of its history, but serves as a record to be referred to, as occasion may require, of the Political and Domestic Annals of the Country.

FACTS, which lie scattered in various, and frequently expensive books, are collected in one view, under the reigns of the different Monarchs, and are arranged in succession, forming "An Abstract and brief Chronicle of the Times."

WORKS of this description have hitherto been too diffuse or too much epitomized: the Compiler of the present work has endeavoured to steer a middle course; by rejecting trifling and unimportant matter, he has retained all such prominent events, whether Political, Literary, or Domestic, as might fairly claim observance in a work of this nature.

THOMAS SALMON, a voluminous writer of the last century, compiled a *Chronology* upon the plan of the present work, comprized in two duodecimo volumes, bringing the events down to the reign of GEO. II.; a subsequent work, published anonymously, (taking the basis of SALMON'S labours) extended it to three volumes octavo, thereby adding much to the size, but little to the value of the Original Publication, the events being only recorded to the commencement of the reign of GEO. III., although the work was published many years after that period; this work contained long and uninteresting details of coronations, funeral processions, and prolix narratives

of events, some of little, and others of no political importance; it has been the study of the present Compiler to omit the unimportant, and condense the material facts, by which means he has been enabled to compress all that, in his opinion, was worth preserving of the 3 vols. in the first Volume of this Work.

THE long and eventful reign of his late Majesty, GEO. III., remained to be analyzed, and the whole of the second Volume comprises that interesting period of English History.

THE Compiler has, in addition to a narration of facts, interspersed under the various reigns, a Chronological Series of cotemporary Sovereigns, Statesmen, Law and Municipal officers, and numerous Statistical Tables; thereby, he trusts, not only rendering the Work an amusing, but a useful Compendium of Historical data.

As the Work professes only to comprise the Chronology of Great Britain, and its Dependencies, foreign affairs are only incidentally noticed, except, when politically connected with the interests of the United Kingdom, of this the French Revolution is a striking example, which, at first confined to its own territory, subsequently involved the safety, not only of this Country, but of the whole civilized World.

IT would be impossible to aver, with truth, that in a Work, for which so many authorities have been examined, that no inaccuracies will be found, but the Compiler hopes that they are few in number, and not of much importance, it having been his principal care, in doubtful cases, to consult every authentic source of information.

A New Edition of the Work being required, the Compiler has availed himself of the opportunity to continue the events, &c. to the close of the year 1827.

THE

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORIAN.

GOVERNMENT OF THE ROMANS.

ANNO ANTE CHRISTI, 55.

JULIUS CÆSAR first invaded Britain with two legions on the 20th of August; he landed at Dover, and the first battle was fought at Deal.

He had sent before him Comius, king of the Attrebatii, to invite the Britons to enter into an alliance, but they imprisoned him and refused any negotiation. The Britons being defeated released Comius and sued for peace, which was granted on their giving hostages for their fidelity, and Cæsar reimbarked his troops on the 20th of September.

Britain was at this time divided into several petty kingdoms, which were now united under Cassivelaunus.

54. Cæsar made a second descent with a fleet of 600 vessels and twenty-eight gallies, in which he embarked five legions and 2000 horse; he landed without opposition, and advanced to Stour, near Canterbury, where he defeated the Britons, May 20th; he passed the Thames at Cowey Stakes, and penetrated as far as Verulam (St. Albans). Cæsar imposed a tribute of £3000 on the Britons, and Cassivelaunus and the princes of south Britain having submitted, and given hostages, the Romans returned to the continent, 26th September.

23. The first coin made in Britain in the reign of Cunobeline.

ANN. DOM. 9.

The river Humber overflowed its banks and laid the adjacent country several miles under water.

46. Claudius, the Roman emperor, sent Plautius into Britain with an army, who attacked and defeated Caractacus in three successive battles, and the emperor following him in person, the next year subdued the greater part of the island, by which he acquired the title of Britannicus.

48. Christianity first introduced into Britain; it is said that the wife of Plautius and a British lady, Claudia Ruffina, were Christians.

50. London was fortified by the Romans, when it was founded seems lost in obscurity.

51. Ostorius Scapula, a Roman general, was sent to Britain in the room of Plautius; he defeated Caractacus king of the Silures (South Wales) and the Ordovices (North Wales), in several battles. Caractacus flying for protection to Cartismandua, queen of the Brigantes (Yorkshire), was delivered up by her to the Romans, but Claudius, in consequence of intrepid behaviour, restored him to liberty.

52. Ostorius routed the Britons, and fixed a camp between Littleborough and Doncaster, near Hatfield Forest, the remains of which are still visible.

53. Ostorius died in Britain, and Claudius sent Aulus Didius in his room, who, the same year, was removed, and Verulanius (54) succeeded him, who dying (58), Suetonius Paulinus took the command.

60. The Christian religion is said to have been first publicly preached in Britain.

61. Prasutagus, king of the Iceni, in order to procure the emperor Nero's pro-

tection of his family, made Nero co-heir to his estates with his daughters; but the emperor, on the death of Prasutagus, seized the whole, whipped Boadicea his widow, and violated his daughters. Whereupon Boadicea incited the Britons to revenge her wrongs, and assembling 250,000 men, attacked the Romans in London, Camelodunum, Verulam, and other places, and destroyed upwards of 70,000 Romans, without regard to age or sex; but Suetonius Paulinus the Roman general, returning from the conquest of Mona (Anglesey) engaged the Britons commanded by Boadicea, and totally defeated them, killing 80,000. Boadicea, to avoid being taken prisoner, poisoned herself.

69. Julius Frontinus, governor of Britain, subdued the Silures.

78. Julius Agricola succeeded Frontinus; he reduced South Britain (83) into the form of a Roman province, introducing the laws, customs, &c. of the Romans, he also defeated Galgacus in North Britain.

84. Agricola built a chain of castles from the Clyde to the Forth. He afterwards subdued the Orkney Islands, and reduced the Caledonians. At this time Britain first discovered to be an island.

88 The Caledonians made an irruption into Britain, destroyed part of the chain of castles, and retreated with great booty.

93. Josephus the Jewish historian died, aged 56.

99. Julius Severus appointed governor of Britain.

104. The Emperor Adrian landed in Britain, and (121) built a wall of earth from Carlisle to the river Tyne containing eighty miles in length, as a defence against the Caledonians.

117. St. John the Evangelist died, aged 93. Also Tacitus the Roman historian. Martial the poet died, aged 75.

119. Plutarch died.

134. Lollius Urbicus, lieutenant to Antoninus Pius, built another wall beyond the former from Edinburgh to Dunbritton Frith.

161. Epictetus the stoic philosopher and Ptolemy the astronomer died.

162. The Caledonians renew their inroads, but are repulsed by Ulpius Marcellus.

180. England had the honour of having Lucius the first Christian king.

The bishopric of Landaff founded by Dubritius the first bishop.

Pertinax made governor in Britain, upon whose dismissal, in 190, Clodius Albinus is made governor.

193. Galen the physician died.

205. A dreadful earthquake in Wales.

207. Fifty thousand of Severus's troops died of a pestilence. He kept his court at York.

208. The Emperor Severus came into Britain, repulsed the Caledonians, and built a wall of stone where the Emperor Adrian's wall of earth stood; he was killed at York.

211. Severus dying at York, his brother Caracalla was chosen, who ordered his brother Geta and others to be put to death.

212. Scotland received the Christian faith. Gold and silver coin was first introduced there.

217. Caracalla died, and the Britons revolted.

220. Asclepiadotus, duke of Cornwall, chosen king of Britain.

A great frost in England which continued five months.

238. The sixth persecution of the Christians by Maximus.

250. Another great frost, when the Thames was frozen nine weeks.

253. The seventh persecution by Trajan.

255. The eighth persecution by Valerians

259. Asclepiadotus slain in battle with the duke of Colchester.

270. Constantine, afterwards the Great, born at York. He was grandson to Coil, a chief of the Cumbrians.

272. The ninth persecution by Valerius Aurelianus.

273. Longinus the astronomer died.

276. Wines first made in Britain.

282. Victorinus arrived in Britain and suppressed a revolt.

283. The tenth persecution by Diocletian and Maximianus, when the Christians of Britain endured a severe persecution; and St. Alban, said to have been the first martyr in Britain, was beheaded at Holmehurst, now St. Albans.

284. Carausius arrived, and proclaimed emperor in Britain, and is said to be the first who bestowed Scotland on the Picts, as a recompense for their assistance. Till this period the Picts are not mentioned in history.

293. Carausius assassinated by Alectus, who then assumed the purple.

Constantius arrived with a fleet and landed in the isle of Wight, and is received by the Britons as their deliverer.

294. Constantius repulsed the Scots. He married Helena, daughter of Coilus, duke of Colchester, by whom he had Constantine the Great; she first walled the city of London.

306. Constantius died at York, and was succeeded by his son Constantine, who, with the assistance of British forces, defeated Maxentius who had assumed the purple at Rome; he embraced the Christian religion, and was unanimously saluted by the name of Constantine the Great.

310. He divided Britain into four governments, viz. Britannia Prima, comprehending the country between the river Thames and the sea; Britannia Secunda, consisting of all that lay west of the Severn to the Irish sea; Flavia Cæsariensis, comprehending Cornwall, Devonshire, Somersetshire, and part of Wilts and Gloucestershire; and the fourth division was named Maxima Cæsariensis, including the northern counties of England, with Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Lincolnshire.

314. Three British bishops deputed, go to the council of Arles in France.

336. Arius the heretic died.

337. May 22, Constantine died, and was buried at Constantinople.

338. Constantinus succeeded to that division of the empire which included Britain; but by invading the territory of his brother Constans he was slain, and the victor inherited Britain, and arrived here to repel the still turbulent Picts.

340. The vices of Constans subjected him to the contempt of his subjects, and he was deprived of his crown and life by Magnentius, a Gaul of British extraction, who assumed the regal dignity; but the friends of Constantius, the youngest son of Constantine the Great, prevailing against him, after a struggle of three years, the usurper put an end to his own life at Lyons (344), and the whole province of Britain acknowledged the authority of the victor.

346. Constantius erected a court of confiscation in Britain, under the direction of Paulus, a Spanish notary, who prosecuted with rigour the adherents of Magnentius, on whom he committed the greatest outrages.

347. The garrisons in Germany are supplied with corn from Britain, so very fertile was this island.

360. Julian, afterwards named the Apostate, sent a vicar to Britain to repel the Picts. The Scots now began to appear and constitute a kingdom.

364. Britain is harassed by the Picts, Scots, and Saxons.

365. The Britons rebelled against the Romans, in conjunction with the Picts.

366. Theodosius, a Roman general, landed at Sandwich in Kent, routed the invaders, and made a triumphal entry into London.

367. St. Hilary died.

370. Maximus, governor in Britain, repaired the walls of Severus and Agricola, and erected a separate province called Valentia, situate between the two boundaries.

371. St. Athanasius died.

382. Maximus, the Roman general in Britain, declared himself emperor, and carried over all the youth of Britain into France, as well as the Roman forces, whereby Britain was exposed to the excursions of the Scots and Picts.

385. Theodosius defeated and killed Maximus. In this contest the flower of the British youth fell in battle. Chrysanthius made vicar in Britain, who subdued the northern enemies.

392. Ausonius the poet died.

393. Theodosius died, and his son Honorius governed the western division of the empire, who sent Victorius as vicar into Britain; he carried his authority so far as to interpose in the election of a chief. Encouraged by the example of the Celts, and other nations, who were daily falling off from their obedience to the Roman empire, the northern Britons joined the Picts, and determined to expel the Romans the island. In this the inhabitants of the south refused to concur, and even implored the assistance of Rome against the Picts, which induced these northerns to treat them as common enemies, and lay waste their flourishing provinces.

396. Two legions were sent to the relief of the south Britons by Honorius the emperor.

408. St. Chrysostom died.

410. More troops sent under a Roman general.

420. St. Jerome died.

426. Assistance was again sent from Rome to Britain.

427. And the year following was the last assistance the Romans afforded the Britons.

428. The emperor Honorius abandoned Britain, and discharged the Britons from their allegiance. This was 460 years after the first attempt of Julius Cæsar against this island.

444. St. Cyril died.

447. When the Romans abandoned South Britain, the natives elected a king, whom they soon after dethroned. They proceeded to elect others, who were successively dethroned, or murdered; till they fixed at length upon Vortigern, a prince of the Dunmonii (inhabitants of Devon and

Cornwall) who was elected sole monarch of South Britain: this prince, with the consent of his subjects, invited over the Saxons (who inhabited the north-west of Germany) to defend them against the ravages and devastations of the Picts and Scots, who had invaded and harrassed South Britain in a terrible manner, ever since the departure of the Romans.

449. The first embarkation of Saxons arrived at Ebbasfleet, in the isle of Thanet, in three gallies, being commanded by Hengist and Horsa, two brothers; king Vortigern agreed to take them into his pay; they stipulated to defend his country against the Picts and Scots, and accordingly advanced against them, met them near Stamford in Lincolnshire, where they were repulsed, and compelled to retire further northward.

450. The Saxons sent for further reinforcements, which arrived in sixteen large ships, consisting of Saxons, Jutes (Danes) and Angles (of Sleswick), and with them came Rowena, the beautiful niece of Hengist, whom Vortigern married, and made her father king of Kent.

451. The Saxons having driven the Picts and Scots into the north part of the island, introduced still greater numbers of their countrymen.

452. Hengist sent for a further supply; with whom arrived Octa his brother, who brought with him his son Ebusa.

454. Vortigern, compelled by his subjects to admit his son Vortimer partner in the throne, was deprived of all authority.

The Britons endeavoured to rid the kingdom of the Saxons; but were resisted by them, when a war commenced, which terminated in favour of the latter.

455. The first battle was fought at Aylesford in Kent, when the Saxons were commanded by Hengist and Horsa, and the Britons by Vortimer. Here Horsa was slain and buried near the spot which is now called Horsted; and Hengist with his own hand slew Catigern the brother of Vortimer, who was buried near Aylesford; and, notwithstanding the Saxons had not the advantage of the day, immediately after the battle Hengist first took upon him the title of king of Kent.

457. Two years after, another battle was fought near Crayford in Kent, where Vortimer was entirely defeated, with the loss of more than 4000 men and his best officers.

Vortimer shut himself up in London, not being able to keep the field; and Hengist, to terrify the Britons, ravaged the country in a merciless manner: they that were most exposed to the fury of the Saxons left their habitations and fled to the woods for shelter.

458. The Britons desired assistance of the kings of Armorica, when Ambrosius was sent with 10000 men, but through jealousy prevented from being joined by the Britons, who became a prey to their intestine broils, instead of uniting against the common enemy.

Numbers of the Britons retired into Wales, and some went to Holland, and landed near Leyden.

Thus the unhappy Britons, for seven or eight years, suffered all the calamities of a civil war, till, by agreement, a division of the kingdom put an end to their animosities.

460. The war was again renewed against their common enemy the Saxons, and in the first engagement Hengist lost Wipped his general, at Ipswich in Suffolk.

467. It was in this war the famous Arthur, at fourteen years of age, first made his appearance. He was king of Cornwall and Devon.

473. A battle was lost by the Britons, which enabled the Saxons to enlarge their dominions.

475. Vortimer died by poison, given by his mother-in-law Rowena, at the instigation of Hengist, and was buried at Lincoln.

476. Hengist entertained Vortigern and 300 of his principal noblemen, whom he murdered on May 1, and in memory of it Ambrosius erected Stone-henge in Wiltshire.

Ambrosius assumed the purple in Britain, after the manner of the Romans.

477. Hengist's treachery and murder of the British nobles rendered him hated, and his country became depopulated, by the inhabitants retiring to other parts; which induced him to send to Germany for Ella, who landed at Whitering in Sussex, but not without opposition.

With him arrived his sons, the youngest of whom was Cissa. He had continual wars with the Britons, the particulars whereof are unknown, except that they settled on the sea-coast, and were called the South Saxons, and their country Sussex. Those that were settled on the east coast were called East Saxons, and their country Essex. The country between Essex and Sussex was termed Middlesex, but Kent retained its ancient name.

485. The Britons took arms against Vortigern, pursued him into Wales, where they besieged him in a castle which took

fire, and he perished in the flames, after a troublesome reign of thirty years.

487. Ambrosius renewed the war against the Saxons, and obtained a signal victory over Ella and his two eldest sons.

488. Hengist died, aged sixty-nine, having been in Britain thirty-nine years, and on the throne of Kent thirty-three.

490. Ireland was called, from the number of religious establishments and learned men, "the Isle of Saints."

491. St. Patrick died.

Prince Arthur defeated the Northumbrian Saxons.

Ella having taken a strong place, where now Pevensey is, in Sussex, assumed the title of King of the South Saxons, and was elected the monarch or general, in the room of Hengist.

494. Arthur again defeated the Northumbrian Saxons, on the river Dugles, near Wigan in Lancashire.

495. Cerdic, a Saxon general, arrived in Britain, from whom descended the kings of England, in the male line, to Edward the Confessor, and in the female line, to his present majesty.

The same year Arthur besieged York, but was obliged to raise the siege, as Cerdic's landing had brought fresh troops.

497. Arthur defeated the revolted subjects of Ambrosius, and drove their leader into Wales, where he procured the possession of Brecknock and Radnorshire, which he erected into a kingdom.

501. Porta, another Saxon, landed at the place now called Portsmouth, with more Saxons, who became so very numerous, that Arthur quitted the field and retired to London.

504. The valiant Arthur again took the field at the head of 15000 men, and defeated the Saxons under Cerdic near Boston, and soon after a second time, near Gainsford.

508. The Britons were defeated at Chardford in Hampshire, 5000 men were slain, and Ambrosius died in a very advanced age.

Arthur succeeded Ambrosius in the government, and his name was terrible to the Saxons: he was crowned at Caerleon, and defeated the Northumbrians on the borders of the river Ribroit, which runs through Lancashire, being his tenth victory over the Saxons; and soon after again defeated another army of theirs at Cadbury in Somersetshire.

511. The battle of Baden-Hill, near Bath, where a most complete victory was gained by Arthur, wherein two of the Saxon chiefs were slain, and Cerdic was obliged to retire to an inaccessible post. Here Arthur slew 400 with his own hand.

512. The Picts made a descent in the north in favour of the Saxons; Arthur defeated them, and ravaged their country.

The same year died Gueniver, the wife of Arthur, and she was buried in the county of Angus in Scotland.

Arthur retired to York to regulate the affairs of the church, and about this time he is said to have begun his reign.

513. Cerdic received a supply of troops, which landed at Calshot in Hampshire, from Germany, to reinforce his army, after his defeat at Baden-Hill; took the field again, and committed great devastations.

519. Cerdic defeated the Britons, which made them despair of extirpating the Saxons.

520. The bishopric of St. David's founded by Arthur, and Dubritius was the first bishop.

521. Cerdic founded the West Saxon kingdom, and was crowned at Winchester, twenty-three years after his arrival in Britain.

527. Erchenwin began to assume the title of king of the East Saxons.

About the same time multitudes of Angles landed on the eastern coast of Britain, where without difficulty they settled, and founded a fifth kingdom under the name of East Angles.

Arthur was in the north when they landed, and Cerdic gave him battle and defeated him at Cherdsey in Buckinghamshire.

528. Arthur made a treaty with Cerdic and assumed the title of emperor.

530. Cerdic subdued the Isle of Wight and cruelly destroyed the inhabitants.

531. Modred, Arthur's nephew, debauched the queen in private, and married her publicly; surrendered a great part of Arthur's dominions to Cerdic, and was crowned king of the remainder at London.

532. Cerdic invited over more Saxons.

533. Cerdic gave the isle of Wight to his nephew.

533. Arthur returned from Armorica and discovering Modred's villany, raised forces, and after several defeats in favour of Arthur, a decisive one was fought in 542, near Camelford, wherein both fell, and with Arthur all the hopes of the Britons. Arthur was buried at Glastonbury, aged ninety years, seventy-six of which were spent in continual exercise of arms. He was born at Tindagel in Cornwall.

547. Ida, an Angle, landed at Flamborough, and became the first king of Northumberland.

552. The Britons made a weak effort against the Saxons without success.

560. The bishopric of St. Asaph founded

by Kentiger, a Scot. Himself the first bishop.

570. Gildas the British historian died.

571. Uffa assumed the title of King of the East Angles.

572. Ceaulin obliged the kings of Kent, Essex, and Sussex to submit to him as their superior. He then attacked the Britons, but death seized him in the midst of his victories.

584. Crida, a Saxon chief, arrived in Britain with a large fleet, and made great conquests, which obliged the Britons to retire entirely into Cambria, and Crida founded the kingdom of Mercia, which was the last of the seven Saxon kingdoms, called the Heptarchy.

585. The Saxons change the name of Cambria into Wales.

About the same time the Anglo Saxons unanimously agreed to call the seven kingdoms in general by the name of England, that is the country of the Angles.

SAXON HEPTARCHY.

455. THE first of the seven kingdoms erected by the Saxons, was Kent, of which Hengist was the first monarch, and contained the county of Kent; its kings were,

1 Hengist began	455	10 Edrick began	685
2 Eske	488	11 Withdred	686
3 Octa	512	12 Eadbert	695
4 Ymrick	534	13 Edelbert	725
5 Ethelbert	568	14 Alrick	760
6 Eabald	617	15 Edbert Pren	794
7 Ercombert	640	16 Cuthred	798
8 Egbert	664	17 Baldred	805
9 Lothaire	673		

This kingdom began 455, ended 823, having continued 368 years. Its first Christian king was Ethelbert.

477. The second kingdom they erected was that of the South Saxons, whereof Ella was the first king, and contained the counties of Sussex and Surry. Its kings were,

1 Ella began	491	4 Berthum began	689
2 Cissa	514	5 Authum	722
3 Ethelwolf	634		

This kingdom began 491, ended 754, having continued 263 years. Its first Christian king was Ethelwolf.

521. The third kingdom was that of the West Saxons, whereof Cerdic was the first king, reigned twenty-three years: it contained the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, and Berks. Its kings were,

1 Cerdic began	519	7 Kenwald began	643
2 Kenric	534	8 Lexburga	672
3 Ceaulin	560	9 Eskwyn	674
4 Ceolric	594	10 Kentwin	676
5 Ceolulph	598	11 Ceadwald	686
6 Cinigisil / Cuichelme	611 / 614	12 Ina	688
13 Ethelard began	727	16 Kenwolfe began	754
14 Cuthred	740	17 Brithrick	784
15 Sigebert	754	18 Egbert	800

This kingdom began 519, ended 800, having continued 281 years. Its first Christian king was Cinigisil.

527. The fourth kingdom was that of the East Saxons, of whom Erchewin was the first king. It contained Middlesex, Essex, and part of Hertfordshire. Its kings were,

1 Erchenwin began	527	7 Swithelme began	655
2 Sledda	587	8 Sighere	670
3 Sebert	604	9 Sebba	683
4 Sexred / Seward / Sigebert	616	10 Sigherd and 11 Seofred	694
5 Sigebert	623	12 Offa	705
6 Sigebert the good	653	13 Seolred	707
		14 Swithred	746

This kingdom began 527, ended 746, having continued 219 years. Its first Christian king was Sebert.

547. The fifth kingdom was that of Northumberland: it contained Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland and Northumberland. Its kings were,

1 Ella or Ida began	547	10 Oswald began	633
2 Adda	559	11 Oswy	643
3 Glappa	566	12 Egfrid	670
4 Theodwald	572	13 Alped	685
5 Frethulfe	573	14 Osred I.	705
6 Theodrick	579	15 Kenred	716
7 Ethelrick	586	16 Oswick	718
8 Ethelfrid	593	17 Ceolulph	730
9 Edwin	624	18 Egbert	737

19 Oswulph began	758	25 Ethelred restored	790
20 Edilwald	759	26 Osbald began	796
21 Ailred	765	27 Ardulph	797
22 Ethelred	774	28 Alfwald II.	807
23 Alfwald I.	779	29 Andred	810
24 Osred II.	789		

This kingdom began 547, ended 810, having continued 263 years. Its first Christian king was Edwin.

571. The sixth kingdom was that of the East Angles. It contained the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, part of Cambridge, and the isle of Ely. Its kings were

1 Uffa began	571	8 Ethelric began	654
2 Titullus	578	9 Ethwald	655
3 Redwald	599	10 Aldwolfe	664
4 Erpenwald	624	11 Alfwald	679
5 Sigebert	633	12 Beorna	749
6 Egrick	644	13 Ethelred	790
7 Annas	644	14 Ethelbert	792

This kingdom began 571, ended 792, having continued 221 years. Its first Christian king was Redwald.

584. The seventh was the kingdom of Mercia. It contained the counties of Huntingdon, Rutland, Lincoln, Northampton, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Oxford, Chester, Salop, Gloucester, Worcester, Stafford, Warwick, Buckingham, Bedford, and Hertford. Its kings were

1 Crida began	584	11 Offa began	757
2 Whibba	597	12 Egfrid	796
3 Cheorlus	616	13 Kenwolfe	796
4 Penda	625	14 Kenelme	819
5 Peada	653	15 Ceolulph	819
6 Wolfhere	659	16 Bernulfe	821
7 Ethelred	675	17 Ludecan	823
8 Kenred	704	18 Whitlafe	825
9 Ceolred	709	19 Bertwolfe	826
10 Ethelbald	716	20 Burdred	828

This kingdom began 584, ended 828, having continued 244 years. Its first Christian king was Peada.

The Saxons, though they were divided into seven kingdoms, were for the most part subject to one only, who, by way of distinction, was styled the King of the English nation; those who were more powerful than the rest, giving law unto the others, in their several turns.

HENGIST, first monarch of Britain, landed in the isle of Thanet, 449; and after having surprised Vortigern, and put to death a great number of the Britons, took possession of the best part of his dominions, and laid the foundation of the monarchy. He bore in his standard the white horse blazoned, in the same manner as borne by the dukes of Brunswick. He was born at Angria in Westphalia, and left behind him two sons and a daughter, having reigned thirty-three years, died in 488, and was succeeded by

ELLA, the second monarch, landed at Shoreham in Sussex in 477. He continued in Britain five years harrassing the natives, before he assumed the title of King of the South Saxons in 491; he governed for six years before the death of Hengist, after whom he succeeded as the second monarch. He had three sons, the eldest died before their father, and the youngest succeeded him in the kingdom of the South Saxons, Ella died 499, and was succeeded by

CERDIC, the third monarch, who arrived in Britain and overcame the British sovereign, Arthur, near the spot now called Chard, in Hampshire, in the seventh year of the reign of Ella's monarchy, and in 519 began the kingdom of the West Saxons, where he reigned thirteen years, when he assumed the monarchy, which he continued the space of twenty-one years, and dying in 534, left two sons.

KENRIC, second king of the West Saxons, fourth monarch, the eldest son of Cerdic, and immediately after the death of his father, succeeded in his whole dominions. He twice defeated the Britons in the thirty-second year of his age. He reigned twenty-six years, and died 560. He left three sons, the eldest was

CEAULIN, the third king of the West Saxons, and fifth monarch, succeeded his father in both his dignities, and enlarged his kingdom of the West Saxons; but treating his subjects with contempt, he was by them compelled to abdicate his throne in the thirty-third year of his reign, and died in banishment in 593. He had two sons, the youngest of whom survived him.

ETHELBERT, fifth king of Kent, and sixth monarch of Britain, began to reign 593. St. Augustine first arrived in his dominions, in 596, with his followers were entertained by the king at Canterbury, where they settled, and to whose doctrine Ethelbert became a convert, and gave Canterbury to the use of the Augustines. He also procured from Ethelbert the gift of an idol temple without the walls of the city, as a burial place for himself and successors, which he afterwards converted into a monastery. This king was the first that caused the laws of the land to be collected and translated into Saxon. He died February 24th, 617, the twenty-first of his Christianity, the twenty-third of his monarchy, and the fifty-sixth of his reign over Kent, and was buried at Canterbury. His first wife was the dauzhter of Chilperic, king of France, by whom he had three children, a son and two daughters. He

had a second wife, whose name is not transmitted to us.

REDWALD, third king of the East Angles, became the seventh monarch of Britain about 616; and in the twenty-fourth year of his reign over the East Angles; who in the second year of his reign had established Edwin on the throne of Northumberland. He died in 624, in the eighth year of his monarchy, and the thirty-first of his reign over the East Angles. He had two sons, the eldest died before his father, and the youngest succeeded him in the throne of the East Angles.

EDWIN the Great, king of Northumberland, succeeded Redwald as the eighth monarch of Britain, in the year 624; he was the first Christian and the ninth king of Northumberland. He received baptism the 12th of April, 627, in the eleventh year of his reign. He lost his life in a battle, October 4th, 633, the sixth of his Christianity, the ninth of his monarchy, and the forty-seventh year of his age. His body was buried at Whitby, in Yorkshire. He had two sons by his first wife, by his second he had two sons and two daughters.

OSWALD, the tenth king of Northumberland, and the ninth monarch of Britain, in 634.. He was slain at Maserfield in Shropshire, August 1, 642, in the ninth year of his monarchy, and the thirty-eighth of his age. He married Kineburg, daughter of Cinigisil, the first Christian king of the West Saxons, by whom he had a son named Ethelwald.

OSWY, the eleventh king of Northumberland, became the tenth monarch of Britain in 648, on October 13th. He totally defeated Penda the Mercian, and Ethelred king of the East Angles, on November 6th 655, and reigned in great glory for thirty-three years. He it was that decided the long controversy for the celebration of Easter. He died 15th February, 670. His wife was the daughter of Edwin of Northumberland, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

WOLFHERE, sixth king of the Mercians, became eleventh monarch of Britain in 671; he began to reign in Mercia in 659, and reigned over them seventeen years, and was monarch of Britain four. He died in 675, and was buried at Peterborough. He married the daughter of Ercombert of Kent, by whom he had three sons and a daughter.

ETHELRED, the seventh king of Mercia, and the twelfth monarch of Britain, succeeded his brother Wolfhere in both dignities in 675. In the beginning of his reign he desolated great part of Kent, and in 677 destroyed Rochester, and many religious foundations; to atone for which he became a monk in 705, and died abbot of Bradney, in the thirtieth year of his reign, and of Christ 716. He married the daughter of Osway of Northumberland, by whom he had a son who outlived his father but did not succeed him in his honours.

KENRED, his nephew, the eighth king of Mercia, and thirteenth monarch, succeeded his uncle in his dominions in 705, and reigned in peace for four years, and then following his uncle's example, became a monk. In his reign pope Constantine ordained the adoration of images to commemorate saints. He was succeeded by

CEOLRED, son of Ethelred, ninth king of the Mercians, and the fourteenth monarch, in 709. He was killed in battle with Ina, king of the West Saxons, after a reign of seven years, 716. He died without children, and was buried at Litchfield.

ETHELBALD I. tenth king of the Mercians, became fifteenth monarch of Britain in 716. The beginning of his reign was debauched, but he reformed on being admonished by Cuthbert, archbishop of Canterbury, and by way of an atonement built Croyland-Abbey in Lincolnshire. In the thirtieth year of his reign it was enacted that the Scriptures should be read in monasteries, and the Lord's prayer and creed taught in the Saxon tongue. In the fortieth year of his reign he was slain by his own subjects, when he was leading his troops against Cuthred the West Saxon, at Secondine, three miles from Tamworth in Warwickshire, and was buried at Repton in Derbyshire in 757, leaving neither wife nor child.

OFFA, the eleventh king of the Mercians, and sixteenth monarch. He was born lame, deaf, and blind, which continued till he arrived to manhood, when the Mercian nobles received him for their king. He took up arms against Kent, slew their king at Otteford, and conquered that kingdom. He made great havock beyond the Humber, whence returning triumphant, he went against the West Saxons. He caused a great trench to be dug, from Bristol to Basingwerk in Flintshire, as the boundary of the Britons who harboured in Wales, in 774; which they endeavoured to destroy, but were repulsed with great loss. The ledger-book of St. Alban's says, Offa first ordained the sounding of trumpets before the kings of England, to denote his appearance, and require respect. He repulsed the Danes. He admitted his son Egfryd a partner in his sovereignty, and out of devotion paid a visit to Rome, where he made his kingdom subject to a tribute, then

called Peter-pence, and procured the canonization of St. Alban. At his return he built St. Alban's monastery, opposite Verulam, in Hertfordshire, 793. He died at Offley, June 29th, 794, in the thirty-ninth year of his reign, and was buried at Bedford, in a chapel since swallowed up by the river Ouse. He had issue by his queen, one son and three daughters.

EGFRYD, the twelfth king of the Mercians, and seventeenth monarch of Britain, succeeded his father in both dignities, on the 13th of July, 794; died the 17th of December following, and was buried in the abbey church of St. Alban's, leaving neither wife or child.

RENWOLFE thirteenth king of the Mercians, and eighteenth monarch, succeeded Egfryd in 795. He was an example of piety, and impartially administered justice; he was temperate, humble, courteous, without ostentation; in peace studious to enrich his subjects, and in war firm and determined. He conquered Kent, gave that kingdom to Cuthred, and kept their king Pren, captive in Mercia. He built Winchcomb monastery in Gloucestershire, where he led Pren to the altar, and released him without ransom or even intreaty. He died in 819, in the twenty-second year of his reign, and was buried at Winchcomb. He left one son and two daughters.

EGBERT, the seventeenth king of the West Saxons, and nineteenth but first sole monarch of the English. He began his reign over the West Saxons in 800. The Cornish and Welsh associated against him, which provoked him to enact a law, commanding no Briton to presume to pass Offa's ditch, and immediate death to his enemies that durst set foot upon English ground. He took Chester, and caused their broken image of Cadwallo to be thrown down from the western gate of London. He conquered Mercia, and laid the foundation of the sole monarchy. His success was so great, in a war undertaken in 809, that in one campaign he reduced all Cornwall to his obedience. He changed the name of Britain to that of England.

ETHELFRED, king of Northumberland, massacred 1250 monks of the monastery of Bangor, and demolished the monastery.

596. The first Christian burial place and the first Christian monastery founded in Britain.

598. Austin is consecrated the first archbishop of Canterbury, by Eutherius archbishop of Arles in France.

602. Austin endeavours to persuade the British bishops to submit to him in the observation of Easter, and to accept him for their bishop, which they refused.

604. St. Paul's in London founded by Ethelbert.

Mahomet first promulgated his doctrines.

The bishoprick of London founded by Ethelbert king of Kent. St. Miletus the first bishop.

The bishoprick of Bath and Wells founded by Ina king of the West Saxons. Adelmus the first bishop.

The bishoprick of Rochester founded by Ethelbert king of Kent. Justus the first bishop.

Austin archbishop of Canterbury died, and was succeeded, as archbishop of Canterbury, by Laurentius.

606. The court of chancery said to be first instituted, according to Selden. Augemundus the first chancellor.

611. St. Peter's church and abbey of Westminster founded by Sebert king of the East Saxons.

The archbishoprick of York founded by Edwin king of the Northumbrians. St. Paulinus the first archbishop.

630. The first nunnery was founded in Britain at Folkstone in Kent.

635. York being made an archbishop's see, Honorius the pope sent a pall to Paulinus the archbishop; as he did another pall, at the same time, to Honorius archbishop of Canterbury; and sent also decretal letters, wherein he directed, that if either the archbishop of Canterbury or York should die, the survivor might ordain and consecrate another without applying to Rome.

637. Soon after Cinigisil, king of the West Saxons, with his people, and the rest of the Saxon kings, received the Christian faith. During the Saxon heptarchy, not less than thirty English Saxon kings and queens resigned their crowns to enjoy a religious solitude.

640. Ercombert, king of Kent, commanded the heathen images to be destroyed, and enforced the observation of Lent, by civil sanctions.

648. The university of Cambridge is said by some to be founded by Sigebert, king of the East Angles, about this year.

650. The bishoprick of Winchester founded by Cinigisil king of the West Saxons. St. Bisinus the first bishop.

656. The bishoprick of Litchfield and Coventry founded by Oswy king of Northumberland. Duma the first bishop.

663. Glass invented by a bishop, and brought into England by Benedict, a monk.

669. A school or seminary erected at

Cricklade in Wiltshire, where, besides divinity, was taught Latin, Greek, arithmetic, music, and astronomy.

678. The appeal from England to the see of Rome, by Wilfred, archbishop of Canterbury; the decree from thence treated with contempt.

679. The bishoprick of Worcester founded by Ethelred king of the Mercians. Boselus the first bishop.

680. The canons of five general councils (viz. Nice, Constantinople, Ephesus, Chalcedon, and another at Constantinople), received in England.

The bishoprick of Hereford founded by Milfride, a nobleman of that country. Putta the first bishop.

690. The bishoprick of Durham was translated from Landisfarne, or Holy Island, by Alderinus the twenty-fourth bishop thereof, himself being the first bishop.

695. A severe frost, the Thames frozen over for six weeks.

709. The Saxon laws promulgated by Ina king of the West Saxons.

710. A synod held at Alnwick, in Northumberland, when the worshipping of images was introduced into England.

720. Ina, king of the West Saxons, went to Rome, and made the pope a present of the tax since called Peter-pence or Romescot. It was called Peter-pence, because it was to be paid on the feast of St. Peter *ad vincula:* it was given for maintaining an English school at Rome, though future popes pretended it was a tribute due to the see of Rome from this nation.

741. A synod held of English bishops, when a canon was made against the drunkenness of the clergy.

751. Organs first introduced into divine worship.

756. Burials permitted in consecrated church-yards, before persons were buried in the highways.

760. A violent frost, which lasted from October to February.

787. The Danes first arrive in England.

788. Pleading in courts of judicature instituted.

810. Egbert reduced the Welsh of South Wales who had revolted, and (811) took Chester from them.

812. They, endeavouring to shake off the yoke, were defeated, and great part destroyed by fire and sword.

824. The method of deciding by oath was first introduced at a synod, when 150 monks were sworn.

The heptarchy being ended, by the reduction of the seven kingdoms under the dominion of the king of Wessex, except Mercia, East Anglia, and Northumberland, which still preserved a shadow of liberty; and probably Egbert would not have permitted other kings to be chosen, after the death of those who were on the throne, if the Danes had not began their invasions, and prevented him from pursuing his intended measures.

The government of the heptarchy, from Hengist's arrival to its dissolution, was 378 years. Various circumstances occurred to procure that event; the principal of which was the great inequality amongst the seven kingdoms, in extent and power. The heptarchy was hardly founded before the kings of Wessex subdued Sussex and Kent; and the kings of Mercia had nearly conquered Essex when it was itself reduced by Egbert, and East Anglia was conquered by the Mercians. But the principal cause of the dissolution was the default of male heirs in the royal families of all the kingdoms, Wessex excepted; whence arose those divisions amongst the great men, which exceedingly weakened their respective states.

SAXON MONARCHY.

EGBERT.

827. ABOUT this year Egbert the seventeenth king of the West Saxons, brought most of the other Saxon princes under his government, and reigned seventeen years, the first sole monarch of this kingdom, to which he first (829) gave the name of England.

833. The Danes landed a third time,

with great forces, at Charmouth in Dorset, about this year, and maintained their ground against king Egbert.

835. Egbert engaged them in a second battle, and forced them to quit the island.

838. Egbert having reigned king of the West Saxons thirty-six years and upwards, ten of which he was sole monarch of England, died, and was buried at Winchester, February 4. He left two sons and a daughter.

ETHELWOLF,

838. The eldest son of Egbert succeeded his father. He is said to have been a monk and bishop of Winchester, and absolved from his vows by pope Gregory IV.

840. The Danes very much infest the kingdom. Ethelwolf went against them in person, but was defeated at Charmouth.

This year is remarkable for the entire destruction of the Picts, by the Scots their neighbours; and it was chiefly owing to this event that the Scots look upon Keneth II. as one of the founders of that kingdom.

841. Ethelwolf resigned to his natural son Athelstan, the kingdoms of Kent, Essex, Sussex, and Surrey, with the title of king of Kent; reserving to himself the sovereignty of all England, with the kingdom of Wessex.

Ethelred, who ruled in Northumberland, was expelled, but three years after was reinstated.

843. The Danes again harrass the English coasts.

845. They landed this year at Parret in Somersetshire, and were totally defeated, which gave the kingdom some respite for several years.

851. The Danes landed this year on the coast of Wessex, where they committed great cruelties, but were routed at Wenbury near Plymouth, and all their plunder taken from them.

Athelstan pursued them with his fleet, and took nine of their ships near Sandwich in Kent.

852. Notwithstanding their ill success last year, they landed again in the Thames, where they arrived with 300 ships, and nothing being able to oppose them, they landed near London, where they began their usual ravages. London and Canterbury felt the effects of their rapine. They then attacked the king's army at Oakley in Surrey, but met with so great a defeat that but few escaped. Athelstan is no more spoken of, but supposed to have lost his life in this battle.

853. The Welsh took up arms but were soon reduced to obedience.

Ethelwolf, with the consent of the tributary kings and his great council, granted the tythes of all England to the church; and carrying his son Alfred along with him to Rome (854) where he rebuilt the English college, extending the gift of Peterpence over all his dominions, for the better support of the students there. He obliged himself also to send to Rome annually 300 marks, 200 whereof were to purchase wax tapers for the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul, and the remaining hundred to be at the pope's disposal. In his return from Rome, he visited the court of France, and married Judith, the daughter of Charles the bald, king of France, a princess but twelve years of age, which unsuitable match induced his son Ethelbald to conspire against his father.

The king returned to England, and was compelled by his son (855) to surrender the Kentish dominions to him, with the same power as held by Athelstan, who was dead.

About this time, Edmund, a youth of royal extraction, was crowned king of East Anglia.

856. Ethelwolf finding death approaching, made his will, wherein he disposed of his dominions to Ethelbert, and after his decease to Ethelred, and after him to Alfred his youngest son. This is the first instance of our kings disposing of their dominions by will.

857. Ethelwolf died January 13th, and was buried at Steining in Sussex, having reigned twenty years, leaving behind him four sons and one daughter, who was married to Buthred king of Mercia, and died in 868. Ethelbald, his eldest son, was already in possession of Wessex; Ethelbert, the second son, had for his share, Kent, Essex, Surrey, and Sussex, comprised under the name of the kingdom of Kent; but Ethelred and Alfred were but ill provided for till they ascended the throne.

ETHELBALD,

857. He succeeded his father, and notwithstanding he opposed him for honouring the emperor Charles's daughter with being his queen, after his death, contrary to all laws, took her for his own wife. This reign was remarkable for no event of moment, nor for any action worth recording, except being brought to a sense of his fault in marrying his step-mother, for which he was obliged to make his peace with the priests, by donations to monasteries, abbeys, and other religious foundations.

He reigned about two years and a half, and left his whole kingdom to his brother Ethelbert. He died December 20th, 860, and was buried at first at Sherborne in Dorsetshire, but removed to Salisbury.

ETHELBERT

860. Succeeded his brother, both by his father's as well as his brother's appointment. He was crowned January 860-1.

861. This year the Danes renewed their invasions, and as they had so long kept from hence, there were no preparations to repulse their attacks. They landed at Southampton.

862. They burnt Winchester, but were checked in their devastation. Soon after they again landed in the isle of Thanet, and were preparing to ravage the country, to prevent which Ethelbert gave them a sum of money. As soon as they had received the money they pillaged the country, destroying all with fire and sword.

863. They landed again in the isle of Thanet, where they wintered, and in the spring made their incursions.

Ethelbert gave them money to quit the land, which they no sooner had received, but they made inroads into Kent, and destroyed all before them with fire and sword.

865. Ethelbert levied an army to intercept them, but his preparations occasioned them hastily to embark with their plunder.

866. Ethelbert died, having reigned six years, during which time history affords but few events besides the invasions of the Danes. He was buried near his brother, at Sherborne, leaving behind him two sons, Adhelm and Ethelward.

ETHELRED I.

866. The third son of Ethelwolf, succeeded to the crown, in whose reign the Danes committed great ravages through the whole kingdom.

867. The Danes in particular ravaged the monasteries of their most valuable effects, and multitudes of nuns were exposed to their lust. To prevent the like at Coldingham, in the county of March in Scotland, the abbess and nuns cut off their noses and upper lips, to screen themselves from the outrages they were threatened with, for which the Danes set fire to the monastery, and the nuns were all burnt in it. They set fire to the city of York (869); and murdered Edmund, titular king of the East Angles (870), the place of whose burial is since called St. Edmund's Bury. They destroyed the monasteries of Bradney, Crowland, Peterborough, Ely, and Huntingdon.

871. Ethelred overthrew the Danes at Assendon, which was the greatest loss the Danes had ever met with in England. He had nine set battles with the Danes in one year, and was wounded between Abingdon and Wallingford in Berkshire, which occasioned his death, April 27th, 872. He was buried at Winborne in Dorsetshire, and left two sons and one daughter.

In this reign happened a great plague.

ALFRED THE GREAT,

872. Fourth son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother in the twenty-second year of his age, was crowned at Winchester, and is distinguished by the title of Alfred the Great, at whose coronation was first used the ceremony of crowning and anointing. He was born at Wantage in Berks, 849, and was obliged to take the field against

the Danes within one month after his coronation, at Wilton in Wilts, with various success, but at length defeated them.

876. The Danes divided their army; one part seized on Exeter, where they wintered, and the other went to Northumberland. Alfred defeated them at Exeter, but they again made head against him at Chippenham, where he was worsted, and soon after at Bristol, where he recovered strength, and attacked them in camp, at Abingdon in Berkshire. He fought seven battles with them the same year.

877. Another succour of Danes arrived, and Alfred was obliged to disguise himself and enter in the service of a shepherd, in the isle of Aldersey, in the county of Somerset.

878. In the disguise of a musician, he discovered the careless way in which the Danes lived, and collecting his scattered friends, attacked and defeated them.

He compelled their king Guthrum, with thirty of the chiefs of the army, and divers of the common soldiers, to be baptized, and forced them to retire out of the kingdom.

879. Alfred built Shaftsbury.

881. The Welsh princes did homage to Alfred.

883. Joannes Scotus Erigæna died.

886. The English under the direction of Alfred built ships for their security.

He rebuilt the city of London, which had been burnt and destroyed by the Danes, about the year 839.

There was at this time hardly a layman that could read English, or a priest that understood Latin in Britain.

He restored learning in the university of Oxford and partly founded it.

Alfred was invested by Ethelred with the dignity and title of an earl, the first of that title being titular.

889. The Danes returned, but were again repulsed.

890. Alfred divided the kingdom into counties, hundreds, and tythings.

He introduced the method of building with brick and stone; and was the first that divided time by candles made of wax, marked with lines which served for so many hours; and to prevent the wind from making them burn unsteadily, he invented the expedient of inclosing them in lanthorns.

891. The first land tax levied in England.

892. The Danes arrived again with 250 ships, and harrassed the land.

893. The Danes, with 300 sail of ships, invaded England again, under one Hastings, and were encountered at sea by the ships lately built by king Alfred; whereupon a peace ensued.

894. Tythes were established for the maintenance of the clergy.

897. A plague happened this year, which raged throughout the land for three years, and destroyed many great men and ministers of state as well as others.

The Danes came up the Thames, and by small boats went up the river Lea, and built a fortress at Ware, but king Alfred turned the course of the river, and left the ships dry, which obliged the Danes to remove.

900. King Alfred died at Farringdon in Berkshire, October 28th, in the twenty-fourth year of his reign, and was buried at Winchester. He had by his first queen, two sons and a daughter; by his second queen, two sons and five daughters; and by his third and last queen, he had two sons and two daughters.

He is said to have fought fifty-six set battles with the Danes by sea and land. The year he died he formed a body of laws, afterwards made use of by Edward the Confessor. He obliged his nobles to bring up their children to learning, and to induce them thereto, he admitted none into office unless they were learned.

He conferred the honour of knighthood upon his grandson Athelstan, who appears to be the first knight ever made by any of our English monarchs.

This prince took a survey of all England, the rolls whereof were lodged at Winchester; from which model Doomsday-book was afterwards made by William the Conqueror, but with more exactness.

EDWARD THE ELDER,

900. Eldest son of king Alfred, succeeded his father, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames. In the beginning of his reign, Ethelwold, the son of Ethelred, his father's eldest brother, laid claim to the crown; but being overpowered, he fled to the Danes, who acknowledged him for king of England, and fought several battles with Edward on his behalf.

904. Elfleda, the king's sister, signalized herself in making head against the Danes, she was no less remarkable for her wisdom than her courage.

905. A battle was fought near Bury,

where the royal party succeeded, and Ethelwolf was slain.

Wells made a bishop's see.

907. A treaty with the Danes.

908. A great frost in England, most of the rivers frozen up for two months.

910. The Danes landed again, and were repulsed with considerable loss.

911. Leolin, prince of Wales, did homage to Edward for his principality.

916. This king improved the university of Cambridge, confirmed their former privileges, and granted them others: he enlarged his dominions, reducing the Danes, the Scots, and the Welsh, to his obedience.

917. The Danes landed again, and having ravaged the country, returned home with the plunder.

918. This year there happened a violent storm at Cambridge.

The princess Elfleda died at Tamworth in Staffordshire, and was buried in the porch of the monastery at Gloucester, which she and her husband, the king of Mercia had founded. It is said, that in respect of the cities built, castles fortified, and the armies conducted by her, few men could equal her in wisdom, courage, and conduct.

919. Another invasion of the Danes, when they were routed, and sued for peace.

920. An army from Ireland landed in Wales, and advanced to Chester, but were repulsed with great loss.

925. Edward died in the twenty-fourth year of his reign, at Farringdon in Berkshire, and was buried near his father. He built and repaired several castles and towns, viz. in 918 he built two castles at Buckingham, one on each side the Ouse; in 919 he built one at Bedford on the south of the river; in 920 he repaired and fortified Maiden in Essex; in 921 he did the same at Towcester in Northamptonshire, Wigmore in Herefordshire, Colchester in Essex, and Huntingdon; in 922 he built a castle at Stamford in Lincolnshire; in 923 he repaired Thelwall in Cheshire, and Manchester; in 924 he built the town of Nottingham, on the north side of the Trent, and also one near Bakewell in Derbyshire.

A frost which lasted thirteen weeks and froze the Thames.

Edward had three wives; the first named Egwina, a shepherd's daughter, by whom he had three children; Athelstan who succeeded him, Alfred who died soon after his brother's coronation, and a daughter called Editha. By his second wife Edward had two sons and six daughters; Elsward the eldest died a few days after his father, at Oxford; Edwin, who afterwards came to a tragical end. Of the six daughters, the eldest, Elfleda, was abbess of Ramsey in Humpshire; Ogina, the second, was married to Charles the Simple, king of France; Edilda, the third, died a nun; Editha, the fourth, married the earl of Paris; Edgitha, the fifth, was wife of Otho emperor of Germany; and Edgiva, the youngest, was married to Lewis the Blind, king of Provence. By his third wife, Edgiva, Edward had two sons and two daughters; Edmund and Edred, the two sons, were afterwards kings of England; Edburga, the eldest daughter, was a nun, and her sister Thyra was the wife of Gorman III. king of Denmark.

ATHELSTAN

925. Succeeded, being Edward's eldest son, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames by Athelm archbishop of Canterbury, with far greater magnificence than usual.

A plot was formed to seize Athelstan, which was discovered and prevented.

926. The Danes settled in England revolted, but by Athelstan immediately attacking them, before they had collected their strength, they were subdued, and Athelstan to prevent farther bloodshed, pardoned the revolters, and gave his sister in marriage to Sithric king of Northumberland, who dying soon after, Athelstan seized all that kingdom.

927. Athelstan had an interview with Constantine the King of Scotland, to persuade him to deliver up Godfrid, a Danish prince, and for that end proposed meeting him at Dacre castle in Cumberland, during which time Godfrid escaped, and Athelstan, after admitting Constantine's excuses for the escape of the Danish prince, obliged him and the king of Cumberland who was present with him, to do homage for their kingdoms.

928. Athelstan destroyed the castle of York for having sheltered Godfrid.

929. Athelstan returned to England, and Anlaff, a Danish prince, brother of Godfrid who had fled to Ireland, returned to Scotland, and induced Constantine, who was disgusted with Athelstan for his haughty behaviour to him at Dacre, to embark in concert with him to recover Northumberland.

932. Athelstan commenced a war with Hoel, king of Wales.

933. Constantine sent forces to assist the Welsh.

934. Athelstan marched into Wales, and giving Hoel battle, obtained a complete victory, but restored him his dominions.

935. Athelstan marched against Scotland, but concluded a peace with Constantine and restored him all the places he had taken.

936. A fresh war in the north, and Athelstan expelled the Scots out of Cumberland.

937. A severe frost in England, which lasted 120 days; it began December 22.

938. Constantine of Scotland renewed the war, and received assistance from Anlaff of Ireland.

At the instigation of a courtier, Athelstan condemned his brother Edwin to be exposed in a boat without oars, out of which the prince leapt into the sea and was drowned. The king felt remorse for his conduct, and to avert the vengeance of God, built Middleton abbey in Dorsetshire, and soon after ordered his adviser of the murder to be beheaded.

He defeated the united forces of the Danes and Scots, and made the princes of Wales tributary to him. Soon after, on their making submission, he restored them to their estates. He escaped being assassinated in his tent (938), which he revenged by attacking his enemy, when five petty sovereigns, twelve dukes, and an army who came to the assistance of Anlaff of Ireland, were slain; which battle was fought near Dunbar in Scotland.

He caused the Bible to be translated into the Saxon, which was then the mother tongue.

Murder was punished in this reign by pecuniary fines. Guy, earl of Warwick, is said to have encountered Colebrand the Danish giant in this reign, and killed him.

941. King Athelstan died at Gloucester, without issue, October 17th, and was buried at Malmsbury, having reigned fifteen years and some months.

EDMUND I.

941. The fifth son of Edward, and brother and heir to Athelstan, succeeded to the crown, being about eighteen years of age, and was crowned at Kingston.

Abingdon abbey built.

943. Anlaff returned from Ireland, and having seized Northumberland, advanced to Chester, where he met Edmund, who agreed with him to divide England.

944. Disturbances in the north suppressed, and Edmund compelled the contending princes to be baptized, himself standing godfather.

A storm in London that blew down 1500 houses.

945. He gave Cumberland and Westmoreland to Malcolm, king of the Scots, for his assistance against the Danes.

Croyland abbey, in Lincolnshire, rebuilt, and in it were set up the first tuneable bells in England.

946. Edmund made the first law, that whoever robbed or stole any thing should be put to death.

948. He was killed in the seventh year of his reign, by one Leolf, a great robber, May 26th, whom he had banished. This man presuming to appear before him at the festival of St. Augustine, in Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire, the king himself seized him; whereupon Leolf stabbed him to the heart with a short dagger he had concealed, and was himself cut in pieces by the company. King Edmund was buried at Glastonbury, where Dunstan was abbot.

EDRED.

948. The sixth son of Edward, succeeded his brother Edmund, and was crowned at Kingston, although Edmund left two sons, Edwin and Edgar, infants.

949. He founded the bishop's see at St. Germain's, afterwards removed to Crediton, and from thence to Exeter.

The Danes harrassed the land, and attacked the person of the king, but were defeated and again forgiven.

The Northumbrian Danes attempted a revolt, but were surprised by Edred; soon after they recalled Anlaff and recovered that kingdom, but his subjects again obliged him to retire, and Northumberland was reduced to a province by Edred, who treated the natives with great severity, and wasted their country for many miles.

950. In his return he was suddenly attacked by the Danes, whom he again defeated and returned into Northumberland, where the Danes submitted to his mercy.

951. Dunstan, abbot of Glastonbury, gained high credit with the king, who submitted even to receive discipline from his hands. Edred rebuilt Glastonbury abbey,

on which he laid out vast sums. He permitted Dunstan to introduce the monks into the benefices, and they proclaimed Dunstan's sanctity.

955. He was the first who was styled King of Great Britain: he died of a quinsey, November 23d, 955, in the seventh year of his reign, and was buried in the old monastery at Winchester. He had issue two sons, named Edfrid and Bedfrid.

EDWY,

955. The eldest son of king Edmund, succeeded his uncle, being about fourteen years of age. He banished Dunstan, and was very severe to the monks, who consequently give but an indifferent character of him. He was excommunicated by archbishop Odo, and his queen used in a most barbarous manner by the clergy.

956. The monks excite a rebellion, and the king's brother Edgar heads the malecontents.

955. Prince Edgar seizes on Northumberland and Mercia, which Edwy resigns to him, and he was crowned king.

He reigned about four years, died with grief, and was buried in the new monastery at Winchester.

EDGAR,

959. Surnamed the Peaceable, brother and heir of Edwy, succeeded to the crown, being about sixteen years of age, and was crowned at Kingston, and again at Bath in 973.

He increased the royal navy to 360 ships, maintained the dominion of the narrow seas, and reigned in greater splendor than any of his predecessors: he built Ramsey abbey, and forty-seven other monasteries in different parts of the kingdom.

Abingdon abbey built.

960. He made severe laws to punish corrupt magistrates, but his attachment to the monks contributed to his great fame.

He was so liberal to the monks, that Croyland abbey in Lincolnshire had treasure to the amount of £10,000 beside holy vessels and shrines.

Soon after he came to the crown he recalled Dunstan, whom he made archbishop of Canterbury and bishop of Worcester, he also managed the vacant bishoprick of London, and the pope made him his legate, when he again endeavoured (964) to establish the monks, who bestowed on him every encomium.

969. Edgar ordered the isle of Thanet to be laid waste for insulting his laws. In the early part of his reign he took a nun by force out of a convent, and after debauching her, refused to restore her.

970. He married Elfrida, whose husband he murdered.

975. He died in the thirty-second year of his age, and the seventeenth of his reign, and was buried in the abbey of Glastonbury. Among other laws, he enacted one to suppress excessive drinking, ordaining pegs to be placed in drinking cups, with penalties to any one who should presume to drink deeper than the mark; and imposed on the princes of Wales a tribute of wolves' heads, that for three years amounted to 300 each year, which extirpated them, and the tribute ceased. He obliged eight tributary princes to row him in a barge on the river Dee, in 960, when he made a visit from Chester to the monastery of St. John Baptist.

He left two sons and a daughter; Edward, his eldest son, was born of a concubine, and his youngest, Ethelard, was the son of Elfrida; Editha, his daughter, was a nun and afterwards canonized. He exhausted the treasury in building monasteries.

EDWARD II., THE MARTYR,

975. Eldest son to king Edgar, succeeded his father, being but twelve years of age; he was crowned by Dunstan at Kingston upon Thames.

In this reign the controversies between the regular and the secular clergy ran high: the laity took part with the seculars (976), dispossessed the monks, and brought in the secular priests and their wives, by force of arms.

978. A national synod assembled at Colne in Wiltshire, and declared in favour of the regular clergy, who were restored to their possessions by the help of some pious frauds, in those days called miracles.

979. King Edward was murdered (May

18th) near Corfe castle, by his step-mother, queen Elfrida, to make room for her son. This prince had little more than the name of king for about three years and a half. For his innocence and supposed miracles, after his death, he obtained the surname of Martyr. He was buried first at Wareham, and afterwards removed to Shaftsbury.

To atone for his murder, Elfrida founded two nunneries, one at Ambresbury, the other at Wherwell near Andover, in which last she shut herself up, to do penance the remainder of her days.

ETHELRED II.

979. Half brother to Edward, succeeded, and was crowned at Kingston, April 14th, by the famous Dunstan, then archbishop of Canterbury.

The first coronation oath in England.

Juries instituted.

980. The Danes arrived, with seven ships, upon the coast of Kent, and landed on the isle of Thanet.

981. They again entered the British seas.

982. The king's palace, with great part of London destroyed by a terrible fire, to which succeeded a severe mortality.

987. A frost which lasted 120 days, and another (998), which froze the Thames for five weeks.

989. Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, died.

991. The first land-tax.

Figures in arithmetic first introduced in England.

993. The pope first canonized devout persons.

The Danes invaded the kingdom, but were restrained from further mischiefs by Ethelred paying them £10,000 to desist and depart; notwithstanding they then departed, so great an emolument excited them to commence hostilities soon after, and they made frequent invasions in 993, 995, 996, 998, and 999, receiving, at one payment, about £30,000, raised by a land-tax called Danegelt, and the Danes grew so imperious as to acquire the title of Lord Danes, which induced Ethelred to order a general massacre of them on November 13th, 1002, which began at Welwin in Hertfordshire. This act exasperated the Danes, and excited them to revenge; for which purpose Sweyn landed on the coast of Devon, in 1003, and on the coast of Norfolk the year following, when he destroyed the city of Norwich and the town of Thetford; nor did he quit the kingdom till Ethelred had paid him £36,000, which he, the year following, demanded as an annual tribute; to enforce the payment he sent a fleet; to oppose which, in 1007, Ethelred fitted out one much larger than any ever possessed by his predecessors; but, by the dissensions of the nobility, it was rendered useless, and the Danes pillaged Kent, and secured their winter quarters in the isle of Thanet. In the spring of 1008, they subdued great part of the kingdom, pillaging wherever they went. To stop their progress, it was agreed, in 1012, to pay them £48,000 to quit the kingdom.

Oxford destroyed by the Danes, and all studies ceased there, till 1133.

Soon after, Sweyn entered the Humber again, threatening desolation to the whole kingdom, which so intimidated the unhappy Ethelred, that he retired to the isle of Wight, and sent his sons, with their mother Emma, into Normandy to her brother, and Sweyn took possession, in 1013, of the whole kingdom.

Sweyn was proclaimed king of England, and no person disputed his title. The first act of sovereignty he exercised was laying on the people an insupportable tax; which, however he did not see enforced, as he died a few weeks after.

1014. Sweyn was killed at Thetford in Norfolk, but by what hand our historians do not inform us, unless we credit the monkish story, once so common, that he was killed by St. Edmund, upon his threatening to destroy the town and monks of St. Edmundsbury. He was buried at York.

The see of Landisferne removed to Durham.

Canute, son of Sweyn, was proclaimed March 1014, and endeavoured by several acts of munificence, to gain the affections of his English subjects, but without success.

1014. Ethelred II. returned at the invitation of his subjects, and Canute left England.

Ethelred's avarice and cruelty soon began to shew itself, by his exacting large sums from his subjects, and two Danish lords were sacrificed for their estates.

Edward, the king's son, married Algitha, widow of one of these lords, contrary to his father's knowledge or consent.

Canute returned with a fleet of 200 sail, and landed at Sandwich, which occasioned Ethelred to retire to the north; but by evading a battle with the Danes he lost the affections of his subjects, and retiring to

London expired, after a troublesome reign of thirty-five years, and was buried at St. Paul's, April 24th, 1016.

In this reign it was first enacted, that priests should not marry; it being the custom before for them to take two or three wives.

It was also enacted, that none should be sold out of the kingdom; it being the custom of the English, about that time, to sell their kindred and children to the Irish for slaves, with as little concern as they did their cattle.

EDMUND II.

1016. Surnamed Ironside, the third, but eldest son living, of Ethelred, was upon the death of his father recognized as king by the city of London and one part of the nation, while the other part acknowledged Canute for their king. Edmund was crowned at Kingston.

Several battles were fought between Edmund and Canute, with various success; at last they agreed to divide the kingdom between them; and after reigning nine months Edmund was barbarously murdered by duke Edrick, and buried at Glastonbury. With him fell the glory of the English Saxons.

A general famine throughout Europe.

DANISH KINGS.

CANUTE,

1017. Upon the death of Edmund, was recognized as king of all England, crowned at London, and Edmund's two sons, Edward and Edmund, were banished into Sweden, from whence they went into Hungary, where they resided many years.

Canute married Emma, the widow of Ethelred, and settled the succession on the issue of their marriage.

All the great men swore fealty to Canute, and renounced the issue of Edmund.

He divided England into four provinces.

He kept up a body of Danish troops, and exacted of the English in one year near £100,000 to subsist them.

1018. The city of London paid £11,000 per annum, land-tax, being one-seventh of the whole collected in the kingdom, that being £82,000. Canute despatched several opulent noblemen, whose power he dreaded and whose fidelity he suspected.

1019. Canute went over to Denmark, subdued Norway, and was intituled king of England, Denmark, and Norway.

1020. Canute returned to England from Norway, and redressed several abuses practised in his absence.

He built Ashdown church, on the spot where he had fought a great battle with Edmund.

He built a monastery at Bury in Suffolk, and founded several chantries.

1021. He held an assembly of the principal men of the kingdom, and banished several offending noblemen.

1022. He went to the isle of Wight, in order to exercise the sailors.

The characters used in music are said to have been invented by Guido Aretino a monk about this time.

1025. He made a second voyage to Denmark, on account of an invasion of the Swedes, but was compelled to return to England.

1028. He entered on another war with Sweden, and set sail for Denmark, when he seized on the crown of Sweden, of which he remained in quiet possession, and took the title of king of England, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

1029. Suppressed a dangerous conspiracy by his nephew, whom he banished.

1030. The crown of England claimed by the exiled children of Ethelred, then in Normandy, and a fleet was fitted out for an invasion; but Canute had sufficient address to procure a delay, and the claim lay dormant.

Canute paid great respect to the memory of St. Edmund the Martyr, and built a mag-

nificent church over his grave, since called Edmundsbury in Suffolk, and greatly enlarged the monastery.

1031. Canute bestowed, among other benefactions, the port of Sandwich, with all its issues, on Christ church Canterbury.

He enlarged the monastery of St. Edmundsbury, and augmented its revenues; he founded a monastery of Benedictines in Norfolk, at Benetsholm, which he profusely endowed, and gave a cross to Winchester worth one year's revenue of the kingdom.

1032. In the fifteenth year of his reign, he made a voyage to Rome, where he bestowed great part of his riches to pious uses, as they were called in those days.

1033. Went on an expedition against the Scots, for refusing to do homage, which was compromised.

Visited Rome, and procured for his subjects an exemption of paying toll as they passed through Italy.

Acquired the surname of Great, on account of his conquests. Returned from Rome, and dedicated the church of St. Edmund in Suffolk.

1034. Shewed a contempt of flattery from his nobility, on the sea not obeying his commands, and never after would wear his crown, but ordered it to be put on the head of a crucifix at Winchester.

A frost on midsummer day so intense as to destroy the corn and fruit.

1036, Nov. 12th. Canute died at Shaftsbury, and was buried at Winchester, having reigned nineteen years.

A contention about the succession between the three brothers, and a fourth party was formed by the friends of Ethelred's children.

Canute left two sons by his first wife, who were named Sweyn and Harold; and by Emma, his second wife (the widow of Ethelred) a son called Hardicanute, and a daughter named Gunhilda. Sweyn succeeded his father in Norway, Harold ascended the throne of England, and Hardicanute in Denmark, Gunhilda married the emperor Henry III.

HAROLD I.

1036. Surnamed Harefoot, was proclaimed king of Mercia by one party, and his brother Hardicanute, who was then in Denmark, was by his friends elected and proclaimed king of Wessex; but his absence gave Harold an opportunity to have that part delivered up to him, and he was crowned at Oxford.

Emma, who was disappointed in her sons succession to the throne, formed a party in their favour, and persuaded Alfred and Edward, sons of Ethelred, to come to England.

1037. Alfred arrived with his mother Emma, whom earl Godwin treacherously murdered, with the greatest part of his attendants, at Guildford in Surry; but Edward escaped and went into Normandy. Emma was exiled and attempted to be destroyed by the order of Harold.

1038. Hardicanute formed a design on England, and by his mother's advice went to Bruges, where she resided.

1039. A heavy tax imposed, which rendered Harold unpopular.

Harold died at Oxford (May 18th) and was buried at Winchester, having no wife or child.

HARDICANUTE.

1039. The third son of Canute, and king of Denmark, succeeded his brother Harold, being invited by the English to take possession of the throne. He arrived at Sandwich, June 13th, and was crowned at London. As soon as his coronation was over, he ordered his brother Harold's body to be dug up, the head to be cut off, and the body to be thrown into the Thames. Harold's body was afterwards buried by some fishermen in St. Clement's church in the Strand, which coming to the knowledge of Hardicanute, it was a second time dug up, and thrown into the Thames, but being again found, was privately buried at Westminster.

1040. A heavy tax imposed to defray the expence of the Danish fleet.

An insurrection and open rebellion in Wales, but suppressed, and a law enacted, by which every Welshman who passed Offa's dyke without permission, was to lose his right hand.

1041. A second tax, amounting to £29,029 and another of £11,048, which occasioned an insurrection in Worcestershire, and the collectors were killed, for which that county (November 12th) was laid waste by the king's command.

Prince Edward arrived in England, and was well received by Hardicanute, he

charged earl Godwin with the murder of his brother Alfred.

The murderers of prince Alfred convicted, but procured their pardons by presents to the king.

A great scarcity prevailed when Edward was elected, accompanied with a mortality among the cattle, which caused the ceremony of the coronation to be postponed till this year, when it was performed with great solemnity at Winchester, where was preached the first coronation sermon.

June 8. He died suddenly at Lambeth, at the nuptial feast of a Danish lord, which he honoured with his presence, having reigned but two years, and was buried at Winchester.

ENGLISH SAXONS RESTORED.

EDWARD III. THE CONFESSOR.

1042. Edward, seventh son of king Ethelred, and first by queen Emma, his second wife, succeeded to the crown, by the donation of Hardicanute, and the interest of earl Godwin and others.

Queen Emma is said to undergo the trial by fiery ordeal in this reign, upon an accusation of incontinency.

The king remitted the tax called Danegelt, being a yearly tribute of £40,000.

Edward married Editha, the daughter of earl Godwin.

1043. Emma, the king's mother, stripped of all her possessions by order of her son.

A formidable invasion apprehended from Denmark, but was prevented by the king of Norway's invasion of Denmark.

Worcester and Derby were visited by an earthquake.

1044. Sweyn, the son of Godwin, banished.

1045. Sweyn committed great depredations on the English coast, but soon after retired to Flanders.

The Danes ravaged the coast of Wales and Sussex, but were repulsed with great slaughter.

1047. Another fleet of Danish freebooters, joined by the rebellious Sweyn, suppressed by granting Sweyn a pardon, and the Danes were extirpated in England.

1048. Eustace earl of Boulogne, who had married the king's sister, arrived in England, whence arose the disgrace of earl Godwin.

The see of Crediton removed to Exeter. Leofricus the chancellor made the first bishop there.

1049. Earl Godwin and his son banished, and their estates given to others.

1051. The queen sent to the same nunnery of Whorwell in Hampshire, with Emma the king's mother, through a dislike to her family.

William the Bastard, duke of Normandy, visited Edward, who showed him every mark of esteem, in grateful return for the favours he had received from him and the duke his father, in Normandy, during his residence there; and at the same time Edward gave him a promise, that the crown of England should descend to him.

An invasion of the Irish and Welsh, who defeated the troops sent against them.

1052. Emma, the king's mother, died at Winchester, where she was buried.

Godwin invaded England, landed at Romney in Kent, retreated to Pevensey in Sussex, and soon after retired to Flanders.

Godwin returned soon after and landed in the isle of Wight and at Portland; at both places he laid the country under contributions. Being joined by more ships, he entered the Thames and accommodated matters.

1053. Godwin, earl of Kent, died at Windsor, or, as others say, at Winchester. Sitting at table with the king, he was choaked, in protesting his innocence of the murder of the king's brother. Thus fell the greatest subject England ever saw; he was buried at Winchester.

1054. Macbeth, king of Scotland, was deposed by king Edward, and Malcolm made king in his stead.

1055. Harold, son of earl Godwin, in great favour with Edward.

Tosti, Harold's brother, made earl of Northumberland.

1056. Alfgar, son of the duke of Mercia, brother-in-law to Harold, banished, for

carrying on treasonable correspondence with Gryfydd, king of Wales.

Alfgar retired into Wales and was received by Gryfydd, in conjunction they entered Herefordshire, destroyed Hereford, burning both the church and monastery.

The Welsh were defeated by Harold, who procured Edward's pardon for Alfgar, and he was restored to his estates.

The bishoprick of Salisbury was translated from Wilton, by Hermannus the twenty-fifth bishop of Wilton; himself the first bishop.

1057. Prince Edward, eldest son of Edmund Ironside, being sent for out of Hungary by his uncle king Edward, arrived in England. The crown belonged to him by right of inheritance, if his father Edmund Ironside was legitimate: but Matthew Paris wrote, that king Ethelred had Edmund Ironside by a concubine.

1058. This year the king assumed to cure the evil since named "the king's evil," by the touch.

Gryfydd, prince of Wales, delivered by his subjects into Edward's possession, was put to death at London for rebellion.

Leofric, the great duke of Mercia, died, and was buried in Coventry monastery, which his lady had built. Coventry was eased of some heavy taxes by his lady Godiva. His son Alfgar succeeded him in his honours, and dying the year following (1059) was buried near his father.

1060. Waltham cross built.

1061. Sirnames first used in Scotland.

Lincoln cathedral built.

Dramatic entertainments, under the titles of mysteries and interludes, were first represented at Chester and Coventry. The first on record is the miracle play of St. Catherine, performed by the scholars of the abbot of St. Albans.

1062. The Confessor designed Edward for his successor, but he died soon after his arrival, in the twenty-fourth year of his reign, leaving one son, named Edgar Atheling, and two daughters, Margaret and Christian.

Harold's ambition and hopes, revived by the death of prince Edward, aspired to the crown, and went to demand the hostages given the king by Godwin his father, but was referred to the duke of Normandy, to whom he went, and promised William assistance to his ascending the throne.

A frost in England which lasted fourteen weeks and froze over the Thames.

1064. Exeter cathedral, as it now is, began to be built.

1065. St. Peter's church, Westminster, rebuilt by Edward, and the dedication performed on December 28th, to St. Peter, and the charter of privileges granted to it is said to be the first that had a great seal of England. This fabric was afterwards demolished by Henry III. and the present one erected.

A general assembly of the nation convoked.

Edward caused the Saxon laws and customs to be written in Latin, and collected them into a body, which, from thence, were called the laws of Edward the Confessor, and caused the original Doomsday book to be made.

Having been educated in Normandy, he preferred the Normans to the highest posts in church and state, introducing the French language and customs.

The king, a little before his death, declared the duke of Normandy (his cousin by the mother's side) his successor; and this was said to have been done with the consent of the English nobility.

Wolfgar is first mentioned as Portgrave of London.

King Edward was born at Islip in Oxfordshire, and reigned twenty-three years; he died the fifth of January, 1066, and was buried at Westminster.

HAROLD II.

1066. Second son of Godwin, earl of Kent, a powerful and popular nobleman, by the assistance of the clergy his friends, seized the crown, and was crowned at Oxford. His pretentions were, that the Confessor had appointed him his successor; though history informs us, that the Confessor appointed William duke of Normandy and that to this settlement Harold himself, and the rest of the nobility were sworn.

Sept. 25, 1066. An invasion of England in different parts; by Tostl, Harold's brother, in the southern parts, and by Harfager of Norway, in Yorkshire. Harold met them near Stanford-bridge, since called Battle-bridge, where the forces of Harold were victorious, which is one of the greatest victories recorded in history.

William duke of Normandy made a descent upon the coast of Sussex (Sept. 29) with a very fine army, in order to make good his claim to the crown.

He came to an engagement with Harold

(October 14), who was killed upon the spot, and his army entirely defeated at Hastings. He was buried at Waltham abbey Essex. This year a great comet made its appearance.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS IN EUROPE

FROM THE INVASION OF BRITAIN BY THE ROMANS TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE REIGN OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

EMPERORS OF GERMANY.

A. D.
800 Charlemagne the Great.
814 Louis the Pious or Debonnaire.
840 Lothario.
855 Louis II.
875 Charles II. the Bald.
878 Louis III. the Stammerer.
879 Charles III. the Gross and Carloman.
887 Arnould, natural son of Carloman.
899 Louis IV.
912 Otho refused the dignity.
Conrad, duke of Franconia.
936 Otho I. the Great.
973 Otho II. the Bloody.
983 Otho III. the Red.
1002 Henry II. the Holy and the Lame.
1024 Conrad II.
1039 Henry III. the Black.
1055 Henry IV.

KINGS OF FRANCE.

420 Pharamond.
428 Clodius the Hairy.
449 Merovœus, this line of kings was called from him the Merovingian race.
456 Chilperic.
481 Clovius the Great, first Christian king.
511 Clothaire I.
561 Chilperic II.
583 Clothaire II.
628 Dagobert I. the Great.
638 Clovis II.
656 Clothaire III.
670 Childeric I.
672 Theodoric. Dagobert II. who seized and kept part of the kingdom seven years, but being assassinated Theodoric reigned alone.
690 Clovis III.
695 Childebert.
710 Dagobert III.
716 Chilperic III.
718 Clothaire IV.
720 Theodoric II.
Interregnum for six years, when Charles Martel ruled.
742 Childeric II. the last of the Merovingian race.
751 Pepin le bref, son of Charles Martel, from whence this race was called Carolovingian.
768 Charlemagne, Emperor of Germany.
814 Louis I. the Gentle.
840 Charles I. the Bald.
877 Louis II. the Stammerer.
879 Louis III. and Caroloman.
882 Charles II. the Fat.
888 Eudo.
898 Charles III. the Simple.
923 Rodolph.
936 Louis IV. Outremer.
954 Lothaire III.
986 Louis V. the Indolent, in him ended the Carolovingian race.
987 Hugh Capet, from hence called the Capetian or Capevigian race.
996 Robert.
1013 Henry I.
1059 Philip I. the Fair.

KINGS OF SPAIN.

406 Alaric I. king of the Goths.
411 Athulsus.
415 Wallia.
420 Theodoric I.
450 Torrismond.
452 Theodoric II.
466 Euric.
484 Alaric II.
507 Gesalric.
511 Amalaric.
531 Theodat.
548 Theodisell.
549 Agila.
554 Athanagild.
567 Levua I.
568 Leovigilde.
586 Recard I.
601 Levua II.
603 Vetericus
610 Gundemar.
612 Sisebuth.
620 Recard II.
621 Suintilla.
630 Sisinand.
636 Cinthilla.
640 Tulga.
642 Cindasvinthe.
649 Recesvintus.
672 Wamba.
680 Ervigius.
687 Egica.
697 Vitizza.
711 Roderic.
718 Pelagius.
736 Favila.
738 Alphonsus I.
757 Froila.

768 Aurelius.
774 Silo.
783 Mauregat.
789 Veremund.
791 Alphonsus II. the Chaste.
924 Ramiro I.
850 Ordogno I.
862 Alphonsus III.
910 Garzias.
914 Ordogno II.
923 Froila II.
924 Alphonsus IV.
931 Ramiro II.
950 Ordogno III.
955 Sancho I. the Fat.
967 Rimaro III.
982 Veremund II. the Gouty.
999 Alphonus V.
1028 Veremund III.
1035 Ferdinand the Great.
1065 Sancho II. the Strong.

KINGS OF HUNGARY.

997 Stephen, son of the last duke, assumes the title of king.
1038 Peter I.
1041 Otta.
1044 Peter again.
1047 Andrew.
1059 Bela.
1063 Solomon.

KINGS OF SWEDEN.

994 Olaus II.
1022 Amand II.
1035 Amand III.
1041 Haquin.
1054 Steenchel.
1060 Ingo I.
1064 Halstan.

KINGS OF DENMARK.

714 Gormo I.
779 Sigefrid.
801 Godefrid.
809 Olaus I.
811 Hemming.
812 Siward and Ringon.
814 Harold and Regner.
856 Siward II.
Eric I.
856 Eric II.
873 Canute I.
915 Frothon.
920 Gormo II.
925 Harold.
928 Hardicanute.
930 Gormo III.
935 Harold III.
980 Suenon I.
1014 Canute II. the Great.
1036 Hardicanute II.
1041 Magnus I.
1048 Suenon II.

KINGS OF POLAND.

550 Lechus I. whose posterity governed 150 years, after whom the people chose
700 Cracus I.
Cracus II.
Lechus II.
750 Venda (queen).
760 Primislaus, or Lescus I.
804 Lescus II.
810 Lescus III.
815 Popiel I.
830 Popiel II.
842 Pisastrus.
861 Zemovitus.
892 Lescus IV.
913 Zemomislaus.
964 Meicislaus I.
999 Boleslaus.
1025 Meiceslaus II.
1041 Casimire.
1058 Boleslaus II.

KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

35 Caractacus the eighteenth monarch since Fergus I.
55 Corbred I.
72 Dardanus.
76 Corbred II.
110 Lugthacus.
113 Mogallus.
149 Coranus.
168 Ethodius I.
195 Satrahel.
199 Donald.
216 Ethodius II.
231 Athirco.
242 Natvaloccus.
253 Findocus.
264 Donald II.
265 Donald III.
277 Crathilinthus.
301 Fincormachus.
348 Romachus.
352 Angusianus.
354 Fethelmacus.
357 Eugenius I.
404 Fergus II.
420 Eugenius II.
451 Dongardus.
479 Constantine I.
479 Congallus I.
501 Goranus.
535 Eugene III.
558 Congallus II.
569 Kinnatillus.
570 Aidan.
605 Kenneth I.
606 Eugene IV.
621 Ferchard I.
632 Donald IV.
646 Ferchard II.
664 Malduinus.
684 Eugene V.
688 Eugene VI.
697 Amberkeletus.
699 Eugene VII.
715 Mordacus.
730 Etfinus.
761 Eugene VIII.
764 Fergus III.
767 Solvathius.
787 Achaius.
819 Congallus.
824 Dongal.
831 Alpin.
834 Kenneth II.
854 Donald V.
859 Constantine II.
874 Ethus.
876 Gregory.
894 Donald.
904 Constantine III.
943 Malcolm I.
959 Indulphus.
961 Duffus.
966 Cullenus.
970 Kenneth III.
994 Constantine IV.
996 Grimus.
1004 Malcolm II.
1034 Duncan I.
1040 Macbeth.
1057 Malcolm III.

KINGS OF IRELAND.

65 Lugad.
74 Crimtham I.
90 Carbry.
95 Feredach.
116 Fiatach.
119 Fiacha.

126 Elim.
130 Tuathal.
164 Fiedlim.
174 Cathir.
177 Conn.
212 Conary II.
220 Arthur.
250 M'Conn.
253 Fergus.
254 Cormac O'Conn.
278 Achy Gunad.
279 Carbry Liffecar.
297 Fiacha,
327 Colla.
331 Muredach Tireach.
356 Colbach.
357 Achy Moimedin.
Crimtham II.
379 Niall I.
405 Dathy.
428 Logary II.
463 Ollioll Molt.
483 Lagad II.
512 Murkertagh.
533 Tuathal II.
544 Dermod I.
565 Fergus II. and Donald
572 Hugh I.
599 Hugh II.
605 Hugh III.
612 Donald III.
642 Conall and Kellach.
Dormod II. and Blathmac.
655 Sachanach.
671 Kinfaola.
675 Finnachta.
695 Longseach.
704 Congall.
711 Feargall.
722 Fogarth.
724 Keneth.
727 Flaithertach.
734 Hugh IV.
742 Donald III.
753 Niall II.
760 Donogh.
797 Hugh V.
819 Connor.
833 Niall III.
846 Malachy I.
863 Hugh.
879 Flann.
916 Niall IV.
919 Donogh II.
944 Congall II.
956 Donald IV.
980 Malachy II.
1002 Brian Borohme.
1014 Malachy II. again.
1064 Tarlogh I.

KINGS OF WALES.

The name of Wales was given to the country beyond the Severn, into which the Britons were driven by the victorious Saxons.

688 Idwallo.
720 Roderic.
755 Conan.
818 Mervyn.
843 Roderick the Great, who divided the country between his three sons; to the eldest he gave North Wales, to the second South Wales, and to the third Powis-land. North Wales comprehended Merionethshire, part of Denbighshire, Flint, Carnarvon, and Anglesey.

PRINCES OF NORTH WALES.

877 Anarawd.
913 Eidwal Voel.
939 Hoel Dda.
948 Jewaf and Jago.
972 Hoel ap Jewaf.
984 Cadwallon ap Jewaf.
985 Meredith ap Owen.
992 Edwal ap Meyric.
998 Aedan ap Blegored.
1015 Llewellyn ap Sitsyllt.
1021 Iago ap Edwal ap Meyric.
1038 Gryfydd ap Llewellyn.
1061 Bleddyn and Rygwallon.

The Principality of South Wales comprised the countries of Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Cardegan, Pembroke, and part of Brecknock.

PRINCES OF SOUTH WALES.

877 Cadeth.
907 Hoel Dda.
948 Owen ap Hoel Dda.
987 Meredith ap Owen.
993 Llewellyn ap Sitsyllt, and Angharad his wife.
1021 Rytherch ap Jestyn.
1031 Hoel and Meredith.
1049 Rytherch and Rhys.
1051 Meredith ap Owen.

The Principality of Powis-land comprehended part of Shropshire, Denbigh, Brecknock, Montgomery, Radnor and Merioneth.

PRINCES AND LORDS OF POWIS.

877 Merfyn.
900 Cadeth.
927 Hoel Dda.
Gwaethvoed Vawr.
Gwerstan ap Gwaethvoed.
Convyn ap Gwergan.
1061 Bleddyn ap Convyn.

BISHOPS AND POPES OF ROME.

33 St. Peter.
66 St. Linus.
67 St. Clement.
77 St. Cletus.
83 St. Anaclitus.
96 St. Evaristus.
108 St. Alexander I.
117 St. Sixtus I.
127 Telesphorus.
138 Hygenus the first called pope.
142 Pius I.
150 Anicetus.
162 Soter.
171 Eleutherius.
185 Victor I.
197 Zephyrinus.
217 Calixtus I.
222 Urban I.
230 Pontianus.
235 Anterus.
236 Fabian.
250 Cornelius.
252 Lucius I.
254 Stephen I.
257 Sixtus II.
259 Dionysius.
267 Felix I.
274 Eutychianus.
283 Caius.

296 Marcellinus.
304 Marcellus I.
310 Eusebius.
310 Melchiades.
314 Sylvester.
336 Marcus.
337 Julius I.
352 Liberius.
356 Felix II., Antipope.
358 Liberius again.
Felix again.
359 Liberius again.
366 Damasius.
385 Siricius.
399 Anastasius.
401 Innocent I.
417 Zosimus.
418 Boniface I.
422 Celestinus.
432 Sixtus III.
440 Leo I. the Great.
461 Hilary.
468 Simplicius.
483 Felix III.
492 Gelasius.
496 Anastatius II.
498 Symmachus.
514 Hormisdas.
523 John.
526 Felix IV.
530 Boniface II.
532 John II.
535 Agapetus.
536 Sylvester.
538 Vigilius.
555 Pelagius I.
560 John III.
574 Benedict I.
578 Pelagius II.
590 Gregory the Great.
604 Sabianus.
608 Boniface III.
615 Deusdedit.
618 Boniface V.
624 Honorius I.
640 Severinus.
640 John IV.
642 Theodorus.
649 Martin I.
654 Eugenius I.
657 Vitalianus.
672 Adeodatus.
676 Donus.
679 Agatho.
682 Leo II.
684 Benedict II.
685 John V.
686 Conon.
687 Sergius.
701 John VI.
705 John VII.
708 Sisinnius.
708 Constantine.
715 Gregory II.
731 Gregory III.
741 Zacharias.
752 Stephen II.
Stephen III.
757 Paul I.
768 Stephen IV.
772 Adrian I.
795 Leo III.
816 Stephen V.
817 Paschal I.
824 Eugenius II.
827 Valentinus.
828 Gregory IV.
844 Sergius II.
847 Leo IV.
855 Benedict III.
858 Nicholas I.
867 Adrian II.
872 John VIII.
882 Martin II.
883 Adrian III.
885 Stephen VI.
891 Formosus.
896 Boniface VI.
897 Romanus Antipope.
898 Theodorus II.
898 John IX.
900 Benedict IV.
904 Leo V.
905 Sergius III.
913 Anastatius III.
914 Laudo.
915 John X.
928 Leo VI.
929 Stephen VIII.
931 John XI.
936 Leo VII.
939 Stephen IX.
943 Martin III.
946 Agapetus II.
956 John XII.
963 Leo VIII.
964 Benedict V.
964 Leo VIII. again.
965 Benedict V. again.
965 John XIII.
972 Benedict VI.
974 Domus.
975 Benedict VII.
984 John XIV.
985 John XV.
986 John XVI.
996 Gregory V.
999 Sylvester II.
1003 John XVII.
1009 Sergius VI.
1012 Benedict VIII.
1024 John XVIII.
1033 Benedict IX.
1045 Gregory VI.
1046 Clement II.
1047 Benedict IX. again.
1048 Damasius II.
1049 Leo IX.
1055 Victor II.
1057 Stephen X.
1058 Nicholas II.
1061 Alexander II.

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

596 St. Augustine.
604 St. Laurence.
616 St. Mellitus.
622 St. Justus.
626 St. Honorius.
654 St. Adeodatus.
668 St. Theodore.
692 St. Brithwald.
731 St. Tatwine, Primate of all England.
735 Nothelm.
740 Cuthbert.
759 Bergwin.
764 Lambert or Jeambert.
793 Athelard.
806 Walfred.
832 Theogild.
832 Ceolnoth.
872 Atheldred.
880 Pleigmund.
915 Athelm.
924 Wulfelm.
934 St. Odo Severus.
959 St. Dunstan.
988 Ethelgar.
989 Siricius.
993 Aluricius.
1006 St. Elphage.
1013 Livingus or Elskan.
1020 St. Agelnoth.
1038 St. Eodsine or Eadsimus.
1050 Robert Gemicensis.
1052 Stigand.

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK.

625 St. Paulinus.
Vacant thirty years.
666 St. Chad.
669 Wilfrid I.
678 St. Bosa.
705 St. John of Beverly.
718 St. Wilfrid II.
735 St. Egbert.
767 Adelbert or Caena.
780 Eanbald I.
797 Eanbald II.
812 Wolsius.
830 Wilmund.

854 Wulfhere.	971 St. Oswald.	PORTGRAVES OF LONDON.
896 Ethelbald.	993 Adulphus.	
921 Lodeward or Redward.	1002 Wolfstan II.	Wolfgar.
941 Wolfstan I.	1023 Alfric or Putta.	Swetman.
956 Oskitell.	1050 Kinsius.	Leofstane.
971 Athelwald.	1061 Aldred.	Alfy.

NORMAN KINGS.

WILLIAM I.

1066. Surnamed the Bastard, seventh duke of Normandy, natural son of Robert the sixth duke of Normandy, by Arlotta, a tanner's daughter, claimed the crown of England, as the gift of the late king Edward, surnamed the Confessor.

After the battle of Hastings, William retired to Romney (October 15), and then to Dover, which he besieged and took, and strengthened the fortifications; after which he marched to London, and in his way was met by the deputies from Kent, who came to make their submission and demand the preservation of their ancient privileges. He arrived near London, but found the inhabitants inclined to resist him, which obliged him to post himself at Wallingford, and from thence he sent out detachments to cut off all supplies of provisions from the country to London, and his forces wasted the counties of Sussex, Kent, Surry, Hampshire, Middlesex and Hertfordshire, quite to Berkhamstead, which obliged the Londoners to submit to him.

William Fitz Osborne created earl of Hereford and lord of Wight. He was the first earl created in England.

Edgar Atheling heir to the crown, and the nobility submit to William.

Dec. 25. William the Conqueror crowned king at Westminster.

1067. William erected Battle-abbey, to perpetuate his victory over Harold, and exempted it from ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

Forts erected in London, Norwich, Winchester, Hereford, Hastings and Dover, and filled with Normans to keep possession of the kingdom.

Sept. 20. The English disarmed and their militia broke.

William committed the care of England to his half-brother Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and William Fitz Osborne, lately created earl of Hereford, and returned to Normandy; in the mean time England is oppressed by his lieutenants, which occasions several rebellions.

Eustace of Bologne landed at Dover in November, at the invitation of the English, to redress their grievances; but he was defeated, and other attempts of the English to recover their liberty rendered abortive.

Dec. 6. William returned to England and prevented a revolt.

1068, April 3. Re-established the tax of Danegelt, which occasioned an opposition at Exeter, where lived the mother of Harold the late king, which William besieged in person, and reduced to terms. He built a strong citadel in it, and filled it with a garrison. In this city he passed his Easter, and thither his queen went to him, and was crowned the Whitsuntide following.

This year is remarkable for the many castles that were built, viz. Nottingham, York, Lincoln, Huntingdon, Cambridge and Durham.

Edgar Atheling, and his sisters, Margaret and Christian, retire to Scotland.

Malcolm, king of Scotland, married the princess Margaret.

The English required to put out their fire and candle at eight every evening, on the ringing of the curfew bell, and were obliged to deliver up their arms.

1069, Jan. 8. King William distributed the lands of England among the Normans; several insurrections occasioned by it in the north of England this year, when 7000 of William's forces were slain.

Matilda his queen retired to Normandy, as a place of greater safety.

The Scots, in behalf of Edgar Atheling, advanced as far as York, where they slew 3000 Normans, but were defeated by king William, who laid waste all the north, insomuch that between York and Durham the towns were uninhabited, and the lands uncultivated for above nine years, which oc-

casioned a severe famine in that part of England.

Sept. 7. The Danes land again at Dover and Sandwich, but were repulsed; relanded in Suffolk and committed great ravages, again defeated; they proceeded to the Humber, where they were joined by the Scots, &c.

William kept his Christmas at York, and the same year was again crowned at Winchester.

1070. William compelled all bishopricks and abbeys possessed of baronies, to exchange their tenure, and instead of secular servitude, to hold them by knights service or military tenure, and quartered his troops upon religious houses, and compelled the monks to find them necessaries.

William seized on the abbey of St. Alban's and stripped it of the greatest part of its riches.

The queen brought to bed at Selby in Yorkshire, of her fifth son Henry, who succeeded to the crown.

The English make another attempt, under Edgar Atheling, to regain their liberties; whereupon the king came to a treaty with them, and swore to observe the Confessor's laws; but they were no sooner dispersed than their persons and estates were seized; when prince Edgar fled again into Scotland.

The see of Dorchester in Oxfordshire was removed to Lincoln by St. Remigius of Feschamp, bishop of Dorchester. Himself the first bishop.

The bishoprick of Chichester founded by Stigandus, bishop of Selsey. Himself the first bishop.

In this year William began to introduce the feudal system into England.

1071. Another insurrection by Morcar and others, in the isle of Ely, but suppressed.

Wisbeach castle built.

1072. King William marched against Scotland; Malcolm came to a treaty with him, and consented to take an oath of fealty, and do homage to king William; and all offenders on both sides are pardoned.

The jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury over the archbishop of York confirmed at a national synod held this year.

Surnames first used in England, and the vice of common swearing first introduced.

1073. King William embarks for Normandy with a great army, to recover some towns which the French king had surprised.

Edgar Atheling repaired to the king in Normandy voluntarily, and made his submission, whereupon he is received into favour, and allowed a pound of silver a day.

King William refused to take an oath of fealty to the pope for the crown of England.

1074. This year there was another insurrection by Ralph de Waher earl of Norfolk and Suffolk, Waltheof earl of Northumberland, and others, which being suppressed (April 29, 1075), Waltheof (being the first English nobleman so put to death, and the only one so executed in this reign) was beheaded, and great cruelties used toward the English; particularly he cut off the hands and feet of some, and put out the eyes of many others.

1075. From this time the English enjoyed scarcely any lands or honours, but what they held of the Norman lords upon their own terms.

1076. A great earthquake in England, and a frost from the beginning of November to the April following.

William visited his Norman dominions, and returned the year following.

1077. This year the king's son Robert rebelled in Normandy, wounded and defeated his father, and brought him to terms.

A great fire in London.

1078. King William laid the foundation of the tower of London.

1079. The Scots harrassed the north of England, which occasioned William's building Newcastle.

He ordained the courts of exchequer and chancery, and the four terms of law; also sheriffs and justices of the peace; and granted to the city of London their first charter.

He introduced the Norman laws and forms of pleading, and ordered all proceedings in council and the courts of law to be in the Norman language.

Sealing of writs is said to be introduced in this reign.

1080. He began his general survey of England, called Doomsday book, in imitation of the Roll of Winton, made by order of king Alfred.

Robert, William's eldest son, went into Italy to procure a wife, but was disappointed, and returned into France, where he continued till his father's death.

1081. Incursions were made by the Welsh, but were soon suppressed.

1084. William levied a tax of six shillings upon every hide of land, which was three times as much as it used to be.

1085. The king destroyed thirty-six parish churches, and dispeopled Hampshire for above thirty miles, to enlarge the New Forest.

William again visited Normandy, when he lost his queen Matilda.

1086. In his last expedition against the French king, he burnt the city of Meaux, &c.

He knighted his son Henry, when he obliged his nobles to take a fresh oath of fidelity.

1087. In the last year of William's reign, almost all the chief cities of England were burnt, and the greatest part of London, with the cathedral of St. Paul's.

He died in the sixty-first year of his age, (Sept. 9th.) and the twenty-first year of his reign, at Hermentrude, a village near Rouen, and was buried at Caen in Normandy, in a monastery of which he was the founder.

Doomsday book finished.
A dreadful famine in England.
Shrewsbury monastery built.
Norwich cathedral built.

ISSUE.

By Maud or Matilda, the daughter of Baldwin, the fifth earl of Flanders, he had issue: 1. Robert his eldest son, to whom he gave the dukedom of Normandy. 2. William, surnamed the Miser, who died 1128. 3. Richard, his third son, who was killed in New Forest. 4. William, commonly called Rufus, from the colour of his hair, to whom he gave the kingdom of England. 5. Henry, who succeeded his brother William in the kingdom of England. 6. Cicely, his eldest daughter, who died a nun. 7. Constance, married to Alan earl of Bretagne. 8. Alice, contracted to Harold the Usurper, but died unmarried. 9. Adela, married to Stephen earl of Blois, by whom she had Stephen, afterwards king of England. 10. Agatha, who died unmarried.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE DURING THIS REIGN.

Emperors of Germany.

1055 Henry IV. deposed.
1077 Rodolphus duke of Suabia.
1080 Henry IV. reinstated.

Kings of France.

1059 Philip I. the Fair.

Kings of Spain.

1065 Sancho II. the Strong.
1072 Alphonsus VI. the Valiant.

Kings of Hungary.

1063 Solomon.
1073 Geiga I.
1076 St. Ladislaus.

Kings of Sweden.

1064 Halstan.
1080 Philip.

Kings of Denmark.

1048 Suenon II.
1079 Harold IV.
1080 Canute III.
1086 Olaus II.

Kings of Poland.

1058 Boleslaus II.
1082 Uladislaus.

King of Scotland.

1057 Malcolm III.

King of Ireland.

1064 Tarlogh I.

Princes of North Wales.

1061 Bleddyn and Rygwallon.
1079 Trahaern ap Caradoc.
1079 Gryfydd ap Conan.

Princes of South Wales.

1051 Meredith ap Owen.
1073 Rhys ap Owen.
1077 Rhys ap Teudwr mawr.

Princes of Powis.

1061 Bleddyn ap Convyn.
1070 Meredith ap Bleddyn.

Popes.

1061 Alexander II.
1073 Gregory VII.
1086 Victor III.

Archbishops of Canterbury.

1052 Stigand.
1070 St. Lanfranc.

Archbishops of York.

1061 Aldred.
1070 Thomas I.

Lord Chancellors.

1067 Maurice.
1073 Osmund.
Arfastus.
1077 Baldric.
Herman.
William Velson.
1078 William Giffard.

Justiciars.

1067 Odo.
William Fitzosborn.
1072 Geoffry.
1073 William de Warren.
Richard de Benefacta.
1080 William de Carilefo.

Portgraves and Provosts of London.

Godfrey, portgrave. Godfrey de Magnaville, portgrave.
Richard de Par, provost.

WILLIAM II.

1087. Surnamed Rufus, the second surviving son to William I. succeeded to the crown of England, by the appointment of his father.

Sept. 27th. He was crowned at Westminster.

1088. Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and earl of Kent, and several of the nobility, rose in arms against him, in favour of his eldest brother Robert, but they were subdued.

An earthquake in London, and generally throughout England.

A great scarcity this year, and corn not ripe till the end of November.

1089. The king embarked for Normandy, and made war upon his brother Robert: they come to a treaty wherein it was agreed, among other things, that the survivor should enjoy both England and Normandy.

Thetford, till then the see of a bishop, removed to Norwich by Herbert Lozinga, lord chancellor. Himself the first bishop.

A new survey of England made, and heavy taxes levied, which occasioned great disturbances.

William convened a council of the states, and asked their assistance for invading Normandy, in possession of his brother Robert.

1091. William returned to England, and Henry, his brother, was forced to wander without a residence.

Oct. 18. Five hundred houses in London were blown down by a tempest.

1092. A terrible fire in London, which consumed a great part of it.

Malcolm, king of Scotland, repaired to William, in person, to require a redress of grievances, and was treated by William with contempt, which made him return to Scotland in indignation, and induced him to raise an army. He was killed at the siege of Alnwick, by a spear being thrust into his eye by the earl of Northumberland, who acquired the surname of Piercy. At the same time fell Malcolm's sons, and three days after queen Margaret died of grief.

William rebuilt Carlisle.

1093. William passed over to Normandy with a powerful army: he soon after sent to England for a reinforcement, and was furnished with £10,000, a considerable sum in those days, with which he bribed the king of France to his interest, and soon after returned to England to suppress an insurrection in Wales.

1094. This year was remarkable for a mortality of man and beast.

1095. Robert de Mowbray earl of Northumberland, William earl of Owe, and other Norman lords, conspired against Rufus; the earl of Owe had his eyes pulled out, and his person mutilated.

1096. Anselm, a Norman abbot, made archbishop of Canterbury.

The king seized his revenues, and detained them in his own hands, for acknowledging pope Urban.

Duke Robert transfers his duchy of Normandy to his brother William Rufus, for the loan of ten thousand marks.

The first holy war undertaken by the Christian princes, with 30,000 men, at the instigation of the pope.

The first decision by single combat.

The king visited Normandy, where he kept his Christmas, and returned the spring following.

1097. A council of the states convened at Windsor, to consult upon the reduction of the Welsh, which was accomplished.

1098. England suffered greatly by a scarcity, and inclement seasons.

London bridge carried away by the floods (Feb. 13th.), and a new one built by a tax on the subjects.

July.—The tower encompassed with a wall.

Westminster-hall built by William Rufus, 270 feet long, and seventy-four broad.

The king passed the greatest part of the year 1098 in Normandy, he returned to England, Dec. 7th, 1099, and kept his Christmas in Westminster-hall.

1100. This year there happened an inundation of the sea, which overflowed the lands of Godwin earl of Kent, to this day called Godwin Sands.

The king, hunting in New Forest, was killed by an arrow shot at a stag by his bow-bearer, Sir Walter Tyrrel, a Norman knight, in the forty-fourth year of his age and the thirteenth of his reign. He was buried in St. Swithin's at Winchester, and left neither wife or issue.

Taxes were raised arbitrarily in this reign.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE DURING THIS REIGN.

Emperor of Germany.

1080 Henry IV.

King of France.

1059 Philip I. the Fair.

King of Spain.

1072 Alphonsus VI.

King of Hungary.

1095 Coloman.

King of Sweden.

1100 Ingo II.

Kings of Denmark.

1086 Olaus II.
1097 Eric III.

King of Poland.

1102 Boleslaus III.

King of Portugal.

1093 Henry of Lorraine.

Kings of Scotland.

1093 Donald VII.
1094 Duncan II.
1098 Edgar.

King of Ireland.

1094 Murtogh I.

Prince of North Wales.

1079 Gryfydd ap Conan.

Prince of South Wales.

1077 Rhys ap Teudwr mawr.

Prince of Powis.

1070 Meredith ap Bleddyn.

Popes.

1088 Urban II.
1099 Paschal II.

Archbishops of Canterbury.

1070 St. Lanfranc.
1093 St. Anselm.

Archbishops of York.

1070 Thomas I.
1100 Gerard.

Lord Chancellors of England.

1086 Herbert Losinga, Bishop of Norwich.
Robert Bloet, Bishop of Lincoln.
1096 Ranulph Flambard, Bishop of Durham.
William Gifford, Bishop of Winchester.
Roger, Bishop of Salisbury.

Justiciars.

1087 Odo, Bishop of Bayeux.
1088 William, Bishop of Durham.
Ranulph Flambard.
Hugh de Boeland.

Portgraves or Provosts of London.

Godfrey de Magnaville.
Richard de Par.

HENRY I.

1100. Henry, surnamed Beauclerk, youngest son of William I., upon the death of his brother Rufus, repaired to Winchester, seized the royal treasure, and procured himself to be recognized king of England.

Aug. 5.—He was crowned at Westminster by Maurice bishop of London.

He restored to the English the liberty of using fire and candle by night, and confirmed the laws of the Confessor.

He restored to the Church her rights and possessions, and recalled archbishop Anselm.

Nov. 11.—He married Matilda, the daughter of Malcolm king of Scots, by Margaret his wife, sister to Edgar Atheling, and daughter of Edward, son of Edmund Ironside.

She was crowned at Westminster.

1101. Robert duke of Normandy landed at Portsmouth, and laid claim to the crown.

It was afterwards agreed by treaty that Henry should hold the crown for life, paying Robert 3000 marks annually; that Robert should reign in Normandy, and that the survivor should succeed to both kingdom and duchy.

1102. Archbishop Anselm excommunicated the married clergy.

1103. Robert visited England, and gave up his pension, of which he soon repented, and retired to Normandy in disgust.

1105. King Henry made war upon his brother Robert, and went in person against him.

1106. He took him prisoner, and reduced all Normandy to his obedience.

1107. Henry returned in triumph to England, and called an assembly of his

states at Windsor, where he issued a severe edict against coiners, and abolished the custom of seizing wrecks on the coasts; he also made a regulation of weights and measures, but revived the tax of Danegelt.

1108. Henry visited Normandy, to frustrate the schemes of the French court.

1109. Henry married his daughter Matilda to the emperor Henry IV.

The bishoprick of Ely was founded out of Lincoln by this king. Hervey, bishop of Bangor, the first bishop.

The king returned to England about Whitsuntide, and held a general council of the states, when he laid a tax of three shillings upon every hide of land, and raised near £824,000 as a portion for his daughter Matilda.

1110. Arts and sciences taught again in the university of Cambridge, and writing on paper made from cotton became universal.

The princess Matilda was sent over to her husband.

1111. Henry went to Normandy to suppress a revolt.

1112. A plague in England.

1113. The king plants colonies of Flemings in Wales.

July. Henry returned to England.

Worcester city and castle burnt.

1114. Henry suppressed a disturbance on the borders of Wales, and soon after went again into Normandy, and got his son William recognized as his successor in his Norman dominions.

A great frost in England, most of the bridges broken down by it.

The Thames dry for three days.

1115. The king returned to England, and called a council of the states at Westminster.

1116. Another council called, and his son William acknowledged for his successor, after which he returned to Normandy. This meeting of the nobility is by some reckoned the first parliament.

1117. Bath and Peterborough cities burnt.

1118. Queen Matilda died.

The institution of the order of knights templars.

1119, May 1. Henry obtained a great victory over the French at Brenville in Normandy.

1120. Prince William, the king's eldest son, with his newly married bride, daughter to the earl of Anjou, Richard and Mary, two other of the king's children, and their attendants, to the number of 180, were shipwrecked and lost, in their return from Normandy.

1121. Jan. 29. King Henry married Adelicia, daughter of Godfrey, the first duke of Louvaine.

The Welsh made an incursion into Cheshire, where they committed many ravages, and burnt several castles, against whom Henry went, but not meeting success, he made a peace with them.

Gloucester burnt.

Carlisle walled.

Earthquakes in Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and Somersetshire.

May 19. Lincoln nearly destroyed by fire.

1123. Woodstock park made, being the first in England.

1124. War declared against France.

A great dearth in England.

Henry prevented a revolt in Normandy.

1125. The pope's legate arrived in England, and passed several rigorous canons against married priests.

Another insurrection in Normandy, which the king suppressed, and brought great part of his prisoners to England the year following.

1126. The empress Matilda returned soon after to England.

1127. The nobility swear fealty to Matilda, the emperor's widow, and the king's only daughter.

Henry called a great assembly of the states at Windsor, at which were present Stephen of Bologne, his nephew (afterwards king Stephen), and David king of Scotland.

1128. Henry invaded France with success, and concluded a peace.

Disturbances in Normandy in favour of William, a son of duke Robert, but he lost his life at the siege of Alost.

1129. Henry returned to England, and altered the revenue of his demesne lands, from kind to specie.

1130. Henry kept his Easter at Woodstock and soon after went over to Normandy; he had an interview with pope Innocent II. and visited his daughter Matilda, who living unhappy with her husband, he brought her to England with him.

The barons renew their oath to Matilda.

April 3. She was married again to Jeffery Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, in Henry's presence, which displeased the nobles.

Rochester burnt.

1131. The king held a great council of the states at Northampton, when they renewed their oaths to Matilda.

1132. A great part of London destroyed by fire.

1133. The bishoprick of Carlisle founded

by bishop Athelwalph, himself being the first bishop.

The empress Matilda had a son by her husband Jeffery Plantagenet, afterwards Henry II.

The king again visited Normandy, and the day he embarked was remarkable for an eclipse of the sun and an earthquake.

1134. Duke Robert, the king's eldest brother, died at Cardiff castle in Wales, having been a prisoner twenty-eight years, and was buried at Gloucester.

A total eclipse and an earthquake.

1135. The Welsh made incursions, and committed ravages.

Dec. 2. The king having nominated the empress Matilda his successor, died in Normandy, of a surfeit with lampreys, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and thirty-sixth of his reign; he was buried at Reading.

He was the first king that brought progresses in fashion, and who joined rivers for navigation, viz. Trent and Witham from Yorkshire to Lincoln, seven miles.

Henry founded also the abbeys of Hide, Cirencester and Reading, and the priory of Dunstable, and confirmed Magna Charta.

He held the first great council (which some call the first parliament) wherein priests were prohibited from having wives or concubines; and the bishops and clergy granted to the king the correction of them for this offence; by which means he raised vast sums of money, compounding with the priests for certain annual payments, to permit them to infringe this law.

In this reign, wheat to make bread for one hundred men, one day, was valued at one shilling; one sheep at four pence; one hide of land (as many acres as one team could plow) was taxed at one shilling per annum; and there being 244,400 hides south of the Humber, this tax amounted to £12,220, to which may be added about an eighth for the lands north of the Humber.

TAXES IN THIS REIGN.

In the sixth year of his reign, he set a sum upon every parish church, and forced the incumbent to pay it, to redeem his church.

He had also, during his whole reign, a constant annual tax of twelve pence upon every hide of land.

He left £100,000 in ready money, besides plate and jewels of inestimable value.

ISSUE.

He had issue by Matilda of Scotland, only one son, named William, drowned in his passage from Normandy.

He had also issue, one daughter, called Matilda the empress, first married to the emperor Henry IV., and five natural sons and nine daughters.

Matilda's second husband was Jeffery Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, by whom she had Henry II. king of England, and two other sons, Jeffery and William, who died without issue.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE DURING THIS REIGN.

Emperors of Germany.

1080 Henry IV.
1105 Henry V.
1125 Lothario.

Kings of France.

1107 Louis VI.

Kings of Spain.

1109 Alphonsus VII.
1122 Alphonsus VIII.

Kings of Hungary.

1114 Stephen II.
1131 Bela II.

Kings of Sweden.

1100 Ingo II.
1130 Ragwald.
1133 Magnus I.

Kings of Denmark.

1106 Nicholas.
1135 Eric IV.

King of Poland.

1102 Boleslaus III.

Kings of Portugal.

1093 Henry of Lorraine.

Kings of Scotland.

1107 Alexander I.
1124 David I.

Kings of Ireland.

1121 Tarlogh II.
1156 Murtogh II.

Prince of North Wales.

1137 Owen Gwynedd.

Prince of South Wales.

1115 Gryfydd ap Rhys.

Prince of Powis.

1132 Madoc ap Meredith.

Popes.

1118 Gelasius II.
1119 Calixtus II.
1124 Honorius II.
1130 Innocent II.

Archbishops of Canterbury.

1114 Rodolphus.
1122 William Corbois or Corbel.

Archbishops of York.

1109 Thomas II.
1119 Thurstan.

Lord Chancellors.

1101 Waldric.
1103 William Giffard.
Herbert.
1104 Roger bishop of Salisbury.
1107 Geoffry Rufus bishop of Durham.
1116 Richard.
Reginald.
Thomas.
1123 Godefridus bishop of Bath, and Roger Wells.
1126 Geoffry Rufus again.
1133 Alexander bishop of Lincoln.

Justiciars.

1107 Roger bishop of Salisbury
1114 Radulphus.
Ralph Basset.
Richard Basset.
Geoffry Ridel.
Geoffry de Clinton.
Alberic de Vere.

Portgraves or Prevosts of London.

Hugh Buche.
Leoffstanus.
Alberic de Vere.
Robert Bar Querel.

STEPHEN.

1135 Stephen, earl of Bologne and Mortaign, the third son of Stephen earl of Blois, by Adela the fourth daughter of William I, taking advantage of the empress Matilda's absence, usurped the crown, by the assistance of his brother Henry then bishop of Winchester, Roger bishop of Salisbury, and other great men of his faction; though himself and all the nobility had sworn to support Matilda's succession.

He was crowned at Westminster, Dec. 26, by the archbishop of Canterbury, and received the homage and oaths of the nobility.

Stephen seized the late king's treasures, to the amount of £100,000.

1136. A fire in London, which destroyed a great part of the city, from Aldgate to St. Paul's church; the bridge, being made of timber, was also burnt.

Stephen abolished Danegelt for ever.

David king of Scotland assembled a body of troops in favour of Matilda, but entered into a treaty after seizing on Carlisle and Newcastle, which he retained, and the prince of Scotland did homage for them.

There were no less than 1100 strong fortresses in the kingdom, built by the nobles, with the king's permission.

1137. Stephen reduced Normandy.

A war with the Welsh, where the King's troops were worsted.

The cathedral of Rochester burnt, June 3, as was also, the next day, the whole city of York, and its cathedral, with thirty churches; and on the twenty-seventh, the city of Bath was nearly destroyed by fire.

1138. A conspiracy was formed against the king in behalf of the empress Matilda.

The king of Scotland invaded England, obliged Stephen to return to England, and the battle of the Standard was fought at North Allerton, where the Scots were defeated (August 22d.) soon after which Stephen was attacked with a lethargy, which threatened his life.

1139. The empress Matilda arrived in England, she landed at Arundel in September.

A general revolt in favour of Matilda; the earl of Gloucester headed the revolters.

Stephen was at variance with the clergy.

1140. His son Eustace married the French king's sister.

The war was carried on between Stephen and Matilda, with various success, till the beginning of the next year.

The first introduction of the canon law into England.

The historian William of Malmsbury flourished.

1141. Feb. 1. A battle was fought between the forces of Stephen and Matilda, when Stephen's were worsted at Lincoln, and himself taken prisoner, delivered to Matilda, who committed him to Gloucester gaol.

April 7. Matilda was declared queen, in a national synod, and they took oaths of allegiance to her.

Robert earl of Gloucester, base brother to the empress, taken prisoner; whereupon king Stephen was released, and exchanged for him.

1142. The empress besieged in Oxford, and made her escape from thence in disguise to Abington.

The bishop of Winchester excommunicated her adherents.

1143. A synod held at London in favour of Stephen.

Peter Abelard, celebrated as a great scholar, and for his love of Eloisa, died aged sixty-three years.

1146. The earl of Gloucester died, and the empress found the want of so able a councellor.

1147. The empress left the kingdom.

1148. Stephen was crowned at Lincoln.

A new crusade undertaken.

1149. Henry, son of the empress, arrived in England, and endeavoured to recover his right.

1151. He married Eleanor, sole daughter and heir of William earl of Poictou, and duke of Aquitain, after she had been divorced from Lewis VII. king of France.

King Stephen required the archbishop to crown his son Eustace, which he refused.

1152. Malcolm king of Scots created earl of Huntingdon.

Geoffrey of Monmouth, the historian, flourished.

1153. Eustace, son of king Stephen, died. A peace concluded between Stephen and Henry, wherein it was agreed, that Stephen should enjoy the crown during his life, and Henry should succeed him; and that the castles built by Stephen's permission, should be all demolished, to the amount of 1100.

Henry visited Normandy.

1154. October 25. Stephen died at Dover, in the fiftieth year of his age, and the nineteenth of his reign, and was buried at Feversham abbey in Kent. He founded the abbeys of Coggeshall in Essex, Furness in Lancashire, Feversham in Kent, and the nunneries of Carew and Higham.

There were no regular taxations in this reign, but the contending parties maintained themselves principally by the plunder of each others tenants.

More abbeys were built in this reign than in 100 years before.

ISSUE.

King Stephen, by his wife Matilda, daughter and heir of Eustace earl of Bologne, had issue three sons, Baldwin, Eustace and William; and two daughters, Matilda and Mary, all of them died without issue.

His natural children were William, earl of Bologne, and Gervase, abbot of Westminster.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE DURING THIS REIGN.

Emperors of Germany.

1138 Conrad III.
1152 Frederick Barbarossa.

King of France.

1137 Louis VII.

King of Spain.

1122 Alphonsus VIII.

King of Hungary.

1141 Geiga II.

Kings of Sweden.

1144 Suercher II.
1150 Eric X.

Kings of Denmark.

1135 Eric IV.
1138 Eric V.
1147 Suenon III.

Kings of Poland.

1140 Uladislaus II.
1146 Boleslaus IV.

King of Portugal.

1112 Alphonsus I.

King of Scotland.

1153 Malcolm IV.

King of Ireland.

1121 Tarlogh II.

Prince of North Wales.

1137 Owen Gwynedd.

Prince of South Wales.

1139 Rhys ap Gryfrydd.

Prince of Powis.

1132 Madoc ap Meredith.

Popes.

1143 Cælestine II.
1144 Lucius II.

1145 Eugenius III.
1153 Anastatius IV.
1154 Adrian IV.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

1138 Theobald.

Archbishops of York.

1141 Henry Murdac.
1153 St. William.
1154 Roger.

Lord Chancellors.

1136 William Pauper.
William Fitzgillebert.
William de Vere.
1138 Alexander.
1153 Philip.
Regenald de Gant.
Robert, abbot of Walden.

Justiciar.

1153 Henry, duke of Normandy.

Portgraves of London.

Gilbert Becket.
Andrew Bucheuet.
Godfry Magnavill.

HENRY II.

1154. Henry (surnamed Plantagenet), eldest son and heir of Matilda the empress, the only surviving legitimate issue of Henry I. succeeded to the crown without opposition.

1155. Henry's queen, Eleanor, delivered of a prince named Henry.

Dec. 17. King Henry was crowned at Westminster, by Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury.

He resumed the grants of the crown lands and rents made by king Stephen. He made resumptions likewise in Normandy. He demolished the castles built by the nobles.

1156. London bridge built of wood.

The King called an assembly (or parliament) of the great men, at Wallingford, and made them swear to the succession of his sons William and Henry, and confirmed the great charter.

Thomas à Becket, archdeacon of Canterbury, made Lord Chancellor, and governor to the prince.

The King went over to France, and did homage to that king for Normandy, Aquitain, Anjou, Main and Tournay, obliging his brother Jeffery to accept of an annual sum for Anjou.

Malcolm, king of Scots, delivered up to him Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland; and the King confirmed to Malcolm the earldom of Huntingdon.

1157. He subdued the Welsh, who did homage, and swore allegiance to him.

1159. A war between the kings of England and France, about the town of Thoulouse.

1160. A peace ensued, and the King of England married his son Henry, who was seven years of age, to the French king's daughter Margaret, then about three years old

The town of Alresford, in Hampshire, totally destroyed by fire.

1161. The kings of England and France performed the office of yeomen of the stirrup to pope Alexander.

1162. Thomas à Becket was made archbishop of Canterbury.

The King endeavoured to reduce the exorbitant power of the clergy.

1163. The archbishop and clergy insist upon being exempted from the jurisdiction of the temporal courts in criminal cases.

1164. Several statutes made at Clarendon, to retrench the power of the church, which were subscribed by the archbishops and bishops. The pope refused to confirm the laws made at Clarendon by his bull; Becket took part with the pope against the King, was impeached, tried, convicted; and fined. He quitted England, November 2d, and placed himself under the protection of the pope and the French king, which occasioned a war between France and England.

1165. Henry visited Normandy to confer with the pope, but was prevented by Becket, and returned to England.

The Welsh endeavoured to shake off the English yoke.

Henry returned to Normandy.

He forbade all intercourse of the clergy with Rome.

A council held, when excommunication was denounced by Becket against the observers of the constitutions of Clarendon.

1167. The empress Matilda, Henry's mother, died Sep. 10, and was buried near Rouen.

Prince John born.

1168. Henry, eldest son of king Henry II., did homage to the king of France for Anjou and Maine.

Jeffery, the fourth son of Henry II., did homage also for Britany; and thereupon received homage of the barons of Britany.

1169. Becket excommunicated most of the clergy of England.

Princess Eleanor, the king's daughter, married to Alphonsus king of Castile.

1170. John, sixth son of king Henry II. (afterwards King of England) created duke of Cornwall.

The king caused his son Henry to be crowned, and William, king of Scots, and his nobility, to swear allegiance and fealty to him.

The young king's coronation, without his princess, gave disgust to the French court, and occasioned a short war. Henry visited Normandy, and made up his breach with Becket, and held his stirrup whilst he was getting on horseback. The excommunicated prelates visited the king in Normandy with their complaints, and he ordered Becket not to stir out of the bounds of his parish.

1171. He received archbishop Becket into favour, after six years exile. Becket notwithstanding excommunicated the king's friends, who complained of his usage to the king.

1172, Dec. 30. Becket was murdered in the cathedral at Canterbury, by four knights.

The king proceeded against Ireland, where he received the submission and oaths of the Irish princes.

He constituted his youngest son John, lord of Ireland, and designed to have made him king, having obtained the pope's concurrence.

The King submitted to do penance for Becket's murder, and enlarged the pope's authority in England.

1173. A conspiracy formed against the king by the queen, the young king Henry, and his two brothers.

Queen Eleanor was made a state prisoner.

1174. They drew the French king and the king of Scotland into the quarrel, which occasioned a bloody war, in which William king of Scots was taken prisoner, July 13.

Henry arrived in England, and reduced all the insurrections.

King Henry finished his penance for Becket's murder, received eighty lashes from the hands of the monks of Canterbury, and offered a gift of £40 per annum for finding constant lights at Becket's tomb; he also agreed to pay the knights of Jerusalem the expence of maintaining 200 soldiers in the holy war.

A peace concluded between king Henry and his sons.

The king of Scotland and David his brother did homage to king Henry II. for all the territories they were possessed of, viz. Scotland and Galway.

The bishops and abbots of Scotland swore allegiance and fealty to the said kings of England and their heirs.

They also swore they would continue in subjection to the church of England.

The earls and barons of Scotland swore allegiance and fealty to the said two kings, Henry and his son.

This agreement was confirmed under the seals of the king of Scotland, and his brother David, and the castles of Roxburgh, Berwick, Jedworth, Edinburgh, and Sterling, were put into the hands of king Henry the elder, as a security for the performance of it.

1176. The kingdom first divided into six circuits, and three judges appointed for each.

London bridge began by Peter Colman, a priest, which was thirty-three years in building.

1177. The French king came in pilgrimage to Thomas à Becket's tomb. The same time the earl of Flanders had a conference with Henry, and visited it also, after which Henry went to Normandy in August and returned in July 1178.

December.—Henry purchased the earldom of Marche from Audebert its earl.

Glass windows began to be used in private houses.

Henry severely punished the debasers of the coin, and in Nov. 1180, there was a new coinage.

This year Lewis, king of France, died, and was succeeded by his son Philip.

1179. At Oxenhall, near Darlington, the earth suddenly rose as high as a mountain, and continued several hours, when it as suddenly sunk with a tremendous noise and left a deep chasm.

1181. Henry debauched his son Richard's intended princess, which gave great umbrage to his son; to avoid whose resentment, he endeavoured to embroil him in a quarrel with his brother Henry, but it proved ineffectual, and cemented them the stronger; they formed a design of revenge, but were prevented by young Henry's death.

The laws of England collected and digested by Glanville.

1183. June 11. The young king Henry died in the thirtieth year of his age, having borne the title of king near thirteen years.

Princess Margaret, young Henry's widow, was sent home to her brother, and

she sometime after was married to Bela, king of Hungary.

1184. The king gave 50,000 marks of silver to assist at a crusade, but declined going in person.

1185. An earthquake overthrew the church of Lincoln, and other churches; at the same time there was almost a total eclipse of the sun.

The pope sent Henry a crown made of Peacock's feathers, for him to crown his son John king of Ireland with. John embarked for that island, but soon after returned.

The king's son Richard rebelled against him again, and was encouraged by the king of France.

1186. Henry threatened to disinherit his son Richard for his turbulent conduct, which occasioned his submission.

1187, Aug. 19. Jeffery, another of the king's sons, killed at a tournament at Paris, and was buried in the church of Notre Dame.

Richard and John the king's sons, in conjunction with the king of France, harrassed Henry.

1189. Henry deserted by his French subjects, was every where defeated, and obliged to submit to hard terms.

July 6. King Henry died in Normandy, with grief, uttering imprecations against his sons, which the bishops present could not persuade him to revoke, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, and the thirty-fifth of his reign, and was buried at Fonteverard in France.

TAXES IN THIS REIGN.

A scutage in the beginning of this reign; but no account what it amounted to.

A second scutage to raise men for the siege of Thoulouse, in the fifth year of his reign, 1159, amounting to £190,000.

A third scutage, in the seventh year of this reign, at two marks every knight's fee.

In the twelfth year of this reign, twopence in the pound for the first year, and one penny in the pound for four years after, of all rents and moveables.

In the fourteenth of his reign, a fourth scutage, at a mark a knight's fee.

In the eighteenth year of his reign, a fifth scutage, uncertain what it was.

In the last year of his reign, a tenth of all moveables for the crusade.

ISSUE.

By his queen Eleanor, daughter and heir of William duke of Aquitain, he had issue, William his eldest son, born the 17th of August, 1152, who died 1156.

2. Henry, born the 28th of February, 1154. He died without issue.

3. Richard, born in September 1157, who succeeded him in the throne.

4. Jeffery, born the 23rd of September, 1158, afterwards married to Constance, daughter and heir of Conan, duke of Britany, by whom he had issue, Arthur, who ought to have succeeded to the crown of England, after the death of his uncle, Richard I.

5. Philip, who died very young.

6. John, born on Christmas eve 1166.

He had also three daughters, Matilda, Eleanor, and Joan; and two sons by Rosamond his concubine.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE DURING THIS REIGN.

Emperor of Germany.

1152 Frederick Barbarossa.

King of France.

1180 Philip II.

Kings of Spain.

1157 Sancho III. in Castile, Ferdinand in Leon.
1158 Alphonsus IX. in Castile.

Kings of Hungary.

1161 Stephen III.
1173 Bela III.

Kings of Sweden.

1162 Charles VII.
1168 Canute.

Kings of Denmark.

1157 Waldemar I.
1182 Canute V.

Kings of Poland.

1173 Meiceslaus III.
1178 Casimir II.

King of Portugal.

1185 Sancho I.

King of Scotland.

1165 William the Lion.

King of Ireland.

1166 Roderick.

This was the last king of the native princes; from this period to 1540 the kings of England governed Ireland under the title of "Lords of Ireland," but Henry VIII. stiled himself King of Ireland, which title has continued ever since.

Chief Governors of Ireland.

1173 Hugh de Lacey.
Richard de Clare.

1177 Raymond le Gros.
John earl of Morton.
William Fitzadelm de Burgo.
1179 Hugh de Lacey.
1181 John de Lacey.
Richard de Peche.
Hugh de Lacey.
1184 Philip de Braos.
1185 John earl of Morton.
John de Courcy.

Prince of North Wales.

1169 David ap Owen Gwynedd.

Prince of South Wales.

1189 Rhys ap Gryfydd.

Princes of Powis.

1160 Gryfydd ap Meredith.
Owen Cyfelliog.

Popes.

1159 Alexander III.
1181 Lucius III.
1185 Urban III.
1187 Gregory VIII.
Clement III.

Archbishops of Canterbury.

1162 Thomas à Becket.
1173 Richard prior of Dover.
1184 Baldwin.

Archbishop of York.

1154 Roger.
Vacant ten years.

Lord Chancellors.

1157 Thomas à Becket.
John.
1173 Radulph de Warneville.
1181 Geoffrey, bishop of Lincoln.
1189 Walter de Constantiis.
Walter de Bidum.
1189 William de Longchamp.
Richard Nigellus.

Justiciars.

1162 Richard de Luci.
Robert earl of Leicester.
1181 Ralph de Glanvill.
1185 Gilbert Glanvill.
1189 Hugh, bishop of Durham.
William earl of Albermarle.

Portgraves of London.

Peter Fitz-walter.
John Fitz-nigel.
Ernulfus Buchel.
William Fitz-isabel.

RICHARD I.

1189. Richard, surnamed Cœur de Lion, was the third, but eldest surviving son of Henry II.

He released his mother Eleanor, who had been prisoner sixteen years, and bestowed on her the administration of government during his absence.

He did homage to the king of France, and was crowned Duke of Normandy at Rouen on July 20th.

Richard returned to England, and landed at Portsmouth, Aug. 12th, and from thence went to Winchester, Aug 15, where he took account of his father's treasures, from whence he returned to Westminster.

Sept. 3. He was crowned at Westminster, when the mob falling upon the Jews, who came to offer their presents, murdered many of them, and plundered their houses. The example of the Londoners was followed at Norwich, Feb. 6th, at Stamford, March 7th, St. Edmund's Bury, March 18th, and at Lincoln, Lynn, and York.

He released the subjection of the kingdom of Scotland to William king of Scots, and delivered up to him the castles of Roxburgh and Berwick.

The citizens of London obtained officers to govern in the city, which were called bailiffs, or sheriffs.

Sept. 5. Richard received the homage of all the great men.

A synod held at Westminster.

1189. King Richard, with an army of 300,000 foot and 5000 horse, and Philip, the French king, engaged in the holy war. To defray the expense of which, he sold almost all the crown lands.

Richard bestowed six earldoms on his brother John, and the rich heiress of Gloucester in marriage, to prevent him from taking the advantage of his absence and seizing the crown.

He appointed Longchamp and the bishop of Durham regents of the kingdom, and made an alliance with the king of Scotland.

1190, Dec. 11. Richard embarked from Dover for Calais with all his troops, and joined Philip of France at Vezelai; they marched to Lyons; their army consisted of above 100,000 men; and there separated. Richard went to Marseilles.

Aug. 7. He sailed from thence with a large fleet to Messina, but was dispersed by a storm. Richard seized a castle near Messina, but was repulsed.

1191. The sun totally eclipsed.

The regents in England disagreed, and Longchamp assumed the whole management, which occasioned his being tried, condemned and imprisoned by prince John, who also ejected him out of the regency. The pope espousing Longchamp's cause, as he was archbishop of Canterbury, ordered John to be excommunicated, but the English clergy refused to obey the orders.

King Richard conquered the island of Cyprus, and there married (May 12th) Berengaria, daughter of the king of Navarre.

Aug. 18. Richard beheaded near 5000 of his Turkish prisoners because Saladin's did not comply with the articles of the truce, and Saladin in retaliation, slew some thousand Christians.

Sept. 3. Richard obtained a great victory over Saladin, and repaired the cities that had been dismantled, viz. Ascalon. Joppa, and Cæsaria. He soon after defeated a Turkish troop of 10,000 who were guarding a caravan to Jerusalem, He took on this occasion 3000 loaded camels and 4000 mules, and an inestimable booty which he gave among his troops. Soon after the Italian, Burgundian, and Austrian troops deserted him.

The kings of England and France took the city of Acre.

1192, June. — The two kings fell out, whereupon the French king returned home.

Sept. 25. King Richard made a truce with Saladin, and left the holy land.

Oct. 8. Richard embarked for England, and was shipwrecked near Aquileia, but taking the road to Vienna, he was seized by the duke of Austria, who sent him prisoner to the emperor, and he was arraigned as a criminal before the diet of the empire, where he pleaded his cause so well as to gain all the German princes in his favour but the avaricious emperor.

His brother John attempted to make himself King, for which purpose he made a league with Philip of France.

Grain so scarce that wheat was sold for twenty shillings per quarter, equal to six pounds of the present money.

A fever raged, which lasted five months, and carried off innumerable multitudes of people. On Whitsunday, two suns appeared, so like each other that the astronomers were obliged to use their instruments in order to distinguish them.

1193. A synod held at York.

Great sums raised by the English; for the King's ransom only, 150,000 marks.

1194. Richard released Feb. 4.

March 29. He returned to England, and landed at Sandwich, after an absence of four years.

Soon after Richard's arrival he reduced his brother's party, and was crowned again at Westminster, the king of Scotland assisted at the ceremony, and carried the sword of state before the King.

Theatrical exhibitions were encouraged by the King, who brought to England several authors whose works contained the rude outlines of regular tragedy, interludes and other dramatic spectacles, were performed about this time.

A war between England and France, which held four years.

Richard embarked for France in company with the queen's mother, (May 12th) with a fleet of 100 ships.

In September the King sent itinerant justices through all the counties of England.

The French king pulled out the eyes of the English prisoners, which king Richard retaliated.

1195. Philip of Spain endeavoured to set Richard and his brother John at variance.

A synod held at York.

1196. A sedition in London, headed by William Fitz Osborn, on account of taxes, but it was suppressed by the justiciary.

1197. King Richard obtained a great victory over the French.

About this time lived Robin Hood and little John, notorious freebooters.

A great famine throughout England attended with a mortality. During this famine Richard found some ships at St. Valeri full of corn exported from England; he ordered all the people belonging to the vessels to be hanged, and sent the corn back.

1198. He was wounded with a poisoned arrow, at the siege of Chalons, of which wound he died, April the 6th, 1199, in the forty-first year of his age, and the tenth year of his reign.

His body was buried at the feet of his father's, at Fonteveraud, his head at Rouen, and his heart at Charron in Poictou, according to his own orders.

He left no issue.

Ireland remained under the government of earl John, and his deputies, during this reign.

Richard was the first king of England that bore in his shield three lions passant.

In this reign the companies or societies, were first established in London.

TAXES IN THIS REIGN.

In the first year a scutage of ten shillings for every knight's fee.

In the second year, towards his expedition to the holy land, two saddle horses, and two sumpter horses were taken of every city; of every abbey one saddle horse and one sumpter horse; and of every of the King's manors as well of the abbeys, and great part of the crown lands were sold.

For his ransom, when prisoner to the emperor, of every knight's fee twenty shillings, a fourth part of the rents of the laity, a fourth part of the rents of some clerks, and a tenth of others; all the gold and silver of the churches, and all the wool of that year of the Cistertian monks, and the order of Semplingham, amounting to 150,000 marks.

Of every plough land, two shillings of the husbandmen or occupiers.

Of every knight's fee, a third part of the service, for his expedition into Normandy; of the Cistertians, the King demanded their wool, for which they compounded.

For the liberty of tournament every earl gave twenty marks, every baron ten marks, every landed knight four marks, and every knight of fortune two marks.

1188, 1196. These two years were raised 1,100,000 marks; also an aid of five shillings of every plough land.

Great sums also raised by seizures, fines, and compositions, and sale of the demesne lands.

He left no issue.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE DURING THIS REIGN.

Emperors of Germany.

1191 Henry VI.
1198 Philip V.

King of France.

1180 Philip II.

King of Spain.

1158 Alphonsus IX., in Castile.

King of Hungary.

1191 Emeric.

King of Sweden.

1192 Suercher III.

King of Denmark.

1189 Canute V.

King of Poland.

1194 Lescus V.

King of Portugal.

1185 Sancho I.

King of Scotland.

1168 William the Lion.

Chief Governors of Ireland.

1189 Hugh de Lacy.
1191 William Petit.
William, earl of Pembroke.
Peter Pipard.
1194 Hamo de Valois.

Prince of North Wales.

1194 Llewelyn ap Jorwerth.

Prince of South Wales.

1196 Gryfydd ap Rhys.

Prince of Powis.

1160 Owen Cyfelliog.

Popes.

1191 Cælestine III.
1198 Innocent III.

Archbishops of Canterbury.

1191 Reginald Fitz Joceline.
1193 Hubert Walter.

Archbishop of York.

1191 Godfrey Plantagenet.

Lord Chancellors.

1191 Geoffrey Plantagenet.
Walter, archbishop of Rouen.
Walter de Bidun.
Malus Catulus.
1198 Eustace, bishop of Ely.
1199 Hubert Walter.

Justiciars.

1190 William de Longchamp.
Hugh, bishop of Durham.
1194 Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury.
1196 Geoffry Fitz Peter.

In this reign the king granted the citizens of London the privilege of being governed by a mayor and two bailiffs or sheriffs.

Mayor of London.

1189 Henry Fitz-Alwin, who continued in office the whole of this reign.

Sheriffs.

1189 Henry Cornhill and Richard Reynere.
1190 John Herlion and Roger Duke.
1191 William Haveril and John Buckmore.
1192 Nicholas Duke and Peter Newelye.
1193 Roger Duke and Richard Fitz Alwin.

1194 William Fitz Isabel and William Fitz Arnold.
1195 Robert Besaunt and Joke de Josue
1196 Gerard de Antiloche and Robert Durant.
1197 Roger Blunt and Nicholas Ducket.
1198 Constantine Fitz Arnold and Robert le Beau.

JOHN.

1199, April 6. The sixth and youngest son of Henry II, succeeded to the crown, by the appointment of his brother Richard, (though Arthur, the son of Jeffery, King Henry's fourth son, was then living) and was crowned at Westminster in great state.

April 25. King John took possession of the late King's treasures, also of the dutchy of Normandy, and was girt with the sword of that dutchy.

Arthur took possession of great part of Normandy, and John besieged Mans and razed the walls of it.

May 25. John arrived at Shoreham where he landed, and came the next day to London.

May 27. King John was crowned at Westminster, by Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, who made him chancellor of England, he was the first archbishop vested with that office.

He divorced his wife Alice, and married Isabella, by some called Avis, daughter of the earl of Angoulesme, contracted before to Hugh earl of March.

French wine sold for twenty shillings per ton.

1200. The French king set up prince Arthur, against king John, but a treaty of peace was concluded between them.

A synod held at Westminster, contrary to the King's orders.

June 19. John set sail for Normandy with a numerous army from Shoreham, but soon after returned to England.

Oct. 8. King John crowned a second time, with his queen Isabella, at Westminster.

Nov. 22. The King held a parliament at Lincoln, where William, king of Scotland, did him homage.

The clergy greatly encroach on the regal power.

1201, March 25. The King crowned a third time at Canterbury,

The Barons refuse to attend the King in the wars abroad.

A war commenced against France.

1202, April 14. King John was crowned a fourth time at Canterbury.

Aug. 1. King John obtained a great victory, and took his nephew, prince Arthur prisoner, and his sister Eleanor. Prince Arthur soon after died in prison, said to have been stabbed by the King's own hand.

Assize of Bread first appointed.

Bewley Abbey built by king John.

He was summoned by Philip, king of France, to answer for the death of Arthur, and not appearing, is judged guilty of his murder, and as a traitor to Philip, to forfeit the dominions he held of the crown of France, which Philip endeavoured to seize.

Saxo Grammaticus and Gervase of Canterbury the historian flourished.

1203. King Philip took many of his towns in Normandy.

Five Moons were seen at one time in Yorkshire.

1204. Rouen, the capital of Normandy, with the whole dutchy, conquered by the French, after having been 300 years separated from Normandy.

The Inquisition first established by Pope Innocent III.

John laid heavy taxes on his subjects, which occasioned discontents:

Main, Tourain, Anjou, and Poictou, overrun by the French, the English refusing to assist king John in his foreign wars.

The oldest writ of summons to parliament was this year directed to the bishop of Salisbury.

1205. King John levied a heavy tax upon the English Barons, for deserting his service in Normandy.

Queen Eleanor died in a very advanced age.

This year died Peter of Colechurch, who first began building London Bridge with stone, and he was buried in a chapel on the bridge.

Upon the death of archbishop Hubert, the Monks of Canterbury elected without the king's leave, Reginald, their sub-prior, for their bishop, but afterwards at the instance of the King, chose John Gray, bishop of Norwich, for their archbishop.

A Frost from January 14th to March 22nd, and another in 1207, which lasted 15 weeks.

1206. A second tax levied upon the English.

The Emperor visited England.

A synod held at Reading, and another at Pipewell in Northamptonshire.

Oct. 1. The Queen delivered of a prince named Henry.

1207. The pope rejected both archbishops, and obliged the monks to choose cardinal Stephen Langton; whereupon king John drove the monks of Canterbury out of England, and confiscated their goods.

Jan. 5. Prince Richard born.

The first annual mayor and common council of London chosen this year.

1208. The pope placed the kingdom under an interdict.

The King confiscated the lands and goods of all the clergy that obeyed the interdict, and banished the bishops.

The King by letters patent granted to the citizens of London the liberty to choose their own Mayor.

1209. The Pope excommunicated the king.

John granted peace to the Scots, who did him homage, as did also the prince of Wales.

He caused all his vassals to renew their homage.

1210. The King subdued the Irish, and brought them under the English laws.

Going over to Dublin, he received the homage and fealty of twenty Irish princes.

He was successful also against the Welsh, and laid taxes on the clergy to the amount of £100,000.

1211. The Pope absolved the King's subjects from their allegiance to him.

Aug. 10. He arrived in England from Dublin.

1212, July 10. Great part of London was burnt down by a fire; it began in Southwark, and having consumed the church of St. Mary Overy, went on to the bridge, and whilst some were quenching the flames, the houses at the other end took fire, so that numbers were enclosed; many of them were forced to leap into the Thames, whilst others crowding into boats that came to their relief were the cause of their own destruction, the boats and people sinking together; nearly 3000 people perished by this accident, partly by water, and partly by fire.

The Welsh infested the English borders, and the King hanged up twenty-eight of their sons whom he had taken as hostages.

He demanded hostages of the nobility for keeping their faith and allegiance.

The pope proceeded to depose king John, and gave his kingdom to the French king.

London bridge finished, built of stone.

1213. The French king preparing to invade England, king John was compelled to submit to the Pope's terms.

The King resigned his dominions to the Pope, and submitted to hold his kingdom as tributary to him, at the yearly rent of 1000 marks, with absolution.

The bishops and barons entered into a confederacy against the King.

The King confirms the donation or resignation of his dominions to the Pope, in a solemn assembly of clergy and laity.

1214, July 2. The interdict released, after it had continued above six years.

The King made an unsuccessful expedition into France.

1215. The barons made war upon the King.

He marched against the barons, and laid siege to Rochester, which he subdued. The city of London, and all concerned against the King, were excommunicated by the Pope's second bull.

The barons became masters of London, and besieged the King in the tower, who was obliged to yield to them, and confirm their charter of privileges called Magna Charta, and the charter of forests, in Runnemede, between Staines and Windsor.

The King procured the Pope to make the great charter void, and to join with him in his wars against the barons; when the Pope interdicted the barons and their adherents.

John, in disgust, retired to the Isle of Wight, and his troops ravaged the kingdom.

1216. The barons invited over Lewis, the dauphin of France, to their assistance, who had great success against the King's troops.

Alexander king of Scotland, entered England; he reduced Northumberland, passed into the heart of the nation, met Lewis, and did him homage.

The King being much harrassed, proceeded into Lincolnshire, over the washes between that county and Norfolk, where he lost many of his forces, with all his treasure, baggage, and regalia, and himself narrowly escaped with life.

The barons did homage, and swore fealty to Lewis, as king of England.

Several of the barons grew disgusted with Lewis's partiality to foreigners, and no less than forty made private assurances of their good intentions to John.

Oct 19. King John died, (some say poisoned by a monk) at the abbey of Swineshead, in Lincolnshire, in the fifty-first year of his age, and the nineteenth of his reign, and was buried at Worcester.

He was the first king of England who coined sterling money, and gave the cinque ports their privileges.

TAXES IN THIS REIGN.

1199. He had a scutage of two marks of every knight's fee.

1200. He had three shillings of every plough land.

1201. He had two marks of every knight's fee, who had licence to stay at home.

1203. He took a seventh part of all the earl's and baron's goods who deserted him in Normandy.

At a parliament in 1204, a scutage of two marks and a half was granted him on every knight's fee.

1205. He levied a vast sum of money upon the earls and barons who refused to follow him beyond sea.

1207. He took a thirteenth part of all moveables, as well of laics as ecclesiastics.

1210. He forced from the abbeys and monasteries £140,000.

1211. He had two marks scutage of every knight's fee.

1214. He took three marks of every knight's fee who were not with him at Poictou.

ISSUE.

1. Henry, his eldest son, afterwards Henry III. born Oct. 1, 1207. 2. Richard, afterwards king of the Romans, born 1208. He had also three daughters, Joan the eldest, married to Alexander king of Scots; Eleanor the second, married to William Marshall, and after his death to Simon Montfort, earl of Leicester; Isabel the third married to Frederic II. emperor of Germany.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE DURING THIS REIGN.

Emperors of Germany.

1208 Otho V.
1211 Frederic II.

King of France.

1180 Philip II.

Kings of Spain.

1214 Henry I.
1216 Ferdinand III.

Kings of Hungary.

1200 Ladislaus II.
1201 Andrew II.

King of Sweden.

1211 Erio XI.

King of Denmark.

1202 Waldemar II.

Kings of Poland.

1200 Miecislaus IV.
1203 Uladislaus III.
1206 Lescar V.

King of Portugal.

1212 Alphonsus II.

King of Scotland.

1214 Alexander II.

Chief Governors of Ireland.

1199 Meiler Fitz Henry
1203 Hugh de Lacy
1205 Meilir Fitz Henry
1208 Hugh de Lacy
1210 King John
John de Gray
1213 Henry de Loundres
1215 Geoffry de Mariscis

Prince of North Wales.

1194 Llewellyn ap Jorwerth

Prince of South Wales.

1202 Rhys ap Gryfydd

Prince of Powis.

1160 Owen Cyfeliog

Pope.

1216 Honorius III.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

1207 Stephen Langton.

Archbishop of York.

1191 Geofrey Plantagenet
Vacant four years.

Lord Chancellors.

1202 Richard de Marisco.
1204 Simon or Hugh, Archdeacon of Wells.
1205 Walter de Gray.
1209 Hugh Wallis or de Wells.
1212 Richard de Marisco.
1213 Ralph de Neville.

Justiciars.

1200 John Grey.
1200 Simon de Patteshall.
Eustace de Fauconberg.
Richard de Mucegos.
Walter de Cresping.
Saherus Earl of Winchester.
1213 Peter de Rupe.

1214 Hubert de Burgh.
1216 William Earl of Pembroke.

Mayors of London.

1199 Henry Fitz Alwin continued to 1212.
1213 Roger Fitz Alwin.
1214 The same.
1215 William Hardel.

Sheriffs.

1199 Arnold Fitz Arnold and Richard Fitz Bartholomew.
1200 Roger Dorset and James Bartholomew.
1201 Walter Fitz Alice and Simon de Aldermanbury.
1202 Norman Blondel and John de Ely.
1203 Walter Browne and William Chamberlain.
1204 Thomas Haverale and Hamond Brond.
1205 John Walgrave and Richard de Winchester.
1206 John Holyland and Edmund Fitz Gerald.
1207 Roger Winchester and Edmund Hardle.
1208 Peter Duke and Thomas Neale.
1209 Peter le Josue and William Blound.
1210 Adam Whitley and Stephen le Grasse.
1211 John Fitz Peter and John Garland.
1212 Randolph Eyland and Constantine Josue.
1213 Martin Fitz Alice and Peter Bate.
1214 Solomon Baring and Hugh Basing.
1215 John Travers and Andrew Newland.

HENRY III.

1216. Henry, eldest son of king John and queen Isabel, at nine years of age, succeeded his father in the throne.

He did homage to the Pope for the kingdoms of England and Ireland, and swore to pay the annual tribute of 1000 marks to that see.

Oct. 28. William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, summoned the nobility to attend him at Gloucester, and presented the young King to them, who was crowned there.

The nobility agreed that the said Earl should have the guardianship of the King, and the administration of affairs during the King's minority.

The Dauphin made great progress in England, besieged Dover, took the castles of Odiam, Sleaford, Norwich, Colchester, and Hertford; but his partiality disgusted the English barons.

1217, May 19. The Dauphin's troops, and the rebellious barons are defeated at Lincoln.

Aug. 24. A French fleet coming to the assistance of the Dauphine was defeated, and the greater part either taken or sunk.

The Dauphin was besieged in London, whereupon a treaty ensued, and he agreed to quit the kingdom, upon having £5000 for his voyage.

The order of Franciscans or Cordeliers, and Dominicans settled in England this year.

Henry made his public entry into London, where he swore to maintain the people in their ancient privileges.

This year the Pope died, and Honorius III. was promoted to the papal chair.

1218. St. Peter's house in Cambridge founded by Hugh de Balsam, tenth bishop of Ely.

New troubles occasioned by the restitution of lands to the absolved barons, and the clergy complain of the Legate's exactions, but the Regent supports the Legate against the clergy, and ordered John's charters to be observed.

During the wars, the Welch prince, Lewellyn, had secured several places, which he restored on receiving absolution from the Legate, and an advantageous peace from the Regent.

The Legate returned to Rome, and carried with him 10,000 marks, and Panduiph, who formerly received John's submission, succeeded him in his office.

1219, March 12. The earl of Pembroke died, and the bishop of Winchester succeeded him as guardian to the King, and protector of the kingdom.

May 7. The King crowned again at Gloucester.

1220. Thomas à Becket's bones were enshrined in gold set with precious stones.

1221. The King married his sister, the lady Joan, to Alexander, king of Scots.

King Henry laid the first stone of the new abbey church at Westminster.

Aug. 1. Some riotous citizens of London demolished the convent belonging to Westminster abbey.

1222. A provincial synod was held at Canterbury, when three impostors were condemned, and delivered to the secular power to be punished.

1223. The King resumed the crown lands, which occasioned a conspiracy against him.

Philip, king of France, died, and his son

Lewis, the Dauphin, succeeded him, who declared war against England, and took Rochelle.

The Pope declared Henry of age, which the barons opposed.

A synod was held, which forbade the marriage of priests.

1224. An insurrection by Foulk de Brent suppressed, and Bedford castle razed to the ground.

1225. A decree that the concubines of priests should be denied christian burial, and that the priests who kept concubines, should do penance.

The King knighted his brother Richard, and created him earl of Cornwall and Poictou.

Some attempts were made towards recovering the King's territories in France, by prince Richard and William Long-espée, the King's uncle.

1226. The Pope demanded an annual sum from every cathedral church and monastery in Christendom, which was refused.

Lewis VIII. king of France, died, and was succeeded by his son, Lewis IX., an infant.

1227. King Henry declared himself of age, and cancelled the great charter, and the charter of the forest, which he had formerly confirmed; which occasioned a conspiracy against him.

Pope Honorius died and Gregory IX. was chosen.

1229. Archbishop Langton died, and the Pope promoted Richard Grant, chancellor of Lincoln, to that see, by his sole authority.

The pope collected the tenths of the whole kingdom with rigor.

Lombard usurers sent over, to lend money to such as were not able to pay down the tenth.

The king raised money by unjust methods; among others he obliged the Jews to give him a third part of their substance.

April 30. He embarked at Portsmouth for St. Maloes, with an army.

1230. The King was unsuccessful in the expedition against France, and returned to England.

Oct. 6. The Irish king of Connaught routed, and made prisoner by the English generals.

1231. Archbishop Grant died; the Pope refused to confirm the person elected by the chapter and approved by the King, but compelled them to elect Edmund of Abington.

1232. Hubert de Burgh, chief justice and earl of Kent, was disgraced and imprisoned, and his treasure seized by the King.

The Rolls chapel, Chancery-lane, built for converted Jews.

This year the fortieth part of all goods were collected with such exactness, that all who were possessed of above eleven pence were obliged to pay their part.

1233. Five suns appeared at once about Hereford and Gloucestershire.

The King prefering the French, occasioned the rebellion of the earl of Pembroke, and his English subjects, (Sep. 28) who released Hubert de Burgh.

1234, April 1. The earl of Pembroke was killed, and the king and barons reconciled.

1235, Feb. 3. Isabella, the King's sister, was married to Frederic the Emperor.

1236, Jan. 14. The King married the lady Eleanor, second daughter to Raymond, earl of Provence.

The king of Scotland demanded the county of Northumberland, and Henry made no scruple to purchase a peace, by granting him a yearly pension of 80 marks.

A synod was held this year in London.

The method of conveying water to the city of London was first brought into use this year.

1238. A quarrel between the scholars at Oxford and the Pope's Legate; the university was also laid under an interdict.

Henry narrowly escaped being assassinated by a pretended madman.

The Pope's Legate demanded great sums from the clergy, which they refused.

Prince Richard earl of Cornwall, and the rest of the nobility, entered into a conspiracy against the King, and compelled him to submit to their terms.

1239, June 16. The Queen was delivered of a son, afterwards Edward I.

1240. Prince Richard entered into the holy war.

Princess Margaret born.

The scholars removed from Oxford to Cambridge, on account of the ill usage they received from the townsmen.

The empress Isabella died.

The tower of London repaired and fortified.

It thundered for fifteen days successively, with scarce any intermission.

Three hundred Romans sent into England by the Pope, to be beneficed in the first cures that should become vacant.

The Pope died, which caused a schism for eighteen months.

The clergy fleeced of all their money by Otthebon, the Pope's Legate; and 300 rich benefices and prebendaries appropriated to the use of the Pope and his Legate, who in his turn was stripped of all his riches by the Emperor.

Tin mines were first discovered in Germany this year, which much abated the price in England; for before that time, none had been heard of elsewhere.

A synod held at Reading.

1241. Eleanor, sister to Arthur, duke of Bretaigne, to whom the crown belonged by lineal descent, died this year unmarried, having been a prisoner thirty-nine years in the castle of Bristol.

The parliament refused an aid to the King.

A great dearth, preceded by an earthquake.

1242, May 19. Henry with his queen, and his brother Richard, embarked at Portsmouth for France.

Aldermen first elected in London.

An unsuccessful war carried on in France.

1243. A five years truce agreed on between England and France.

The king returned to England.

His brother Richard married to Sanchea, third daughter to the count of Provence.

Innocent IV. elected pope.

The king found, upon examination, that the pope drew yearly out of the kingdom 60,000 marks.

1244. The English expelled France, and Henry confiscated the lands of the French.

The parliament refused the king an aid.

1245. Edward, the king's eldest son, created earl of Chester.

War against the Welsh.

The pope commanded the English bishops to seal the charter, whereby king John made England tributary to Rome, which they complied with.

Prince Edmund born.

The king finished Westminster abbey.

1246. This year died Isabella, the king's mother.

Titles first brought into use.

1247. The heavy exactions of the court of Rome occasioned resistance from the clergy and barons.

1248. The king not being satisfied dissolved the parliament, and for want of money sold his plate and jewels to the citizens of London.

Alexander II., king of Scotland, died, and was succeeded by a son of the same name.

Henry extorted money from the Jews.

1251. Wales wholly subdued, and received the English laws.

The city of London purchased, for 500 marks, the privilege of having her mayor sworn in before the barons of the exchequer.

Magna Charta solemnly confirmed.

1253. The king married his daughter Margaret to Alexander king of Scots, at York.

The king recovered what he had lost in Gascony.

He departed for France with a fine army, and appointed the queen and his brother Richard co-regents.

The charges of his expedition amounted to £2,700,000.

Fine linen first made in England.

The revenue of foreigners exceeded that of the crown.

Dec. 29. Henry arrived in England at Dover, and the next day made his entry into London, and extorted a large sum of money from the city.

1254, May. He married his son, prince Edward, to Eleanor, the king of Castile's sister, and settled Ireland, Gascony and Wales upon them.

Pope Innocent IV. died, and Alexander IV., elected.

Oct. 14. Edmund, the king's second son, made nominal king of Sicily by the pope, but the nation refused to contribute to the recovery of it.

The king and the pope committed great extortions on the clergy as well as the laity of the kingdom.

1255. Henry visited Scotland to redress some complaints of the queen his daughter there.

All who had fifteen pounds a year were obliged to be knighted, or fined to be excused.

October.—Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, created earl of Chester; after whose death Chester was united to the crown, and has been since held with the principality of Wales.

Eleanor, the wife of prince Edward, arrived in England and introduced tapestry as furniture.

1257, May 27. Richard, earl of Cornwall, the king's brother, was crowned king of the Romans, at Aix la Chapelle.

On his quitting England, he carried with him above £700,000 sterling, an immense sum in those days, which, added to what the pope had drawn out of the nation, made so great a scarcity of money, that many of the poorer sort died through want; notwithstanding which, the king and the nuncio compelled the clergy to grant £40,000.

1258. The barons conspired against the king, and compelled him at a parliament at Oxford, to delegate his royal power to twenty-four persons, twelve to be chosen by himself, and the rest by the peers, reserving only to the king the chief place in all public assemblies, and to swear the ex-

pulsion of foreigners from the kingdom. This was the first meeting where representatives of the commons were present.

1259. The king released his right of Normandy and Anjou to the French king for £3000.

The king and queen of Scotland visited England.

Pope Alexander IV. died, and Urban IV. was elected.

The barons rose against the king.

Mathew Paris the historian died.

1260. The king procured a dispensation of his oath, for observing the provisions made at Oxford, and levied forces to compel the barons to return to their duty.

1262. The war began between the king and his barons.

The barons addressed the king to adhere to the Oxford provisions, who gave them no answer, which conduct the prince disapproved, and an accommodation was set on foot, which the king's indiscretion prevented.

The cinque-ports declared in favour of the barons, which caused the king to promise compliance.

Aug. 5. Henry during this calm went to Bourdeaux, where he fell ill of a quartan ague.

The barons again united, and the king returned to England, to whom they presented an address requiring him to conform to his agreement, which he resented and returned a haughty answer.

Sept. 7. Prince Edward arrived in England with some forces, and suddenly came to London, where he took out of the treasury of the Templars £10,000, deposited there by the citizens of London.

The earl of Leicester chosen general of the barons' forces, who determined to force the king to a compliance.

The foreigners dispersed throughout the kingdom were the first who felt the sad effects of the rupture, and the barons plundered without mercy the estates of the king's adherents.

The barons became possessed of Gloucester, Hereford, Bridgenorth, Worcester, &c. and the Londoners declared against the king.

He entered into a treaty with the barons, which he concluded contrary to the will of his queen.

The citizens of London insulted the queen as she was passing by water through London bridge, by pelting her with mud and stones, and giving her opprobrious language, which highly incensed the king, who soon after collected arms and provisions into the castles in his possession, and this giving umbrage to the barons, each party was ready to take the advantage of the other.

Prince Edward demanded provision of the inhabitants of Bristol to furnish that castle with, which they refused; on which he shut himself up in it, and was blockaded by the inhabitants, but escaped from it by stratagem.

He arrived at Windsor and there shut himself up, till the barons obliged him to surrender it, and he was taken prisoner.

A truce was agreed upon, and peace concluded between the king and the barons, but it did not restore tranquility to the nation; for, as the king was forced to it, he soon broke it, by endeavouring to surprise Dover castle.

The earl of Leicester endeavoured to get possession of London in behalf of the barons; he was obstructed by the king, but with the assistance of the inhabitants, after a skirmish, wherein he was successful, he entered London.

1264, Jan. 23. The case between the king and his barons is referred to the French king, who determined in favour of the king (Feb. 3.), but the barons refused to obey his award, whereupon the war was renewed.

April 3. The king seized Northampton.

Henry, attended by prince Edward, having left England to meet Lewis, king of France, at Amiens, returned to England, and called a parliament at Oxford; but the barons recommenced hostilities (April 3.), when the king gained several advantages, and marched to London, but was refused any assistance. Hence he went to Lewes in Sussex, where the earl of Leicester presented him a respectful petition, which he rejected with contempt, and the barons renounced their fealty, May 12.

May 14. Montfort, earl of Leicester, and the barons, defeated the king's forces, and took Henry, the king of the Romans, and prince Edward prisoners; 5000 men were slain.

1264. Earl Montfort called a parliament at Winchester in the king's name, which was the first, wherein two knights for each county, and two burgesses for each borough, were summoned, and was the origin of the House of Commons.

A legate being appointed by the pope to visit England, the earl of Leicester, in the name of the barons, by letter, refused him admittance.

A synod was held at Northampton.

Some of the barons opposed the government of the others, but the earl of Leicester reduced them.

An invasion intended by a very numerous armament, under the management of the queen, but contrary winds rendered the project fruitless.

The earl of Leicester suspected of aspiring to the crown, which occasioned a division among the barons.

1265, Jan. 28. A parliament summoned to consider of the releasing of prince Edward, when the prince was ordered to be delivered to the king, who continued still a prisoner.

The earl of Gloucester declared openly against Montfort earl of Leicester.

Prince Edward made his escape, and joined the earl of Gloucester's party, which defeated Montfort at Evesham in Worcestershire (Aug. 4th), who was killed with his eldest son upon the spot, and king Henry was released.

The confederate barons were greatly persecuted, and their estates confiscated; and London was severely chastised, and obliged to pay 20,000 marks.

1266, Dec. 29. The queen arrived in England, after two years absence, with whom came the pope's legate, who excommunicated the disaffected barons.

Nov. A parliament was held at Northampton, wherein the late earl of Leicester's adherents were disinherited.

Dec. 28. The barons rose again, but were reduced.

1267, Jan. 25. The discontented barons seized the isle of Ely, and Henry besieged Kenelworth castle, during which time he held a parliament there, Aug 24, and the decrees there made were published in the camp, October 31st.

Dec. 10. Kenelworth castle surrendered.

Henry went from Kenelworth to Windsor, where he kept his Christmas, and from thence to London (Feb. 10, 1268) where he held a parliament, which granted him a subsidy, but refused the demands of the pope's legate.

A synod was held this year at London.

The king marched at the head of his army to Cambridge, to reduce the rebels of Ely.

The earl of Gloucester ejected the legate from the tower of London, which he took possession of, and published a manifesto against the king, but soon after made peace with him.

July 25. The rebels at Ely surrendered.

Aug. 5. A peace concluded with the Welsh.

Baliol college in Oxford founded by Sir John Baliol, of Yorkshire (father to John Baliol, king of the Scots), and Devorguilla his wife.

1269, April. A parliament held at Northampton, when the pope's legate published a crusade.

Nov. 18. Another parliament held at Marlborough, where a body of statutes were enacted of considerable importance.

This year died pope Clement IV., which was followed by three years vacancy in the popedom.

The parliament granted the king the twentieth part of the moveables of the kingdom.

1270, May. Prince Edward embarked at Portsmouth on a crusade to the Holy Land.

June.—A parliament was held this year at London.

Aug. 25. Lewis king of France died, and was succeeded by Philip, surnamed the Fair.

1271, June 17. Prince Edward had great success against the infidels, but was wounded with a poisoned dagger by an assassin, the venom of which was extracted by his queen, who, by sucking it, effected a cure that could not be produced by medicine.

1272, April 2. The king's brother Richard, king of the Romans, died at Berkhamstead and was buried in Hailes abbey.

1272. Prince Edward's army daily diminishing in Palestine, he made a truce with the Sultan, and prepared for his return to England.

June.—The cathedral of Norwich and the adjoining monastery were burnt by the riotous citizens, for which they were excommunicated; the city condemned to pay 3000 marks, and the ringleaders convicted and executed, the king going thither in person, to see justice done on the rioters.

Nov. 16. King Henry died in the sixty-sixth year of his age, and the fifty-seventh of his reign, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

The steeple of Bow Church, in Cheapside, fell down and slew many people.

ISSUE.

Edward, his eldest son, by queen Eleanor of Provence, who was king of England after his death.

Edmund, surnamed Crouchback, who was afterwards earl of Lancaster, born sixteenth January, 1245.

Richard, John, William, and Henry, who all died in their childhood.

He had three daughters;

Margaret, married to Alexander the III. king of Scots.

Beatrice married to John the first duke of Britany. And Katharine, who died an infant.

TAXES IN THIS REIGN.

1224. Two shillings granted on every plow-land, and a fifteenth on all moveables, for the confirmation of Magna Charta.

A fortieth part of moveables granted.

1226. A fifteenth of the clergy; 5000 marks levied on the citizens of London.

1230. The bishops and abbots gave the king large sums.

The Jews paid a third part of their treasure and effects.

1231. A scutage of three marks on every knight's fee.

1232. A fortieth part of all moveables.

1235. Two marks on every plow-land, and a thirtieth of moveables.

1237. A thirtieth part of all moveables granted to the king.

1242. Three marks on every knight's fee.

1244. Twenty shillings on every knight's fee, for the marriage of his daughter. A tenth of all the ecclesiastical revenues for three years; and the nobility and knights three marks on every knight's fee, for relief of the Holy Land, on the confirmation of Magna Charta.

51 H. 3. Three years tenths of all church revenues, granted by the pope.

54 H. 3. A twentieth part granted to the king by the laity.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE DURING THIS REIGN.

Emperors of Germany.

1245 Henry VII.
1246 William.

Kings of France.

1223 Louis VIII. the Lion.
1226 Louis IX. called St. Louis.
1270 Philip III. the Hardy.

King of Spain.

1252 Alphonsus the Wise.

King of Hungary.

1235 Bela IV.

Kings of Sweden.

1220 John I.
1223 Eric XII.
1250 Waldemar.

Kings of Denmark.

1240 Eric VI.
1250 Abel I.
1252 Christopher I.
1259 Eric VII.

King of Poland.

1228 Boleslaus V.

Kings of Portugal.

1233 Sancho II.
1247 Alphonsus III.

King of Scotland.

1249 Alexander III.

Chief Governors of Ireland.

1216 Geoffry de Mariscis.
1219 Henry de Loundres.
1224 William, Earl Marshal.
1226 Geoffry de Mariscis.
1227 Hubert de Burgh.
Richard de Burgo.
1229 Maurice Fitzgerald.
1230 Geoffry de Mariscis.
1232 Maurice Fitzgerald.
1245 Sir John Fitzgeoffry de Mariscis.
1247 Theophilus Butler and John Cogan.
1248 Sir John Fitzgeoffry de Mariscis.
1252 Prince Edward.
1255 Alan de la Zouch.
1259 Stephen de Longespée.
1260 William Den.
1261 Sir Richard de Rupella or Capella.
1263 Sir John Fitzgeoffry de Mariscis.
1267 Sir David de Barry.
1268 Sir Robert de Ufford.
1269 Richard de Exonia or d'exter.
1270 Sir James Audley.
1272 Maurice Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald.

Princes of North Wales.

1240 David ap Llewelyn.
1246 Llewelyn ap Gryffydd.

This was the last prince of British blood, the title has been since borne by the eldest sons of the kings of England.

Princes of South Wales.

1222 Owen ap Gryffydd.
1235 Meredith ap Owen.

This part of Wales, after the death of the last prince in 1267, submitted to King Edward I.

Princes of Powis.

1256 Gwenwyn.
Gryffydd ap Gwenwyn.
Owen ap Gryffydd.

This last prince died leaving his daughter and heiress, Hawise, who married John Cherltone, who in 1324, was created lord Powis.

Popes.

1227 Gregory IX.
1241 Cælestine IV.
1243 Innocent IV.
1254 Alexander IV.
1261 Urban IV.
1265 Clement IV.
1271 Gregory X.

Archbishops of Canterbury.

1228 Richard Weatherhead.
1234 St. Edmund.
1244 Boniface of Savoy,
1272 Robert Kilwarby.

Archbishops of York.

1217 Walter de Gray.
1256 St. Sewal de Bovill.
1258 Godfrey de Kinton.
1265 Walter Giffard.

Lord Chancellors.

1223 Richard de Marisco.
1226 Ralph de Neville
1238 Geoffry Neville and John de Lexintune.
Hugh de Patteshull.
1239 Simon, keeper.
1242 Richard Grosse, *keeper*.
John de Lexintune, *keeper*.
1244 Ralph de Novoville.
1246 Ralph Briton.
Silvester de Eversden, *keeper*.
1247 William Button.
John de Lexintune, *keeper*.
John Mansel, *keeper*.
1248 John de Lexintune, *keeper*.
1249 John Mansel.
Ralph de Diceto.
1250 Peter de Rievallis and William de Kilkenny, *keeper*.
1254 Henry de Wenham.
1256 Walter de Merton.
Nicholas, Archdeacon of Ely.
1261 Walter de Merton.
1263 Nicholas de Ely, *keeper*.
1264 John de Chishull, *keeper*.
1265 Thomas de Cantilupe.
1266 Walter Giffard.
1267 Galfridus Giffard.
1269 John de Chishull.

Justiciars.

1219 Hubert de Burgo.
1231 Sir Stephen de Segrave.
1232 Simon de Pateshull.
John de Kirby.
William de Culeworth.
Hugh Giffard.
1238 Hugh de Bathon.
1255 John, abbot of Peterborough.
Robert de Shondon.
John de Hare.
1255 Nicholas de Handlo.
1257 Hugh Bigod.
1260 The abbot of Westminster.
Hugh le Despencer.
1261 Philip Basset.

Chief Justices of the King's Bench.

1256 Nicholas Hanlowe.
1268 Robert Brun.

Chief Justices of the Common Pleas.

1233 Robert de Ros.
1235 Thomas de Muleton.
1242 Roger Turkelby.
1248 Peter de Rupibus.
1249 Henry de Mara.

Mayors of London.

1216 James Alderman.
Solomon Basing.
1217 Robert Serle continued till 1222.
1223 Richard Renger continued till 1226.
1227 Roger Duke continued till 1230.
1231 Andrew Bokerell continued till 1237.
1238 Richard Renger.
1239 William Joyner.
1240 Gerard Bat.
1241 Raymond Bongey.
1242 The same.
1243 Ralph Ashwy.
1244 Michael Toney.
1245 John Gisors.
1246 The same,
1247 Peter Fitzalwine.
1248 Michael Toney.
1249 Roger Fitz Roger.
1250 John Norman.
1251 Adam Balsing.
1252 John Tolason.
1253 Richard Hardel continued till 1258.
1259 John Gisors.
1260 William Fitz Richard.
1261 The same.
1262 Thomas Fitz Richard.
1263 The same.
1264 Thomas Fitz Thomas Fitz Richard.
1265 The same.
1266 William Richards.
1267 Alan de la Zouch, *Custos*.
1268 Sir Stephen Edwards, *Custos*.
1269 Hugh Fitz Ottonis, *Custos*.
1270 John Adrian.
1271 The same.
1272 Sir Walter Harvy.
H. Frowike.

Sheriffs.

1216 Benet Sentturer and William Bluntivers.

1217 Thomas Bokerel and Ralph Holyland.
1218 John Wayle and John le Spicer.
1219 Richard Wimbledon and John Wayle.
1220 Richard Renger and John Wayle.
1221 Richard Renger and Thomas Lambart.
1222 The same.
1223 John Travars and Andrew Bokerel.
1224 The same.
1225 Roger Duke and Martin Fitzwilliam.
1226 The same.
1227 Stephen Bokerel and Henry Cocham.
1228 The same.
1229 William Winchester and Robert Fitz John.
1230 Richard Walter and John de Woborne.
1231 Michael of St. Helen and Walter de Enfield.
1232 Henry de Edmonton and Gerard Bat.
1233 Simon Fitz Mary and Roger Blunt.
1234 Ralph Ashwy and John Norman.
1235 Gerard Bat and Richard Hardle.
1236 Henry Cobham and Jordan of Coventry.
1237 John Tolason and Gervais the Cordwainer.
1238 John Codras and John Wilhall.
1239 Raymond Bongey and Ralph Ashwy.
1240 John Gisors and Michael Toney.
1241 Thomas Duresme and John Voyle.
1242 John Fitz John and Ralph Ashwy.
1243 Hugh Blunt and Adam Basing.
1244 Ralph Foster and Nicholas Bat.
1245 Robert of Cornhill and Adam of Bewly.
1246 Simon Fitzmary and Lawrence Frowicke.
1247 John Voyle and Nichol Bat.
1248 Nicol Fitz-Josne and Geoffry Winchester.
1249 Richard Hardel and John Tolason.
1250 Humphrey Bat and William Fitz Richard.
1251 Lawrence Frowick and Nicholas Bat.
1252 William Durham and Thomas Wimborne.
1253 John Northampton and Richard Picard.
1254 Ralph Ashwy and Robert of Limon.
1255 Stephen Doe and Henry Walmond
1256 Michael Bokerel and John the Minor.
1257 Richard Otwell and William Ashwy.
1258 Robert Cornhill and John Adrian.
1259 The same.
1260 Adam Browning and Henry Coventry.
1261 John Northampton and Richard Picard.
1262 John Tailor and Richard Walbrooke.
1263 Robert de Mountpiter and Osbert de Suffolk.
1264 Gregory Rokesley and Thomas de Detford.
1265 Edward Blund and Peter Angar.
1266 John Hind and John Walraven.
1267 John Adrian and Lucas de Batencourt.
1268 Walter Harvy and William Duresme.
1269 Thomas Basing and Robert Cornhill.
1270 Walter Potter and Philip Tailor.
1271 Gregory Rokesley and Henry Waleys.
1272 Richard Paris and John de Wodely.

EDWARD I.

1272. Edward, surnamed Longshanks, eldest son of Henry III. by Eleanor his queen, was proclaimed king, on the death of his father.

Nov. 20. The nobility assembled at the Temple, and ordered a new seal to be made.

Walter Giffard, archbishop of York, Edmund Plantagenet, son to Richard Plantagenet, brother to king Henry III. earl of Cornwall; and Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, by the consent of the nobility, took upon them the administration of the government, the king being absent in the Holy Land.

June 12. The Scots swore fealty to Edward at Berwick.

July 12. Edward came into France, and did homage to the French king for the lands which he held of him.

1274, July 25. He arrived in England; and was crowned with queen Eleanor at Westminster.

Aug. 19. Merton college in Oxford founded by Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester.

1275. Richard Plantagenet (second son of king John), king of the Romans, created duke of Cornwall.

A war with the Welsh resolved on.

Oct. 6. A parliament was held this year at Westminster, for restraining usury, and obliging all Jews to wear a badge.

The king reduced the power of the clergy, and deprived several of the monasteries of their privileges.

1276. The king went against Wales at the head of his forces and obliged Llewellyn to pay him homage in the English court.

1277. He brought Wales under a very heavy tribute.

1279. Edmund, earl of Lancaster (surnamed Crouchback), created earl of Derby.

Edward procured the first statute of Mortmain to be enacted.

Edward relinquished his right to Normandy.

Two hundred and eighty Jews hanged for clipping and coining.

1280, Nov. 7. A parliament held, when the statute of *quo warranto* passed.

1281, June 24. Another parliament held at Worcester, and the courts of justice were moved from Westminster to Shrewsbury, to be near the king in his expedition against the Welsh.

He assembled his forces against the Welsh.

Rhudlan castle built.

1282. The Rolls in Chancery-lane given to the Jewish converts.

Albertus Magnus died aged seventy-five.

Dec. 11. Llewellyn, prince of Wales, was killed, the country reduced, and after preserving its liberty 900 years against the efforts of the English monarchy, was made subject to the laws of England.

Aberconway castle built.

1283, Aug. 18. The king's son Alphonso died, aged twelve years, being the third son the king lost in three years.

1284, April 25. Edward II. born at Caernarvon, and stiled Prince of Wales, being the first that had that title.

October.—A parliament was held this year, at Acton-Burnel, in Shropshire.

A statute was passed making the hundreds answerable for all robberies committed in day-time, usually stiled the statute of Winchester.

Dec. 14. Roger Bacon, better known by the name of Friar Bacon, a celebrated philosopher, died, aged seventy-eight years.

1285. The abbey church of Westminster, which had been sixty years in building was finished this year.

The king took away the charter of the city of London, and turned out the mayor for taking bribes of the bakers to permit them to make their bread short of weight; but the city soon after recovered it by making concessions and presenting the king with a purse of money.

Philip king of France died, and was succeeded by his son Charles II.

1286. The king visited his dominions in France, where he resided three years, and appointed Edmund, earl of Pembroke, guardian to the realm during his absence.

May 2. The Jews were all seized by order of the king, who extorted large sums of money from them, to the amount of 12,000 pounds of silver.

Wheat was sold this year in London at sixteenpence and one shilling per quarter, and it was ordered that millers should have but one half-penny a quarter for grinding.

Alexander III., king of Scotland, died.

1289, Aug. 12. The king finding his judges and ministers corrupt, they were most of them displaced, and fined large sums.

London bridge was repaired.

A great earthquake in Europe.

The Jews were banished the kingdom to the number of 15,000.

1291, June 24. Great disputes arose about the succession to the crown of Scotland, between Bruce and Baliol.

King Edward as superior lord of that kingdom, claimed the power of determining it, to which the competitors submitted.

Edward bestowed his daughter Jane on the earl of Gloucester.

Nov. 28. Eleanor, queen of Edward, died at Herdby in Lincolnshire, to whose memory he erected a cross wherever her corpse rested in the way from thence to Westminster, viz. Waltham, St. Alban's, Dunstable, &c., and particularly at Charing-cross.

1292, Nov. 6. Edward declared John Baliol king of Scotland, who swore fealty to him.

1293. From this period parliaments began regularly to assemble for the dispatch of public business.

1295. The Scots entered into a confederacy with the French against England.

Anglesea subdued by the English.

Edward entered into a war with France, which was carried on with various success.

1296. Baliol revolted, and a war was commenced against Scotland, wherein king Edward obtained a signal victory, took possession of Edinburgh, and made the king of Scots prisoner.

The king of Scotland made a resignation of his crown to king Edward, who called a parliament at Berwick, and received the homage of the nobility, and at that time brought the chair out of Scotland, which is now in Westminster abbey (in which our kings are crowned) with the crown, sceptre, &c.

The king of Scots was brought prisoner to London, with several others of the Scotch nobility; and the government of Scotland was delivered to John Warren, earl of Surrey.

The king's daughter, Elizabeth, married to John the count of Holland.

The Scotch records lost.

1296-7, Jan. 25. The French king overran great part of Gascony.

1297. The clergy refused to grant the king any taxes towards his wars, he seized upon their lay-fees, and put them out of his protection; whereupon they submitted and granted him the fifth of their goods.

The king taxed the nation, and seized provision for his voyage arbitrarily; against which the clergy and barons remonstrated, and prohibited levying the taxes. Whereupon a parliament was called, and the charters were confirmed.

Three knights were chosen in every county to determine the infractions of the charters, by a particular statute; and the perambulations of the forests settled two years after.

From the twenty-second year of this reign, we had an uninterrupted series of parliaments down to the present time; and, by a law made (Aug. 1.) as an addition to Magna Charta, it was enacted, that no tax should be levied without consent of the knights, citizens, and burgesses, assembled in parliament.

Aug. 24. The king made a voyage to Flanders to assist the earl of that country against the French.

Nov. 5. In this reign also, a statute of Mortmain passed, to prevent the increase of the revenue of the church and churchmen.

Nov. 11. Edward formed a league against France, and embarked with an army of 1500 horse, and 50,000 foot, among whom were many Scots and Welsh.

1298. There being a new insurrection in Scotland (March 14.) under Wallace, the king returned, having made a two years truce with the French.

July 22. The king obtained another victory over the Scots, at Falkirk, killing 40,000 of them upon the spot, amongst whom was John Stuart the third Seneschal or High-Steward of Scotland, of that name.

A confirmed peace between England and France.

1299. Baliol released.

Spectacles first invented by a monk of Pisa.

The king's palace at Westminster burnt, with the buildings of the monastery adjoining.

Sept. 12. King Edward married Margaret the French king's sister.

The Scots rose and drove the English out of that kingdom.

1300. King Edward marched against Scotland a third time, they put themselves under the protection of the pope.

A prince born, christened Thomas.

The king created his son Edward of Caernarvon, prince of Wales, and earl of Chester.

1301. The parliament declared that Scotland was subject to the crown of England, and that the pope had nothing to do with it.

1302, Feb. 24. The Scots gained an advantage over the king's general.

The magnetic needle first brought into use by Flavio.

The king's treasury at Westminster robbed of £100,000 in money, plate, and jewels. The abbot and monks are suspected, for which fifty monks and thirty laymen are committed to prison.

A treaty of peace signed between France and England.

1303. King Edward's fourth expedition into Scotland.

1304. The nobility of Scotland submitted again to king Edward.

1305. Sir William Wallace, the principal promoter of the insurrections in Scotland (Aug. 15.), tried by the laws of England, and executed as a traitor, August 23.

Petitions of the parliament against the exactions of the pope, viz. provisions for foreigners; applying the revenues of religious houses to the pope's use; and first fruits; the increase of Peter-pence, and legacies to pious uses extorted.

Prince Edward imprisoned for an outrage against the bishop of Chester.

1306. The pope absolved the king from his oath for maintaining the great charter, &c.

The Scots rebelled again, and crowned Robert Bruce king of Scotland.

King Edward sent an army into Scotland, defeated the Scots near St. John's town, and took several of their great men prisoners, among them the brothers of Robert Bruce, who were condemned and executed in England as traitors.

1307. Piers Gavestone banished for seducing prince Edward.

Robert Bruce defeated the king's general the earl of Pembroke.

Coals first in use.

Edward surprized at Bruce's success,

summoned his vassals to meet him at Carlisle, and intended to destroy the Scotch kingdom from sea to sea, as he had drawn together the finest army ever seen in England. He was taken ill at Carlisle.

July 7. King Edward died of a dysentery at Burgh upon the Sands, in his march to Scotland, in the sixty eighth year of his age, and the thirty-fifth of his reign, and was buried in Westminster abbey, Oct. 8.

Edward was the first sovereign that quartered the arms of England and France, and the first English sovereign that was called Lord of Ireland on his coin.

ISSUE.

By Eleanor, his first wife, daughter of Ferdinando III. king of Spain, he had issue, John, Henry, and Alphonso, who died young; his fourth son was Edward, afterwards king Edward II.

He had also nine daughters, Eleanor, Joan, Margaret, Alice, Beatrix, Mary, and Elizabeth, and two others who died in their infancy.

He had by his second wife, Thomas, afterwards earl of Norfolk, Edmund, afterwards earl of Kent, and one daughter named Eleanor.

TAXES IN THIS REIGN.

1276. In the fourth year of this reign parliament gave a fifteenth and the bishops a free gift.

1277. In the fifth, the laity gave a twelfth part of their goods.

1283. In the eleventh, the laity gave a thirtieth, and the clergy a twentieth.

1290. In the eighteenth, he had a fifteenth of the clergy and laity.

1294. In the twenty-second, the clergy gave a moiety of their goods, and the parliament gave a tenth of their goods, the city of London a sixth of their goods.

1295. In the twenty-third, the clergy gave a tenth, the laity an eleventh, and the tenants of his demesne lands a seventh.

1296. In the twenty-fourth, the laity gave a twelfth, the tenants in demesne an eighth.

1297. In the twenty-fifth, an eighth of the laity, a tenth of the clergy.

1301. In the twenty-ninth, a fifteenth of the laity.

1302. In the thirtieth, the laity gave him a fifteenth of all moveables.

1304. In the thirty-second, a tallage of the cities and burghs by poll, &c. and about the same time a fifteenth was granted him.

1305. In the thirty-third, they gave him the thirtieth penny of all their moveables.

1306. In the thirty-fourth, the clergy and laity granted a thirtieth of their moveables, for the knighthood of his son, and the tenants in demesne a twentieth.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE DURING THIS REIGN.

Emperors of Germany.

1273 Rodolphus, Count of Hapsburgh, the first of the Austrian family.
1291 Adolphus.
1298 Albert I.

King of France.

1285 Philip IV.

Kings of Spain.

1284 Sancho IV. Peter III. in Arragon.
1295 Ferdinand IV.

Kings of Hungary.

1275 Stephen IV.
1278 Ladislaus III.
1291 Andrew III.
1301 Winceslaus.
1304 Otho.

Kings of Sweden.

1279 Magnus II.
1290 Birger II.

King of Denmark.

1286 Eric VIII.

Kings of Poland.

1279 Lescus VI.
1295 Premislaus.
1296 Uladislaus IV.
1300 Winceslaus.
1306 Uladislaus IV., again.

Emperor of the Turks.

1296 Osman or Othman I.

King of Portugal.

1275 Denis.

Kings of Scotland.

1293 John Baliol.
1306 Robert Bruce I.

Chief Governors of Ireland.

1272 Maurice Fitz-maurice Fitz-gerald.
1273 Sir Jeffry de Geneville.
1276 Sir Robert de Ufford.

1277 Stephen de Fulburn.
1277 Sir Robert de Ufford.
1279 Stephen de Fulburn.
1280 Sir Robert de Ufford.
1282 Stephen de Fulburn.
1287 John Saunford.
1290 William Vescey.
1293 William de la Hay.
1294 William de Odinseles.
1295 Thomas Fitz-maurice Fitz-gerald Nappagh.
1295 Sir John Wogan.
1296 Sir William de Ross.
1298 Sir John Wogan.
1301 Sir William de Ross.
1302 Sir Maurice Rochfort.
1302 Sir John Wogan.

Popes.

1276 Innocent V.
Adrian V.
Vicedominus.
John XIX.
1277 Nicholas III.
1281 Martin IV.
1285 Honorius IV.
1288 Nicholas IV.
1294 Cœlestine V.
Boniface VIII.
1303 Benedict XI.
1305 Clement V.

Archbishops of Canterbury.

1279 John Peckman.
1294 Robert Winchelsey.

Archbishops of York.

1279 William Wickwane.
1285 John Romane.
1289 Henry de Newark.
1299 Thomas Corbridge.
1305 William Greenfield.

Lord Chancellors.

1274 Walter de Merton.
Robert Burnell.
1292 Walter de Langton, *keeper*.
1293 John de Langton.
1299 John Salmon.
Markeus.
John Drokensford.
1302 William de Greenfield.
1305 William de Hamelton.
1307 Ralph de Baldoc.
John de Langton.
William de Melton, *keeper*.

Chief Justices of the King's Bench.

1276 Ralph de Hengham.
1290 Gilbert de Thornton.
1296 Roger Brabason.

Chief Justices of the Common Pleas.

1275 Roger de Seyton.
1278 Thomas de Weyland.
1290 John de Mettingham.
1301 Ralph de Hingham.
1309 William de Bereford.

Chief Barons of the Exchequer.

1247 Alanus de Watsand.
1303 William de Carleton.

Master of the Rolls.

1291 Adam de Osgodeby.

Attorneys General.

1278 William de Gisilham.
1279 Gilbert de Thornton.
1280 Alanus de Waldingham.
1291 William Inge.
Hugo de Leuther.
1293 John de Mutford.
1299 Nicholas de Warwick.
1300 John de Cestria.
1301 John de Mutford.

Mayors of London.

1273 Sir Walter Harvy.
1274 Henry Wallis.
1275 Gregory Rokesley, continued to 1281.
1282 Henry Wallis.
1283 The same.
1284 The same.
1285 Gregory Rokesley, *Custos*, Ralph Sandwich, and John Briton.
1286 Ralph Sandwich, *Custos*, continued till 1288.
1289 The same, Ralph Barnavars, and Sir John Briton, *Custos*.
1290 Sir John Briton, *Custos*.
1291 Sir John Briton and Ralph Sandwich, ditto.
1292 Ralph Sandwich, to 1295, ditto.
1296 Sir John Briton, ditto.
1297 The same, ditto.
1298 Henry Wallis, Mayor.
1299 Elias Russell.
1300 The same.
1301 Sir John Blunt, to the end of this reign.

Sheriffs.

1273 John Horn and Walter Potter.
1274 Nicholas Winchester and Henry Coventry.
1275 Lucas Battencourt and Henry Frowike
1276 John Horn and Ralph Blunt.
1277 Robert de Arar and Ralph L. Fewre.

1278 John Adrian and Walter Langley.
1279 Roger Basing and William le Meyre.
1280 Thomas Fox and Ralph Delamere.
1281 William Farendon and Nicholas Winchester.
1282 William le Meyre and Richard Chigwell.
1283 Ralph Blunt and Ankerin de Betavil.
1284 Jordan Goodcheape and Martin Box.
1285 Stephen Cornhill and Robert Rokesley.
1286 Walter Blunt and John Wade.
1287 Thomas Crosse and Walter Hawteyne.
1288 W. Hereford and Thomas Stanes.
1289 W. Betaine and John de Canterbury.
1290 Fulke de St. Edmonds and Solomon Langford.
1291 Thomas Romaine and William de Lyre.
1292 Ralph Blunt and Hamond Box.
1293 Henry Bell and Elias Russell.
1294 Robert Rokesley and Martin Aubrey.
1295 Henry Box and Richard Gloucester.
1296 John Dunstable and Adam de Halingbury.
1297 Thomas de Suffolk and Adam de Fulham.
1298 Richard Refham and Thomas Sely.
1299 John Armenter and Henry Fingrith.
1300 Lucas de Havering and Richard Champnes.
1301 Robert Callor and Peter de Besenho.
1302 Hugh Porte and Simon Paris.
1303 W. Combmartin and John de Burford.
1304 Roger Paris and John de Lincoln.
1305 William Cawson and Reginald Thunderly.
1306 Geoffry at the Conduit and Simon Billett.

EDWARD II.

1307. Edward surnamed of Caernarvon, the fourth but only surviving son of Edward I. by queen Eleanor, succeeded his father.

Aug. 6. He recalled Piers Gaveston from banishment, made him earl of Cornwall, lord of Man, and guardian and treasurer of England.

1308, Jan. 23. The King married the lady Isabel, daughter of Philip, king of France, at Bologne, and left in his absence Gaveston guardian of the realm with unlimited power.

On the 24th of February, the King and queen were crowned at Westminster.

The nobility being displeased at the preferment of Gaveston, the King sent him lieutenant to Ireland.

He was recalled, and insulted the lords, who addressed the King, and proposed hard terms to him, with which he complied.

1309. The nobility compelled the King to delegate his power to certain prelates and temporal lords, for a year, giving them power to make constitutions for the government of his household and kingdom, which were confirmed in parliament.

Crockery-ware invented.

1310. Piers Gaveston being banished by one of the constitutions, the King recalled him.

The King commanded the Mayor and commonalty of London to build London wall from Ludgate to Fleet-bridge, and from thence to the Thames.

1311. On Gaveston being recalled the lords entered into a confederacy against the King.

1312, June 19. They took Piers Gaveston in Scarborough Castle, and beheaded him at Blacklow in Warwickshire.

Nov. 13. The king was reconciled to the lords.

1313, Nov. 13. Prince Edward was born, afterwards king Edward III.

The war was renewed against the Scots, Edward marched against them, but returned without doing any thing.

The prices of provisions in London this year were, a fat stalled ox twenty-four shillings, a fat sheep twenty pence, a fat goose two pence half-penny, a fat capon two pence, a fat hen one penny, two chickens one penny, three pigeons one penny, twenty-four eggs one penny.

1314. Philip the fair, king of France died this year.

June 25, The king received a great defeat by the Scots, commanded by Robert Bruce, at Bannock Burn.

Edward levied an army of 100,000 men, to raise which he borrowed money from all the bishops and monasteries in England.

1316. A great famine and sickness in England, for three years.

Exeter College in Oxford, founded by Walter Stapledon, bishop of Exeter.

The famine encreased to a degree beyond credit, an occasioned and order from the

parliament to limit the price of provisions as follows: an ox for sixteen shillings, a cow twelve shillings, a hog two years old three and four pence, a sheep unshorn one shilling and eight pence, if shorn one shilling and two pence, a goose two pence half penny, a capon two pence, a hen one penny, twenty-four eggs one penny, a quarter of wheat, beans, or pease, sold for twenty shillings, and whoever did not comply with this order, forfeited the provisions to the king.

Jan. 28. A parliament was held at Lincoln, where they granted the king a fifteenth of all moveables.

Aug. 15. The Queen brought to bed at Eltham of a prince named John.

1318, Aug 19. The king and barons were reconciled.

The king of Scotland with an army ravaged the borders of England.

The Scots passed over into Ireland, and made Edward, the brother of Robert Bruce, king, but were defeated and driven out of the country, and their new king Edward killed, after reigning three years.

Berwick was taken by the Scots.

1319. A truce for two years concluded between them.

The university of Dublin founded..

1320. The two Spencers, father and son, engrossing the king's favor, the nobility compelled the king to banish them.

Nov. 14. The greatest earthquake that had been ever known in England, to the unspeakable terror of all degrees of people.

1321. The queen was insulted by one of the confederate barons at Leed's castle, in her journey on a pilgrimage to Canterbury, and she stirred up the king to a revenge, who levied troops and took the castle.

Warwick castle taken by the king from the barons.

A war commenced between the king and the lords; and the king reversed the banishment of the Spencers.

Dante Alighieri the poet died, aged fifty-six.

1322. The earl of Lancaster, and the lords being defeated, the earl and many others were condemned as traitors, and executed the eighteenth of March.

1323. The king made an unsuccessful expedition into Scotland; and a truce was concluded for thirteen years.

1324. The queen being disobliged by the Spencers, took part with Mortimer and the lords, against the king, and went into France with her son, prince Edward.

1325. The queen and all her adherents, were declared enemies to the kingdom.

The bishop of Exeter taken by the citizens of London, and beheaded at the Standard, in Cheapside.

The first commercial treaty signed between England and Venice.

1326. Oriel college in Oxford, founded by the king, or by his almoner Adam de Blome.

The queen removed into Hainault with her son thirteen years of age, whom she married to Philippa, the earl of Hainault's daughter, and raised an army of 2000 men against the king.

Sep. 22. She landed in Essex, and drove the king into Wales. The elder Spencer was taken by her at Bristol, and hanged.

King Edward concealing himself with the younger Spencer in Wales, prince Edward was declared Custos, or guardian of the kingdom.

The king and the younger Spencer were taken at Caerphilly in Glamorganshire. The king was imprisoned at Kenelworth.

Great cruelties committed by the queen on the prisoners.

1327. Spencer was hanged and quartered.

The younger Spencer was made lord Chamberlain by the barons, because they thought him unacceptable to the king; but as he insinuated himself into the king's favour, they were as impatient to remove him; raised forces, plundered the estates of both father and son, destroyed their corn and cattle, abused and murdered their tenants and dependants, and compelled the king to banish them; but the king afterwards recalled the Spencers, defeated the barons' forces, and executed the earl of Lancaster, and some other chiefs; but the queen and her adulterer, Mortimer, retiring into France, and bringing over with them a foreign force, and having prepared the people to depose the king, the Spencers were murdered publickly without any forms of law, and the king himself, not long after in a more private manner. The character of the elder Spencer was, That he was a person of great integrity, wise in council, stout in arms. And the barons themselves looked upon the younger Spencer as an able minister, when they placed him near the king, and yet the retaining these two noblemen in the ministry, was looked upon as a sufficient reason for deposing their sovereign.

Jan. — The queen and prince called a parliament in the king's name, where six articles were drawn up against him for maladministration.

The nobility sent these articles to the king, and by their deputies renounced all homage and fealty to him.

They judged him unfit to rule, and deposed him; but the prince refused to accept the crown, unless his father would resign it; whereupon a formal resignation was extorted from him in the nineteenth year of his reign, and the forty-third of his age, and Edward his son was declared king, 20th Jan.

One of the principal events in this reign was the dissolution of the knight's templars, which Edward complied with, at the earnest solicitation of the Pope and the king of France. Their prodigious riches and insupportable pride rendering them odious. They were possessed at their dissolution of above 16,000 lordships, besides other lands. The grand master of the order was then in Paris where he was seized, and with fifty-seven others, burnt. Under the accusation of heresy, and numberless other crimes. Edward caused all the templars in England to be seized, Jan. 7, 1322, and soon after held a national synod at London, where they were condemned, but not treated with that rigour they were in France; they were only dispersed in the monasteries, with a moderate pension paid out of the revenues of the order. The Pope reserved to the holy see the disposal of the estates of the order, and shortly after assigned them to the hospitallers or knights of St. John of Jerusalem, now called the knights of Malta.

ISSUE.

Edward, his eldest son, who succeeded him.

John surnamed of Eltham, his second son, afterwards earl of Cornwall, who died unmarried.

He had two daughters, Joan married to David prince of Scotland, son and heir of Robert Bruce; and Eleanor married to Reynold, second earl of Gueldres.

TAXES IN THIS REIGN.

First of Edward II. the laity gave a twentieth part of their moveables. In the second, a twenty-fifth. In the seventh, a twentieth. In the eighth, a twentieth. In the ninth, the citizens, burgesses, and tenants in ancient demesne, a fifteenth. In the fifteenth year, a tenth of the community and a sixth of the citizens, burgesses, and tenants in ancient demesne.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE DURING THIS REIGN.

Emperors of Germany.

1308 Henry VIII.
1314 Louis IV.

Kings of France.

1314 Louis X., Hutin.
1317 John
Philip V.
1323 Charles IV.

King of Spain.

1312 Alphonsus II.

King of Hungary.

1309 Charles Robert.

King of Sweden.

1320 Magnus III.

King of Denmark.

1319 Christopher II.

King of Poland.

1306 Uhdislaus IV.

Emperor of the Turks.

1325 Orcham.

King of Portugal.

1325 Alphonsus IV.

King of Scotland.

1306 Robert Bruce.

Chief Governors of Ireland.

1307 Sir John Wogan.
1308 Sir W. Burke.
Piers de Gaveston.
1309 Sir John Wogan.
1312 Sir Edmund Butler.
1314 Sir Theobald de Verdan.
1315 Sir Edmund Butler.
1317 Sir Roger Mortimer.
1318 William Fitz-john.
Alexander Bicknor.
1319 Sir Roger Mortimer.
1320 Thomas Fitz-john Fitz-gerald.
1321 John Birmingham.
1322 Ralph de Gorges.
Sir John Darcy.
1323 Sir Thomas Bourke.
1324 Sir John Darcy.

Pope.

1316 John XX.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

1313 Walter Reynold.

Archbishop of York.

1317 William de Milton.

Lord Chancellors.

1312 Walter Reginald or Reynold.

1315 John de Sandal.
1317 William de Milton.
1318 John de Hotham.
1320 John Salmon.
William Ayrmine, *keeper.*
1323 John Stratford.
Ralph de Nevill.
1324 Robert Baldoc.
1326 William Ayrmine, *keeper.*

Chief Justices of the King's Bench.

1317 William Inge.
Henry le Scroop.
1323 Hervey de Stanton.
1324 Geoffry le Scroop.

Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

1309 William de Bereford.

Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

1317 Walter de Norwico.

Masters of the Rolls.

1316 William de Ayrmine.
1318 William Anyne.
1323 Richard de Ayrmine.
1324 Henry de Cliff.

Attorneys General.

1308 Matthew de Scaccario.
1312 John de Norton.
1315 William de Langley.
1318 Adam de Fyneham.
1320 Galfridus de Scrope.
1323 Galfridus de Fyngale.
1324 Adam de Fyneham.
1326 William de Merston.

Mayors of London.

1307 Sir John Blunt, *Custos.*
1308 Nicholas Farringdon, Mayor.
1309 Thomas Romaine.
1310 Richard de Refham,
1311 Sir John Gisors,
1312 The same.
1313 Nicholas Farendon.
1314 Sir John Gisors.
1315 Stephen de Abingdon.
1316 John Wingrave, to 1318.
1319 Hamond Chigwell.
1320 Nicholas Farendon.
1321 Hamond Chigwell.
1322 Ditto.
1323 Nicholas Farendon.
1324 Hamond Chigwell.
1325 Ditto.
1326 Richard Britain.

Sheriffs.

1307 Nicholas Pigot and Nigellus Drury.
1308 W. Basing and James Butler.
1309 Roger le Palmer and James de St. Edmond.
1310 Simon Cooper and Peter Blackney.
1311 Simon Metwood and Richard Wilford.
1312 John Lambin and Adam Lutkin.
1313 Robert Gurden and Hugh Garton.
1314 Stephen Abingdon and Hamond Chigwell.
1315 Hamond Goodcheap and William Bodleigh.
1316 William Caston and Ralph Balancer.
1317 John Prior and William Furneux.
1318 John Poynteil and John Dalling.
1319 Simon de Abingdon and J. Preston.
1320 Renauld at the Conduit and W. Prodham.
1321 Richard Constantine and Richard de Hackney.
1322 John Grantham and Richard de Ely.
1323 Adam of Salisbury and John de Oxford.
1324 Benet of Fulham and John Cawson.
1325 Gilbert Mordon and John Causton.
1326 Richard Rothing and Roger Chanticlere.

EDWARD III.

1327. Edward surnamed Windsor, eldest son of Edward II. and queen Eleanor succeeded to the crown, Jan. 20, in his father's life time, in the manner before related.

Jan. 26. The king was crowned at Westminster, and, Feb. 2, received the order of knighthood from the earl of Lancaster.

The archbishop, and eleven others of the nobility, were appointed guardians to the young king; but the queen and Mortimer took upon them the administration of the government.

Roger Mortimer had as great an influence over the queen as Spencer had over the late king. He executed the office of prime minister, and managed the affairs of the kingdom according to his pleasure.

As the parliament was at the queen's disposal, she procured the grant of a dower, exceeding two thirds of the revenues of the crown.

The parliament assigned a hundred marks a month for the maintenance of the king; a sum more than sufficient for the expences

of that unfortunate prince, who was treated during his confinement in a very unbecoming manner.

The same parliament annulled the sentences passed in the late reign, as well against the late earl of Lancaster and his adherents, as against those that favoured the designs of the queen.

The Scots invaded England.

Sir James Murray and Sir James Douglas with 20,000 men, ravaged the borders of England, and on Feb. 2, endeavoured to surprise Norham Castle, but the governor took several of them prisoners and slew a great number.

The Scots ravaged the borders of the Tyne between Carlisle and Newcastle; they were pursued by the king's army, but with little success. The Scots having kept their inaccessible posts above a fortnight, retired in the night to their own country, too far for Edward's pursuit.

April 14. The deposed king, who had for some time been confined at Kenelworth castle, was removed to Berkley castle, to be treated with greater severity than his late keeper chose to exercise towards him. In his removal he was carried first to Corfe castle, and then to Bristol, under the conduct of Sir John Maltravers and Sir Thomas Gurney, both of very brutish tempers.

In the journey they made him suffer a thousand indignities, even to the crowning him with straw, riding all night and not suffering him to sleep, being scarcely covered with clothes, that he might feel the damps of the night; they caused him to be shaved in an open field, with water taken from a stinking ditch, which made him shed a torrent of tears, and said, in spite of them, he would be shaved with warm water.

These wretches finding their attempts ineffectual, sent for fresh instructions, and received an equivocal order from Orleton bishop of Hereford, one of the queen's creatures, wherein he advised them, at the same time, to murder Edward, and exhorted them to refrain from such a crime; and indeed the words ascribed to him are capable of both these senses, according to the difference of the pointing:

Edvardum occidere nolite timere, bonum est.

Edvardum occidere nolite, timere bonum est.

Sep. 22. Edward's keepers laid a pillow on his face, and thrust a horn pipe up his body through which they ran a red hot iron, and burnt his bowels. His body was privately buried in the cathedral of Gloucester, where soon after his son caused a stately tomb to be erected.

1328. John of Eltham, second son of Edward II. created earl of Cornwall.

Jan. 24. King Edward III. solemnized his marriage with Philippa, the earl of Hainault's youngest daughter, at York.

Charles the Fair, king of France, died Feb. 1, without male issue, leaving his queen pregnant. Edward claimed the regency of the kingdom of France during the queen's pregnancy, as nephew and nearest relation to the late king; but it was claimed and adjudged to Philip de Valois, cousin german of the late king.

March— A parliament held at York, when several of the lords did not attend, through their dissatisfaction of the queen dowager's conduct.

April— The queen of France was delivered of a daughter, and Philip caused himself to be crowned king.

Edward restored to Scotland all that Edward I. had taken from them, and renounced all pretensions of superiority over that kingdom.

The lady Joan, sister to king Edward III. was married to David Bruce, the son of Robert, king of Scotland, being but seven years of age.

The earl of Lancaster was attacked by the queen-mother, who stirred up the young king against them, which induced preparations for his defence against the court; and a manifesto was published, containing complaints against the queen dowager and Mortimer.

1329, April— Philip regent of France summoned Edward to appear before him, and do him homage for Guienne and Ponthieu, but Edward privately protested against it.

June 6. Edward sailed from Dover for France, (having appointed his brother John of Eltham, regent in his absence) with a retinue of 1000 horse, and arrived at Amiens, where he did homage to Philip in the presence of the kings of Navarre, Majorca, and Bohemia, and promised to ratify the homage under his great seal on his return to England, which he did not comply with, but used every delay, so as to occasion Philip to demolish the castle of Xaintes and plunder the town.

July 9. Robert Bruce king of Scotland died, and was succeeded by his son David.

1330, March 19. Edmund earl of Kent king Edward's uncle, was beheaded at the instigation of Mortimer, aged twenty-eight.

April 29. Queen Philippa crowned with great magnificence.

May 8. The unexpected resentment of Philip produced a new treaty between the kings, and Edward sent letters patent under the great seal to confirm the homage.

June 15. This year prince Edward afterwards styled the Black Prince, was born at Woodstock.

Oct. 19. The king being made sensible of Mortimer's familiarity with his mother, and taking umbrage at his arbitrary proceedings, seized his person in Nottingham castle.

Gunpowder was invented this year by Swartz, a monk of Cologne.

The king dissolved the parliament and called another to meet at Westminster, Nov. 25, when he assumed the reins of government, though he was not arrived to the age prescribed by law.

The queen dowager was seized, confined, and her dower reduced to £3000 per annum.

Mortimer was treated with the rigour he deserved, he was impeached before the parliament and condemned as a traitor, to be hanged and drawn, on the common gallows at Tyburn, Nov. 29, where his body hung two days and nights.

1331. This year the art of weaving cloth was brought from Flanders to England, by John Kemp, to whom the king granted his protection; and at the same time invited over fullers, dyers, &c.

Sep. 30. A parliament was held this year at Westminster.

King Edward formed the project of conquering Scotland, and made use of Baliol to accomplish his end; and at the same time pretended friendship to David.

1332. Baliol embarked with an army of 2500 men and landed at Kinghorn, near Perth, where he defeated David's troops in four battles, one of which was at Gladesmore (Aug. 11.) near St. John's town. David of Scotland retired to France for protection.

Edward countenanced the sending out ships by private persons in their own name, who gave chase to a fleet provided by David's adherents, and which was his last refuge. This fleet they destroyed, and David's hopes vanished.

1333, July 19. Edward defeated the Scots at Halidown hill in Berkshire, seven Scotch earls were slain on the spot, with 900 knights, 4000 gentlemen, besides 15,000 common soldiers; which defeat was followed by the surrender of Berwick, which king Edward annexed for ever to the crown of England.

Sep. 27. Edward Baliol son of John Baliol late king of Scotland, was crowned king thereof at Scone.

1334. Baliol held his first parliament at Edinburgh, February 10, to which Edward sent his commissioners. Baliol caused all he had done in favour of Edward to be ratified and confirmed, and he gave up to Edward several places, viz. Jedburgh, Selkirk, Rokburgh, Dumfries, and the castle of Edinburgh, in reward, as he said in his letters, for the assistance received from Edward, to whom at the same time Baliol did voluntary homage for the kingdom of Scotland.

Dec. 24. Lord Archibald Douglas, with the earl of Mar, improved the discontent and headed the party of malecontents, who attacked and defeated Baliol, forcing him to escape on a horse without a saddle to Carlisle, from whence he sent Edward word of his situation.

Baliol being defeated by the party that adhered to David king of Scotland, king Edward marched into Scotland to his assistance, but returned without effecting any thing in favour of him; he ravaged the country and returned to England; in the mean time the Scotch army retook some of the places from the English.

1335. Edward in the spring attacked Scotland by sea and land, and advanced as far as the northern ocean, and in the mean time his brother the earl of Cornwall ravaged the western counties of the kingdom. The earl of Murray regent of Scotland taken prisoner by the English.

The pope and king of France endeavoured to divert Edward from his war in Scotland, but without effect. The Scots submitted to Edward, and he returned in triumph to England.

1336. The English troops left in Scotland defeated, and their leader, the earl of Athol slain, which revived the courage of the Scots.

Two parliaments were held this year, the first at Northampton in May, and the other at Nottingham, on Sept. 25, which granted him large supplies. It laid a tax on every bag of wool transported by English merchants of forty shillings, and by foreigners three pounds.

Oct. 5. John of Eltham, the king's brother, died at Perth in Scotland, and was buried at Westminster.

1337, Jan. Edward returned to Scotland, and ravaged the country with great fury; he burnt the town of Aberdeen, and some other places of less note, and leaving a small army with Baliol, returned to England.

His successes in Scotland made him form a design on France, pretending the salic law, in excluding females from the suc

cession to that crown, did not exclude their male issue.

Edward formed several alliances with foreign princes, viz. the emperor Louis of Bavaria, the duke of Brabant, the earls of Gueldre and Hainault, the archbishop of Cologne, &c., but more particularly the great James d'Arteville, a brewer of Ghent, whom Edward assisted with troops till he could collect all his army together.

The English troops gained great advantages in Flanders.

This year was remarkable for the king's commission for seizing the estates of the Lombards or usurers, who were grown odious on account of their extortions; and for his seizing the revenues of alien priories, especially those of the Cluniac and Cistertian order; both which proceedings the parliament countenanced, and they produced the king large supplies for the war.

Edward summoned a parliament in the middle of March, wherein it was enacted, that no wool of English growth should be for the future transported beyond sea, and that all clothworkers should be received, from whatever foreign parts they came, and encouraged. It was also ordained, that none should wear any cloaths made beyond sea, except the king, queen, and their children; also that none should wear foreign furs or silks, unless he was worth £100 per annum. In this parliament the king created prince Edward, his eldest son, duke of Cornwall, being the first in England that bore the title of duke, since which time the eldest son of the king of England is born duke of Cornwall. At this solemnity he created six earls and twenty knights.

Edward wrote to the pope and cardinals to justify his claim on France, and demanded the crown of Philip, by the duke of Brabant, whom he made his lieutenant-general for that kingdom, with orders to the French, whom he called his subjects, to pay him obedience.

Benedict XII. who filled the papal throne, used all his influence with the two kings to prevent a war, and for that purpose sent two legates into England to persuade them to peace, but without any other effect than a short truce.

1338, Feb. 8. There was a parliament held, in which the laity granted the king one half of their wool, for the next summer, and at the same time he took the whole from the clergy, making them pay nine marks for every sack of the best wool.

July 15. Edward set sail from Orwell in Suffolk, with a fleet of 500 ships, for Antwerp, where he arrived July 22.

He was made vicar of the empire, and had an interview with the emperor at Cologne, where two thrones were erected in the public market place for their reception.

Edward visited Ghent, and granted the principal cities several privileges, in order to encourage their trade with England.

1339. May 7. Edward whilst abroad created the duke of Juliers a peer of England, by the title of earl of Cambridge, with a grant of £20 a year, payable out of the issues of Cambridgeshire, with a pension of £1000 per annum, but he never had a summons to parliament. He was queen Philippa's nephew, and died without issue.

July 21. Edward gave the duke of Brabant no less a sum than £60,000 to be assured of his assistance.

Aug. 8. The expence daily encreased on Edward, and compelled him to borrow money from all the foreign princes that could supply him, nor did he scruple the assistance of private persons, and took up such sums as they were willing to lend, though never so small. He even pawned his crown to the archbishop of Triers for 50,000 florins. His expences may be seen by the following account.

The prince each day . .	20s.	0d.
The bishop of Durham .	6	8
13 earls . . .	6	8
44 barons and bannerets .	4	0
1246 knights . .	2	0
4022 esquires, captains, &c.	1	0
5104 the same as our serjeants	0	6
355 pauncenars . .	0	6
500 hobelars . .	0	6
15480 archers . .	0	3

Masons, carpenters, smiths, engineers, tent makers, gunners, &c. 314, some at 1s. others 10d., 6d. and 3d. each day.

4470 Welshmen . .	0	2
200 the same as serjeants .	0	4

The whole of the men of the army was, besides the Lords, 31,294 masters, captains, mariners and boys; for 700 ships, barges, balingers, and victuallers, 16,000.

Nov. 29. Queen Philippa was brought to bed at Antwerp of a prince called Lionel.

Sept. 21. Edward put himself at the head of 40,000 men, and (Oct. 22.) offered battle to Philip, who retired.

The adherents of David, king of Scotland, besieged and took Perth.

1340. David took Sterling.

Copper money was this year first used in Scotland and Ireland.

Edward took on him the title of King of France, and quartered with his own arms the *Fleur de lis* of France. He at the same time used the motto, *Dieu et mon droit.*

Feb. 8. The king published a declara-

tion addressed to the French, and a manifesto against Philip, whom he only stiled the earl of Valois.

Feb. 21. He embarked for England, when he summoned a parliament which met March 29th, and made him large grants.

This year Thomas Blanket, and some other inhabitants of Bristol, set up looms in their own houses for weaving those woollen clothes which yet bear that name.

The pope exhorted Edward to quit his title and pretensions to France, which he treated with indifference.

About this year the Isle of Man was conquered by William Montacute, earl of Salisbury, who thereupon was honoured with the title of king of Man. This island was subjected to Scotland before.

Edward in person obtained a victory over the French at sea. He took and sunk all their ships, being 400 sail, and killed 30,000 men.

The king entered France with an army of 150,000 men, but a truce for a year was agreed on.

As soon as the truce was signed, Edward, with his queen Philippa, who had lived three years in the low countries, returned to England. She had been delivered there of two princes, the last of whom was John of Gaunt. She landed at the tower, Nov. 30.

John of Gaunt, third son of Edward III, created earl of Richmond.

The emperor and the duke of Brabant withdrew their troops from Edward, and the emperor revoked the grant of vicar general to Edward.

Edward returned to England, and quarrelled with the archbishop of Canterbury for his misconduct in his absence.

April 23. A parliament met and granted Edward further supplies.

Painting in oil invented by John Van Eyk.

1341. The king and the archbishop were reconciled.

The pope showed great partiality to France, and put Flanders under an interdict.

1342. During this year Edward was in Bretange assisting the earl of Montfort against the king of France, where he besieged and took Nantes, Rennes, Vannes, and Guingamp, but by the mediation of the pope a truce was granted for three years, and Edward returned to England, March 2.

Wines of Gascony sold in London at fourpence, and Rhenish wine at sixpence a gallon.

1343. The English fleet destined against Scotland was rendered unserviceable by a violent storm, and Edward granted a truce.

David, assisted by the French king, marched against England, and penetrated to Durham, which he took, and put all the inhabitants to the sword.

Edward marched towards Scotland, and relieved Wark castle, which the Scots had besieged.

He concluded a truce with David for two years.

1343, June 3. Baliol quitted Scotland, and was restored after nine years absence.

1344, April 23. Edward called a parliament for the welfare and tranquillity of the kingdom, when several good regulations were made; among others was the statute of provisors, which excluded foreigners from English ecclesiastical preferments, and reduced the papal authority in England; which act has since been frequently renewed and called the statute of *præmunire*. Edward also very solemnly renewed the Magna Charta.

The Madeira islands discovered.

In this parliament the king created his eldest son Edward, prince of Wales. This prince was then thirteen years old.

King Edward ordered tournaments to be published, and gave honourable invitation and reception to all persons of distinction, whether natives or foreigners.

Gold first coined in England this year.

Philip of France published a like tournament, and by that means got into his power several of the noblemen of Bretagne, who had sided with Edward, and beheaded some of them, which provoked Edward to send Philip a defiance, and made great preparation for renewing the war in France.

1345, June 7. A parliament was held at Westminster, who granted large supplies for carrying on the war with France.

July 3. Edward embarked for Flanders from Sandwich, and returned to England again in three weeks, leaving the earl of Derby to begin hostilities.

1346. The duke of Normandy made great progress in Guienne, in opposition to Derby; he engaged in the remarkable siege of Aiguillon.

Edward held a parliament at Westminster, where by the advice of the great council he took into his hands all the revenues in England enjoyed by alien ecclesiastics, and the cardinals of the French faction.

To relieve the brave defenders of Aiguillon Edward hastened his warlike preparations, and embarked, July 4, but was driven back to Cornwall by a storm. He re-embarked with his army, which consisted of 1600 ships great and small, containing 4000 men at arms, 10,000 archers,

12,000 Welsh footmen, and 6000 Irish, besides a great number of the chief nobility, and the young prince of Wales, then fifteen years and one month old, all of whom landed in Normandy. The moment the king landed he knighted the prince, his son, and several of the young lords.

Edward with his army ravaged the country, burning and plundering whatever came in his way.

He, among many other successes, made the constable of France his prisoner.

Edward advanced to Poissi, where Philip endeavoured to enclose him between the Seine and the Oyse, but he took shelter in Ponthieu.

Aug. 24. Edward encamped at Cressy, and the same afternoon, at four o'clock, the battle began. The French army consisted of above 100,000 men. The king of Bohemia, who, though blind, was present at the battle, having caused his horse's bridle to be fastened to those of two brave knights, was slain, and his standard, on which was embroidered in gold, three ostrich feathers, with these words, *Ich Dien*, that is, *I serve*, was taken and brought to the prince of Wales, who, in memory of that day, bore three ostrich feathers in his coronet, with the same motto, which is still continued by all princes of Wales. The English in this battle gained a complete victory, and Edward the Black Prince immortal honour.

In this battle the English used cannon or great guns for the first time.

France lost in this battle the king of Bohemia, the earl of Alençon, the duke of Lorrain, the earl of Flanders, the earl of Blois, eleven princes, eight bannerets, 1200 knights, upwards of eighty standards, and above 30,000 common soldiers.

The king published orders in his camp that the prisoners should not be insulted in their misfortunes, but that his troops should thank God for their victory.

Edward the day after the battle of Cressy defeated a body of militia that was coming to Philip's assistance, when he slew 7000 on the spot.

He proceeded to Calais, which he invested Sept. 8th, 1346, and reduced to great extremities by famine; to alleviate which, the governor turned out of the place all useless persons, to the amount of 1700, whom Edward relieved, and let go where they pleased.

The king of Scotland entered England with an army of 50,000 men, with design to draw Edward from the siege of Calais. To oppose the Scots, who had advanced to Durham, queen Philippa took upon her the command of some troops, and proceeded at their head with great expedition, and gave him battle (Oct. 17.) at Nevil's-Cross near Durham, where she totally defeated the Scots and took David prisoner, whom she brought to London. There were no less than 20,000 Scots slain. The Scotch king, though he had two spears hanging in his body, his leg almost incurably wounded, and his sword beat out of his hand, refused to surrender to the governor of Roxburgh castle, and at the same time struck him in the face with his gauntlet so fiercely as to knock out two of his teeth; however the governor, whose name was Copeland, conveyed him out of the field, but refusing to deliver his prisoner to the queen, who stayed at Newcastle during the battle, he went to Edward at Calais to excuse his refusal, and was rewarded with 500l. a year in land, and made a knight banneret.

Edward's troops in Normandy defeated Charles de Blois and took him prisoner, near La Roche de Rein.

Philip of France tried to relieve Calais with an army of 150,000 men, and offered battle to Edward, but without success; he then challenged him to combat by six on a side, but was rejected.

Edward received a reinforcement of 17,000 men, and Philip retired.

1347, Aug. 4. Calais surrendered to Edward on the terms of life to the inhabitants and soldiers, except six of the burghers who were to be the victims of Edward's revenge. These six went barefooted, in their shirts, with halters about their necks, and presented the keys of the town to Edward, whom they found highly incensed against them; and notwithstanding the intercession of the prince of Wales and other noblemen, he commanded them to be led to execution; but he could not resist the solicitations of the queen (who on her knees with tears entreated him in their behalf) and was overcome by her influence. The queen ordered cloaths to be brought them, and entertained them in her tent, dismissing them with presents.

A few days afterwards Edward made his entry into Calais, he turned out all the native inhabitants and peopled it with English, which done, he returned in triumph to England, where he arrived Oct. 2.

Queen's college in Oxford founded by Robert Eglesfield.

Clare-hall in Cambridge founded by Elizabeth countess of Clare, but had its original from Richard Padew, *Ann.* 1326.

Pembroke-hall in Cambridge founded by Mary countess dowager of Pembroke.

King Edward elected emperor of Germany, but he refused it.

Courtezans prohibited from wearing hoods or any other attire for the head than striped cloth of divers colours.

1348. This year was remarkable for the prodigious plenty which immediately followed Edward's victories.

St. Stephen's chapel, in Westminster, was built, which then belonged to the king's palace, but was afterwards used for the House of Commons.

Jan. 15. A parliament was held this year at London, and another a few months after, when the king had very large supplies granted him.

The deanry of Windsor erected by this king.

1349. Was remarkable for depravity of manners in England both in men and women.

Philip of France endeavoured to corrupt the governor of Calais to deliver it to him, but was prevented, and his troops routed by Edward and his son, Jan. 1. The king generously treated his prisoners, and to Eustace of Ribaumont, a knight of Picardy, he gave a string of pearls of great value, for his valour.

Feb. 8. Edward and the prince returned to England, where he (April 23) instituted the Order of the Garter.

Aug. The plague which had raged for a great length of time in Asia, visited the continent of Europe, and extended itself into England, where it made its first appearance in Dorsetshire, and then spread throughout the kingdom, and carried off one half of the nation: London especially felt its violence, where in one year 50,000 persons were buried in one church-yard, now called the Charter-house near Smithfield.

Newcastle nearly destroyed by a fire.

A continual rain from Midsummer to Christmas.

1350. King Edward, in person, obtained a great victory over the Spaniards at sea.

Philip de Valois, king of France, died Aug. 22, and was succeeded by his son John, who renewed the truce with Edward.

Corpus Christi (vulgarly Benedict) college in Cambridge founded by the brethren of the guild or society of *Corpus Christi*, and the brethren of the guild of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

1351. The earl of Derby, created duke of Lancaster, was sent to ravage the country from Calais to Terouenne.

The Flemings fell off from Edward.

1352. Guisnes surrendered to the English.

Mortimer's attainder was reversed, and his grandson restored to blood.

The largest silver coin in England was a groat.

1353. Trinity-hall in Cambridge founded by William Bateman bishop of Norwich.

Gonvile and Caius college in Cambridge founded by Edmund Gonvile, rector of Tirrington and Rushworth in Norfolk, added to by John Caius, M. D. 1557.

Sep. 23. The parliament met and granted to the king the subsidy of wool and leather, and the staple of wool and other commodities fixed.

1354, July 13. A treaty was set on foot with Scotland, wherein David king of Scots was to be ransomed for 90,000 marks of silver.

Sept. 8. The prince of Wales was sent to France with a small army and appointed lieutenant-general.

Nov. 2. The king also followed him with his two sons, Lionel and John of Gaunt, with 2000 men.

The king of Navarre made peace with John of France, upon which Edward dismissed his foreign troops and returned to England.

The Scots renewed hostilities and took the town of Berwick. The parliament granted the king to the amount of £1,500,000.

Nov. 17. The Scots having taken Berwick by surprize, hastened the king's return, who called a parliament on the 25th, which granted him a fresh subsidy of fifty-shillings on every sack of wool for six years.

1355, Jan. 7. Thomas, the king's seventh son, was born at Woodstock.

Jan. 13. The king retook Berwick.

Jan. 20. The king made Baliol relinquish his right to Scotland for the yearly pension of £2000.

There were two parliaments this year.

The war is renewed in France.

1356, May 16. The bishops held a synod at St. Paul's, and granted the king a tenth for two years, and the inferior clergy for one year.

July. The prince of Wales made great ravages in Languedoc, Perigord and Limousin with an army of 12,000 men and besieged Bourges, but the French king approaching at the head of 40,000 men, he withdrew from thence and intrenched himself.

The French King demanded of the prince of Wales four of his noblemen to be at his mercy, and himself and troops to surrender prisoners of war, which was honourably rejected by the prince.

August.—Charles de Blois obtained his

liberty for the sum of 700,000 crowns and left his two sons in hostage for security. Edward forgave him half the sum to be punctual in the payment of the rest.

Sep. 29. Edward the Black Prince obtained a great victory over the French at Poictiers, where John the French king and his son Philip were taken prisoners.

At the battle of Poictiers the French had slain 6000 men, among whom were 800 nobles, the duke of Bourbon, the duke of Athens, and fifty other great lords.

King Edward caused a public thanksgiving for eight days.

1357, April— A truce concluded for two years with France.

May — The prince made his triumphant entry into London, with king John his prisoner, and was met by the lord mayor and aldermen in all their formalities.

The French king and his son were lodged in the Savoy.

Coals first imported to London.

1358. A treaty was made between the two kings for John's release, which was rejected by the States.

Nov. —David king of Scots was released at the intercession of his queen, king Edward's sister, on paying 100,000 marks for his ransom, after eleven years imprisonment.

Nov. — Queen Isabella, mother to king Edward, died, having been confined by her son twenty-eight years, in the castle of Rising, for her familiarity with Mortimer, Joan, the king's sister, also died.

1359, Edward resolved to carry the war into France, and confined John in the tower.

March 15. A body of Normans landed at Winchelsea and plundered the town, but the Londoners fitted out a number of ships and scoured the seas.

The duke of Burgundy obtained a separate truce for three years.

March.—King Edward entered France again, and marched to the walls of Paris, which holding out against him, he ravaged the whole kingdom, till 6000 of his men and horses, if we may credit our historians, were killed by a storm of thunder and lightning, which induced him, it is said, to hearken to terms of peace; and the treaty was concluded, May 8, 1360, when the king returned to England.

By this treaty king John was set at liberty after four years imprisonment, paying 3,000,000 crowns for his ransom.

1360, July 19. The king equipped a fleet and sent John to Calais, where he was accompanied by prince Edward, the duke of Lancaster, and several other noblemen.

Oct. 20. The king sailed from Sandwich with an army of 100,000 men and 1100 ships; on his landing he divided his army into three bodies.

Oct. 24. The two kings signed and swore to the treaty at Calais, where Edward arrived a few days before.

Oct. 31. The treaty being ratified by the king of France, Edward embarked at Calais and landed at Dover the next morning.

1361. Edward sent Sir John Chandois into France to command as lieutenant general in the countries belonging to the English, with a great salary.

Jan. 20. The parliament met at Westminster, and approved of the treaty of Bretagne.

Edward restored to the priories the lands taken from them twenty years before.

The prince of Wales married Joanna countess dowager of Holland.

A great plague in England, which between January and July took off in London 57,374 persons, and among them Henry duke of Lancaster; and in Paris 30,000.

John of Gaunt, Lord-Steward, fourth son to king Edward III. created earl of Leicester.

1362. An act was made in this year, that the counsel at the bar should plead ind in English tongue (the French being used before) but the pleadings to be entered in Latin.

The king in parliament declared Lionel, his third son, duke of Clarence; John of Gaunt, his fourth son, duke of Lancaster; and Edmund, his fifth son, earl of Cambridge.

The staple of wool was fixed at Calais.

Edward made Guienne a principality, and invested the prince of Wales with the same, obliging him to pay yearly an ounce of gold.

Oct. 13. The parliament met and granted the king a fresh subsidy on wool.

The king being arrived at his fiftieth year, granted a general pardon for all offences, and confirmed Magna Charta.

The prince of Wales married the earl of Kent's daughter, relict of the late earl of Holland.

1363, Feb.— The prince of Wales went to his government and resided at Bourdeaux.

Sep. 29. The parliament met at Westminster, also afterwards Nov. 8, when it was dissolved.

1364, Jan.—John king of France coming into England to settle the payment of the remainder of his ransom, died in London the 8th of April, his body was carried into France, and buried at St. Denis.

In the same year likewise came into

England, Peter king of Cyprus, and David king of Scots.

Jan.—The four kings entertained by the city at the lord mayor's house, Sir Henry Picard then lord mayor.

1365. The Pope's demand of the tribute granted by king John, was rejected by the king and parliament.

The king married his eldest daughter Isabella to the baron of Courcy, a French nobleman, and created him earl of Albermarle.

1366. The parliament met March 30.

William of Bavaria, earl of Hainault, married the lady Maud of Lancaster.

1367. Peter king of Castile being deposed by his subjects, the Black Prince marched into Spain to his assistance; and, having obtained a great victory over his enemies, restored him to his kingdom.

1368, May 1. The parliament met and granted the king a subsidy on wool and leather.

Lionel duke of Clarence, married a daughter of the duke of Milan, with a portion of 160,000 florins of gold; he died in Italy five month after, but was brought to England and interred at Clare in Suffolk.

Charles V. formed a design to break the treaty of Bretagne.

Wheat sold this year for two shillings and sixpence the bushel.

1369. The war with France renewed.

The French took Ponthieu, and several cities in Guienne revolted.

May 27. The parliament met, granted an aid to carry on the war, and advised the king to assume the title of king of France.

The king ordered the clergy to be armed, to which they readily consented.

Queen Philippa died, Aug. 16.

The tenets of Wickliffe the reformer first propagated.

1370. Sir Robert Knolles was sent with an army into France, and wasted the country from Calais to Paris.

The duke of Chandos slain in a skirmish.

Limoges revolted, but the duke of Lancaster besieged the town and took it by storm, putting the revolters to the sword.

David king of Scotland died.

Robert Stuart crowned king, being the first of that surname.

The Black Prince returned into England for his health, the French were successful in Gascony.

1371. The Flemings were defeated at sea, by the English.

The duke of Lancaster and the earl of Cambridge, his brother, married two of the daughters of Peter late king of Castile; the duke of Lancaster then took upon himself the title of king of Castile and Leon.

The charter-house in London finished by Sir Walter Manny.

1372. The Spaniards defeated the English fleet before Rochelle.

The king and prince of Wales embarked for France with an army, but were put back by a storm.

June 23. The king endeavoured to relieve Ponthieu with an army and fleet, but was at sea for six weeks and obliged to return.

Nov. 3. The parliament met, and granted the king a subsidy on wool for two years.

1373. The duke of Lancaster marched with an army of 30,000 men through France, from Calais to Bourdeaux, ravaging the country.

1374, July— The duke of Lancaster returned, a truce being made to continue till April 1377.

The king fell in love with Alice Pierce, who wasted the king's money.

Nov.—The parliament met, and granted the king two fifteenths, and also the subsidy of wool for two years.

A tournament was held in Smithfield.

Great part of Gascony revolted to the French, and several other provinces which had been yielded to England, by the treaty of Britany.

Francesco Petrarca the poet died, aged seventy-six.

1375. The old king governed by his concubine, Alice Pierce.

1376. The parliament insisted upon the king's removing the duke of Lancaster and Alice Pierce from court, with which he complied, but she was soon after recalled.

The chancellor and vice chancellor of Oxford were made superior to the mayor of Oxford, in the government of the city.

April 23. The king called a parliament and demanded a subsidy, which was granted.

Edward restored the duke of Lancaster to his honors, and established the ducal court.

The king's last public act was creating his grandson Richard, knight of the garter, at an assembly held at Windsor.

June 8. Edward the Black Prince died in the forty-sixth year of his age, and was buried at Canterbury.

Boccacio the poet died, aged sixty-two.

1377, Jan. 27. A parliament was held which granted the king four pence a head on every person in the kingdom, above the age of fourteen.

Richard of Bourdeaux, son of the Black Prince, declared heir to the crown, and created prince of Wales.

Dr. John Wickliff preached against the

Pope's supremacy, the infallibility of the church, and transubstantiation, at Oxford, his doctrines were condemned.

June 21. King Edward died at his manor-house at Sheen (now Richmond) in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and the fifty-first of his reign, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

He founded the abbey of Eastminster by the tower, a nunnery at Deptford, the king's hall in Cambridge, an hospital at Calais; and St. Stephen's chapel at Westminster.

Edward re-built Windsor castle.

ISSUE.

He had by his queen Philippa, 1, Edward of Woodstock, his eldest son, born July 15, 1329.

2. William of Hatfield, his second son, born 1335.

3. Lionel, afterwards duke of Clarence, born at Antwerp, Nov. 29, 1338.

4. John of Gaunt, afterwards earl of Richmond and duke of Lancaster, born 1340.

5. Edmund of Langley, afterwards earl of Cambridge and duke of York.

6. William of Windsor, who died young.

7. Thomas of Woodstock, afterwards duke of Gloucester.

He had five daughters, Isabel, Joan, Blanch, Mary, and Margaret.

TAXES IN THIS REIGN.

Fifteenths or tenths on moveables were granted almost every year after the wars with France and Scotland commenced.

In his thirteenth year, the tenth sheaf, the tenth fleece, and the tenth lamb were granted, besides 30,000 sacks of wool.

In his fourteenth, the ninth sheaf, fleece, and lamb.

In his thirty-sixth, a grant of twenty shillings for every sack of wool, and every 300 wool fells exported, and forty shillings for every last of leather.

In his forty-third, on every sack of wool forty-three shillings and four pence, and on every last of leather four pounds, besides the annual customs.

In his forty-fifth, a subsidy of £50,000 was granted, to be raised on every parish proportionably, and computed that five pounds sixteen shillings on each parish, one with another, would raise it: This seems to have been a land tax.

In the forty-sixth, granted two shillings on every tun of wine, and six pence in the pound for all merchandize, in consideration of the protection of merchant ships and foreign trade; this seems to be the origin of tonnage and poundage.

In his fifty-first, granted a poll of four pence on every head above fourteen years of age.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE DURING THIS REIGN.

Emperor of Germany.

1347 Charles IV.

Kings of France.

1328 Philip VI. of Valois.
1350 John II.
1363 Charles V., the wise.

Kings of Spain.

1350 Peter the cruel.
1368 Henry II.

King of Hungary.

1342 Louis I.

King of Sweden.

1365 Albert.

Kings of Denmark.

1340 Waldemar.
1375 Olaus.
Margaret.

Kings of Poland.

1333 Casimir the Great.
1370 Louis.

Emperor of the Turks.

1359 Amurath I.

Kings of Portugal.

1357 Peter the Cruel.
1367 Ferdinand I.

Kings of Scotland.

1330 David II.
Edward Baliol.
1371 Robert II., Stuart.

Chief Governors of Ireland.

1326 Thomas, earl of Kildare.
1328 Roger Outlaw.
Sir John Darcey.
1329 Roger Outlaw.
James Botiller, earl of Ormond.
1330 Roger Outlaw.
1331 Sir Anthony Lucy.
1332 Sir John Darcy.
1333 Sir Thomas de Burgh.
1334 Sir John Darcy.
1337 Sir John Charlton.
1338 Thomas Charlton.

1340 Roger Outlaw.
Sir John Darcy.
1341 Sir John Morris.
1344 Sir Ralph Ufford.
1346 Sir Roger Darcy.
Sir Walter Birmingham.
1347 John Archer.
1348 Sir W. Birmingham.
1349 Sir John de Carew.
Sir Thomas Rokeby.
1351 Maurice de Rochfort.
1353 Sir T. Rokeby.
Maurice Fitz-Thomas Fitz-gerald.
1356 Sir T. Rokeby.
1357 Sir Almeric de St. Amand.
1359 James Botiller, earl of Osmond.
1360 Maurice Fitz-Thomas Fitz-gerald.
James, earl of Ormond.
1361 Lionel, duke of Clarence.
1364 James, earl of Ormond.
Lionel, duke of Clarence.
1365 Sir Thomas Date.
1367 Lionel, duke of Clarence.
Gerald Fitz-maurice, earl of Desmond.
1369 Sir William de Windsor.
1371 Maurice, earl of Kildare.
1372 Sir Robert de Asheton.
Ralph Chine.
Thomas Tany.
1374 Sir William de Windsor.
1375 Maurice, earl of Kildare.
1376 James, earl of Ormond.

Popes.

1334 Benedict XII.
1342 Clement VI.
1352 Innocent VI.
1362 Urban VI.
1370 Gregory XI.

Archbishops of Canterbury.

1327 Simon Mapham.
1333 John Stratford.
1348 John Ufford.
1349 Thomas Bradwardin.
Simon Islip.
1366 Simon Langham.
1368 William Wittlesey.
1375 Simon Sudbury.

Archbishops of York.

1342 William de la Zouch.
1352 John Thoresby.
1373 Alexander Nevill.

Lord Chancellors.

1328 John de Hotham.
1329 Henry Cliff and William de Harlestone, *keepers.*
Henry de Burgherst.
1331 John de Stratford.
1334 William de Melton, *keeper.*
1335 John de Stratford.
Richard de Aungerville.
1336 John de Stratford.
1338 Robert de Stratford.
1339 Richard de Bynteworth.
1340 John de St Paul, Michael de Wath, and Thomas de Baumburgh, *keepers.*
1341 John de St. Paul.
John de Stratford.
Robert de Stratford.
Sir Robert Bourchier.
1342 Robert Parning.
1344 Robert de Saddington.
1346 John de Efford or Ufford.
1347 John de Thoresby.
1356 William de Edington.
1363 Simon de Langham.
1368 William de Wyckham.
1372 Sir Robert de Thorp.
1378 Sir John Knyvet.
1375 Thomas de Arundel.

Chief Justices of the King's Bench.

1330 Robert de Malberthorpe.
Henry le Scroope.
1331 Geoffry le Scroope.
1334 Richard de Willoughby.
1341 Robert Parning.
1347 William de Thorpe.
1351 William de Shareshull.
1358 Thomas de Seaton.
1362 Sir Henry Green.
1366 John Knyvet.
John de Cavendish.

Chief Justices of the Common Pleas.

1327 Henry de Stanton.
1328 William de Herle.
1330 John de Stonore.
1332 William de Herle.
1334 Henry le Scroope.
1336 John de Stonore.
1342 William Scot.
1343 John de Stonore.
1353 Roger Hilary.
1357 Robert de Thorpe.
1372 William de Finchedon.
1375 Robert Bilknap.

Chief Barons of the Exchequer.

1327 Hervey de Stanton.
1328 Walter de Norwico.
1330 John de Stonore.
1334 Henry le Scroope.
1338 Robert de Sadington.
1344 William de Shareshull.
1346 John de Stonford.
1351 Gervas de Wilford.

1363 William Skipwith.
1366 Thomas de Lodelow.
1375 William Tarks.
1376 Henry Asto.

Masters of the Rolls.

1332 Michael de Wath.
1336 John de Sancho.
1339 William de Kilderly.
Thomas de Evesham.
1340 John de Thoresby.
1344 David de Wollere.
1370 William de Bevestall.

Attorneys General.

1327 Alexander de Hadenham.
Adam de Fyncham.
1328 Richard de Aldeburgh.
1333 Simon de Trewythosa.
1337 John de Clone.
William de Mevington.
1341 William de Thorpe.
1343 John de Lincoln.
John de Clone.
1348 Simon de Kegworth.
1359 Henry de Graistock.
John Gaunt.
1359 Richard de Freysley.
1361 William le Pleste.
1362 William de Nessefield.
1365 Thomas de Shardlow.
1366 John de Ashwell.
Michael Skilling.

Mayors of London.

1327 Hamond Chigwell.
1328 John Grantham.
1329 Richard Swandland.
1330 Sir John Pounteney.
1331 The same.
1332 John Preston.
1333 Sir John Pounteney.
1334 Reginald at the Conduit.
1335 Nicholas Wotton.
1336 Sir John de Pounteney.
1337 Henry Darcy.
1338 The same.
1339 Andrew Aubrey.
1340 The same.
1341 John de Oxenford.
1342 Simon Francis.
1343 John Hamond.
1344 The same.
1345 Richard Leger or Lazar.
1346 Geoffry Witchingham.
1347 Thomas Leggy.
1348 John Louskin.
1349 Walter Turk.
1350 Richard Killingbury.
1351 Andrew Aubrey.
1352 Adam Francis.
1353 The same.
1354 Thomas Leggy or Legget.
1355 Simon Francis.
1356 Henry Picard.
1357 Sir John Stody.
1358 John Louskin.
1359 Simon Dolseby.
1360 John Wroth.
1361 John Peche.
1362 Stephen Candish.
1363 John Not.
1364 Adam de Bury.
1365 John Louskin.
1366 The same.
1367 James Andrew.
1368 Simon Mordon.
1369 John Chichester.
1370 John Barnes.
1371 The same.
1372 John Piel.
1373 Adam de Bury.
1374 William Walworth.
1375 John Ward.
1376 Adam Staple.

Sheriffs.

1327 Henry Darcy and John Hawteyne.
1328 Simon Francis and Henry Combmartin.
1329 Richard Lazar and William Gizors.
1330 Robert of Ely and Thomas Worwode.
1331 John Mocking and Andrew Aubrey.
1332 Nicholas Pike and John Husband.
1333 John Hamond and William Hansard.
1334 John Kington and Walter Turk.
1335 Walter Mordon and Richard Upton.
1336 John Clark and William Curtes.
1337 Walter Nele and Nicholas Crane.
1338 William de Pomfret and Hugh Marbeler.
1339 William Thorney and Roger Frosham.
1340 Adam Lucas and Bartholomew Moris.
1341 Richard de Barking and John de Rokesley.
1342 John Louskin and Richard Kellingbury.
1343 John Steward and John Aylesham.
1344 Geoffry Witchingham and Thomas Legg.
1345 Edward Hemenall and John of Gloucester.
1346 John Croyden and William Clopton.
1347 Adam Brapson and Richard Bas.
1348 Henry Picard and Simon Dolseby.
1349 Adam de Bury and Ralph of Lynne.
1350 John Nott and William of Worcester.

1351 John Wroth and Gilbert of Steninthorpe.
1352 John Peache and John Stotley.
1353 William Wolde and John Little.
1354 William Nottingham and Richard Smelt.
1355 Walter Foster and Thomas Brandon.
1356 Richard Nottingham and Thomas Dolsell.
1357 Stephen Candish and Bartholomew Frostling.
1358 John Barnes and John Buris.
1359 Simon of Benington and John of Chichester.
1360 John Dennis and Walter Berney.
1361 William Holbech and James Taine.
1362 John of St. Albans and James Andrew.
1363 Richard of Croydon and John Hiltoft.
1364 John de Metford and Simon de Mordon.
1365 John Bukylsworth and John Ireland.
1366 John Ward and Thomas of Lee.
1367 John Turngold and William Dickeman.
1368 Robert Girdeler and Adam Wimondham.
1369 John Piel and Hugh Holdich.
1370 William Walworth and Robert Gayton.
1371 Adam Staple and Robert Hatfield.
1372 John Philpot and Richard Brembar.
1373 John Aubrey and John Fished.
1374 Richard Lions and William Woodhouse.
1375 John Hadley and William Newport.
1376 John Northampton and Robert Laund.

RICHARD II.

1377. Richard, the only surviving child of Edward prince of Wales (called the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III. by Joan his wife, daughter of Edmund earl of Kent) succeeded to the crown on the death of his grandfather, being about eleven years old.

July 16. The young king was crowned at Westminster.

The champion at this coronation is the first mentioned in history, but was certainly of an older date, as it was claimed by virtue of a right annexed to Scrivelby manor in Lincolnshire.

Immediately after the solemnity, the young king conferred several dignities on his uncles and other noblemen, to whom he granted pensions of 1000 marks each.

The truce with France expired without being renewed or prepared against, and the French infested the coasts of England, and burnt Portsmouth, Rye, Hastings, Dartmouth, Plymouth, and several other places, and defeated some troops headed by the Prior of Lewes in Kent. They were repulsed at Winchester, but landed in the Isle of Wight, and made a fruitless attack on Carisbroke castle.

Orders were issued for arming the clergy.

The king's uncles governed the state.

Sept. 8. The earl of Dunbar seized Roxborough castle, but it was soon after recovered by the earl of Northumberland, at the head of 10,000 men, who ravaged the borders of Scotland.

Thomas of Woodstock was created earl of Buckingham.

Henry Piercy, lord constable, created earl of Northumberland.

Guiscard d'Angoulesme, the king's governor, created earl of Huntington.

Oct. 13. The king held a parliament, which settled the administration during the minority, when the duke of Lancaster was disappointed of being sole regent, and Alice Pierce, the late king's favourite, had all her estates confiscated, and herself banished.

Richard confirmed John's charters.

The parliament granted a subsidy; but stipulated that it should be lodged in the hands of Philpot and Walworth, two aldermen of London, to be applied only to the war against France and Spain, who were at this time in confederacy against England; but the duke of Lancaster, the king's uncle, found means to get the treasure into his hands and applied it to other uses.

Alice Pierce, by the influence of the duke of Lancaster, recalled, and her fortune restored.

New college, in Oxford, founded by William de Wickham, bishop of Winchester.

1378. John Philpot, an alderman of London, fitted out a fleet at his own charge, and took several prizes; and being called to account, by the duke of Lancaster, for annoying the nation's enemies without sufficient authority, he was honourably acquitted, and the administration censured for not protecting the trade of the kingdom.

The English, commanded by the duke of Bucks, Sir Hugh Calverly and Sir Robert

Knolles, marched from Calais through the north of France, with 8000 men, defeated the French, and restored the duke of Britany.

An army was sent to join the Portuguese, and assist in advancing the duke of Lancaster to the throne of Castile, but they did not succeed.

Oct. 20. A parliament was held this year at Gloucester, when several heavy taxes were laid, but particularly on the clergy and nobility; every abbot paid ten marks, and every monk forty pence.

Nov. 20. The Scots, joined by the French, suddenly broke the truce, and by surprise took Berwick, but it was retaken a few days after by the earl of Northumberland, with 10,000 men at arms, and 7000 archers, who defeated the Scots, when the celebrated Hotspur was present and signalized his courage.

The plague raged in the north of England, which obliged the two nations to a better observance of the truce, without a new treaty.

The king of Navarre delivered Cherburg to the English which they garrisoned.

A great plague in the north of England which depopulated several parts.

The duke of Lancaster undertook to restore the duke of Bretagne to his dominions, but could not accomplish it without the assistance of the court, who helped them in consideration of having Brest delivered to the English.

Greenland discovered by a Venetian.

1379, April 25. A parliament met at Westminster, and laid a tax upon every man in the kingdom, from the highest to the lowest. Every justice of the two benches with the chief baron, was to pay five pounds, an earl four pounds, the lord mayor of London four pounds, every alderman forty shillings, and a baron the same; every advocate at law forty shillings, &c., every person being rated according to his station.

Aug. 4. The king of France confiscating Bretagne, they recalled their sovereign.

The war continued in France but without any decisive battle.

Dec. 16. A fleet of English ships, with troops for the assistance of the duke of Bretagne, were for the most part lost in a violent storm, and above 1000 men drowned.

1380, Jan. 17. A parliament was held at Westminster, in which foreign ecclesiastics were rendered incapable of holding benefices in England, and it also expelled foreign monks.

Fourteen commissioners were appointed to examine into the disposal of the revenues of the crown.

Charles, king of France, died, and was succeeded by his son Charles VI., a youth about twelve years of age, with whom the duke of Bretagne made a treaty, and the English troops returned to England, April 30.

1381, May.—The truce with Scotland was renewed on account of the plague.

Bills of exchange are mentioned as being first used this year.

A great earthquake in different parts of Europe.

Nov. 2. A parliament met at Northampton, when the King having a pressing occasion for money, and the treasuries of the rich having supplied the last grant, this was levied by way of poll tax, from which no person was exempted, not even the monks and nuns; all above fifteen years old were to pay twelve pence each.

The severity with which the tax gatherers collected the money occasioned a rebellion, headed by Walter, a tyler of Deptford.

Tyler's rabble consisted of above 100,000 men, and were spirited up by John Ball, a priest, whom the mob let out of Maidstone gaol, on May 3. He preached to the army upon this proverbial rhyme;

"*When Adam delv'd and Eve span,*
"*Who was then the gentleman?*"

They first cleared the gaols of all the prisoners, and then proceeded to London, where at first they met with resistance; but forcing their passage over the bridge, they plundered the city and seized on the tower, wherein were 600 warlike men and 6000 archers; they there found the archbishop of Canterbury and the lord treasurer, with many other noblemen, who were immediately beheaded by the rebels; then they proceeded to the palace of the duke of Lancaster, at the Savoy, which they burnt, with the archbishop of Canterbury's palace, and the magnificant priory of St. John's Clerkenwell, on May 24th. This done, they divided themselves into three bodies; Wat Tyler remained about the tower with 30,000 men; Jack Straw, another of their leaders, advanced into the city with the rebels of Essex, to the number of 60,000; the rest, under the conduct of another leader, lodged themselves upon Mile-End-Green. The King published a general pardon, which the Essex men embraced and returned home. Wat Tyler rejected the offer, and the king proposed a conference with him in Smithfield, where Wat behaved with great insolence, and took hold of the King's horse's bridle, and threatened the king with his sword, which

so exasperated William Walworth, lord mayor of London, who attended the King, that he struck him dead with his mace. The rebels were preparing to revenge his death, which the King prevented by crying out in a resolute and courageous voice. "Will you kill your King, who will then redress your wrongs?" which staggered their resolution, and they threw down their arms. On this occasion the dagger was added to the city arms, and the King knighted Walworth and several of the aldermen on the occasion, and granted them lands for ever.

There were other insurrections in Norfolk and Suffolk, where the rioters burnt all the ancient charters in the abbey of St. Edmundsbury, and of the university of Cambridge, but they were defeated by the bishop of Norwich, at North Walsham in Norfolk.

July 2. Upwards of 1500 were hanged, the chief of whom was Jack Straw.

The duke of Lancaster, upon the first news of the insurrection, concluded a truce with the Scots.

The King, who had been desirous of being married, demanded the daughter of Barnabas, duke of Milan, in 1379; but this not succeeding, he demanded, in 1380, a daughter of the late emperor, Lewis of Bavaria, and had no better success than in the former negotiation; at last, on May 2, 1381, his marriage with Ann of Luxemburg, sister of the emperor Winceslaus, was concluded at Nuremburg, who arrived in England, at Dover, the latter end of December, and was married to the King in the chapel royal at Westminster on Jan. 14, following, and was crowned soon after.

At the queen's request the King granted a general pardon.

Matthew of Westminster, the historian, died this year.

1382. Edmund, earl of March, grandson of Roger Mortimer, who was beheaded the beginning of the reign of Edward III. died in February, in his government of Ireland. He had married Philippa, only daughter of Lionel, duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III., and by her had a son called Roger, who succeeded him in his honour and estate.

May 5. The parliament met, and passed an act, empowering bishops to imprison heretics without the King's license.

Richard made choice of flattering favourites, to whom he granted a considerable sum.

Oct. 6. A parliament met and revoked the late power given the bishops of imprisoning heretics.

The schism continuing in the church, Urban published a crusade against Clement and his adherents, of which the bishop of Norwich was made general, and the English nobles engaged in it with zeal.

1383, Feb. 24. A parliament was held at Westminster, when Wickliff presented seven articles, containing the substance of his doctrine. This parliament approved of the crusade and granted a supply.

April 23. The bishop of Norwich embarked with 50,000 foot and 2000 horse. When he arrived at Calais he attacked Flanders contrary to his directions, and was obliged to retire, after having killed in battle ten or twelve thousand of the French.

Oct. 25. The French and Scots in conjunction made descents into England, which obliged Richard to call a parliament, who granted him a subsidy to continue the war.

Thomas lord Mowbray, earl of Nottingham, was made the first earl marshal.

1384, Jan. 26. A truce with France, and the duke of Lancaster, with 2000 lances and 6000 archers, went and ravaged Scotland to the very gates of Edinburgh. There was an army assembled by the King, at Newcastle, but by the mediation of the duke of Burgundy, a truce was granted, and the duke of Lancaster returned home.

April 25. A parliament met and granted the King further supplies.

The duke of Lancaster suspected and accused of conspiring the King's death, but was acquitted.

Edmund of Langley, fifth son of king Edward III., earl of Cambridge, created duke of York.

A parliament met, November 12th, at Westminster, which granted the King a large supply, and reversed the sentence past against Alice Pierce in a former parliament.

The truce with France and Scotland being expired, the duke of Lancaster went to Paris to prolong it for three months.

A project formed to destroy the duke, which he avoided, and by the influence of the princess of Wales was reconciled to the King.

In this year was passed the first act of parliament relating to the navigation of England.

1385. The truce being again expired, France prepared to exert itself, and for that purpose sent succours to Scotland, in order to favour the intended descent on the south coast of England.

An army was levied on the borders of Scotland consisting of 200,000 men. The duke of Lancaster with 60,000 marched into Scotland, and drove their army before him.

Berwick castle, lately taken by the Scots, was recovered.

France deferred her expedition, and Richard entered Scotland in August, but neglected the opportunity of subduing that kingdom.

The Scots made a diversion in Cumberland, where they destroyed Penrith, made an attempt on Carlisle, and cruelly ravaged the country. Richard returned to England, without attempting to resist the Scots in Cumberland, which gave great disgust to his subjects.

Sep. — The duke of Lancaster being invited to accept the crown of Castile to which he laid a claim, solicited assistance from Richard.

Oct. 18. A parliament held at Westminster, which granted supplies for the expedition. The earl of March (grandson of Mortimer, executed as a traitor in the late reign) declared presumptive heir to the crown.

Before the parliament broke up the king conferred on the earl of Cambridge, his uncle, the title of Duke of York, and on his other uncle, the earl of Buckingham, that of duke of Gloucester. The earl of Oxford, Robert de Vere, he created the marquis of Dublin, and soon after duke of Ireland. This favorite was the first that bore the title of marquis in England.

This year Dr. Wickliff died at his parish at Lutterworth in Leicestershire: he was dug up forty years afterwards, and burnt for a heretic.

His opinions were condemned by the pope and bishops as heretical, and his disciples were imprisoned in this reign for maintaining his doctrines.

The Custom-house in London re-built by John Churchman, one of the Sheriffs.

1386. The king of Armenia, who had been expelled his dominions by the Turks, visited England for succour, when Richard granted him £1000 per annum.

Aug. 1. The duke of Lancaster embarked for Spain, with an army of 20,000 men, to recover his kingdom of Castile, but was unsuccessful.

Oct. 1. A parliament met at Westminster, and as a great army had been levied to resist the French, the king wanted a supply, which the parliament not readily granting, and addressing him against his favourites, he retired in disgust to Eltham, and disputes arose between the King and parliament.

Oct. 31. The French prepared a vast fleet and army to invade England, but were dispersed by a storm.

The parliament obliged the king to discharge his favourites, Michael de la Pole earl of Suffolk, and Robert de Vere duke of Ireland; but they were restored to favour on the rising of the parliament.

1387. William of Wickham, bishop of Winchester, founded a College at Winchester.

The first high admiral of England appointed.

March 8. The earls of Arundel and Nottingham took a large fleet of French, Spanish, and Flemish merchantmen, and brought them to England, but incurring the king's displeasure they resigned.

The king's favourites endeavoured to make him absolute, and the king communicated his design to the sheriffs, who refused to engage in the plot; but the judges determined that the king was above the law.

Proposals of reconciliation with the king and nobles rendered useless by the earl of Suffolk, upon which the confederate lords took arms.

The duke of Gloucester, and the lords of his party, defeated the king's forces commanded by the duke of Ireland; whereupon the duke went to Flanders.

1388. Bombs were this year invented by a man at Venlo.

The king took refuge in the tower, when it was discovered he intended to sell Calais and Cherburg to Charles of France.

The confederate lords took possession of London, seized upon the judges, and compelled the king to discard his ministers, and call a parliament, where they attainted the archbishop of York, the duke of Ireland, the earl of Suffolk, chief justice Tressilian, and others; and afterwards hung Tressilian, and several other persons of quality, and banished the other judges.

The confederate lords at a conference with the king, reproached him with his conduct, which Richard answered with tears; and upon his not meeting them at Westminster as required, they threatened to choose a new one, which made him comply and consent to the banishment of his favourites; and the judges, who had favoured his designs, where taken off the benches in Westminster hall and sent to the tower.

They also compelled the king to renew his coronation oath, and pass an act of general pardon.

A company of linen weavers first established in England.

1389, Feb. 3. The parliament met, and passed an act for a general pardon.

The Scots had taken the advantage of the troubles and were advanced to New-

castle, committing great ravages on the borders, when Hotspur, son of the earl of Northumberland marched against them, and with his own hand slew Douglas their leader, but he was defeated and taken prisoner at Otterburn.

The English high admiral, the earl of Arundel, took from the French eighty laden ships, and plundered the isles of Rhe and Oleron, soon after which the two crowns agree on a truce for three years.

1390. Jan. 14. The king declared himself of age, and made alteration in his ministry.

Edward Plantagenet, eldest son of Edmund of Langley, duke of York, created earl of Richmond.

The king made over Gascony to his uncle the duke of Lancaster.

1391. A terrible plague, and a famine, very severe in England.

The king was so extravagant in his expences, that in his kitchen alone he had above 300 domestics, and is said daily to have entertained 6000 persons.

Playing cards invented.

1392. As his revenues were not sufficient to support his expences, he attempted to borrow £1000 of the citizens of London, but was refused, which he resented, and under colour of punishing a tumult of little consequence he stripped the city of her privileges, (May 25.) took away the charter, and removed the courts of justice to York; nor would he restore them till the Londoners had presented him with £10,000 and two gold crowns. By this he entirely forfeited the affection of the citizens, who made him sensible afterwards, how dangerous it was for a king of England to have London for his enemy.

Nov. 3. A parliament was held this year at Westminster, which granted the king a subsidy.

1393. A rebellion in Ireland, and the king prepared for his journey, and called a parliament (Jan. 22) at Westminster, for a supply for that purpose.

The mercers company in London incorporated.

1394. The king set out for Ireland on January 9, and from thence sent his uncle the duke of Gloucester to solicit a further supply from parliament, who met January 25, 1395, which was called by the duke of York, who was then regent of England.

Sept.—The king set out for Ireland, attended by the duke of Gloucester, and the earls of March, Nottingham, Rutland, &c., where at first he made some progress against the rebels, but as the season would not permit him to proceed, he went to Dublin, where he held a parliament.

1395, June 7. Queen Anne died at Sheene in Surrey.

Wickliff's doctrine gained ground in England, and his followers were numerous.

1396. The duke of Lancaster married, the lady Katherine Swinford, widow of Sir Thomas Swinford, by whom he had four children, in the life-time of his former duchess. These he afterwards procured to be made legitimate by act of parliament: and from John Beaufort, eldest son of John of Gaunt, by Katherine Swinford, Henry VII. of the house of Lancaster, derived his right to the crown.

This year died at Louvain, the duke of Ireland, the King's favourite, whose corpse was brought to England, and buried at Earl's Coln in Essex, with great pomp.

The Gascons refused to acknowledge the duke of Lancaster for their sovereign, and the King revoked the grant of that sovereignty.

John Beaufort (eldest son of John of Gaunt) created earl of Rutland.

Oct. 31. The king married Isabel, daughter of Charles VI. king of France, but seven years old, and a peace was made for thirty years.

They were married in St. Nicholas' church at Calais, by the archbishop of Canterbury, and she was crowned the January following.

Richard's excessive expenses occasioned him to make use of illegal methods for a supply, so that almost all the nobles and rich men were obliged to lend the King money, though it was well known he never intended to repay it.

1397, Jan. 22. The King called a parliament at Westminster, which granted him supplies. In this parliament, the judges banished to Ireland obtained leave to return to England.

The King restored Cherburg and Brest to the French, which gave great umbrage.

The duke of Gloucester reproached the King with his conduct, which gave Richard great disgust, and the dukes of Lancaster and York quitted the court, the King determined to get rid of him.

He trepanned the duke into his power and sent him to Calais.

Aug. 1. The King called a meeting of the peers at Nottingham.

Blackwell-hall purchased by the city of London.

Richard repaired Westminster-hall, and caused the walls, windows, and roof to be taken down and re-built, with a stately porch, as it now remains.

Sep. 17. The King called a parliament that repealed the acts which abridged his perogative, and particularly an act which empowered eleven lords to inspect the public revenues, and call his ministers to account: and it was declared they were traiterously obtained.

The lords that had appeared in arms against the King were, many of them, attainted and executed.

The archbishop of Canterbury was impeached for being one of the lords commissioners, appointed by parliament, in 1386, for the inspection of the administration of public affairs.

The earls of Arundel and Warwick were accused of the same, their estates confiscated, and Arundel executed, at which the King was present. The archbishop was banished as well as Warwick.

The duke of Gloucester was smothered at Calais, as the King apprehended danger should he be publicly executed. His corpse was brought to England and buried in Westminster abbey.

1398, Jan. 29. The parliament met again, and strove to carry the royal prerogative to its greatest extent.

They passed an act, delegating their authority to a select number of lords and commons nominated by the King.

During this session, Richard brought into Shrewsbury a numerous guard of the militia of Cheshire, who expressed so strong an inclination to serve him, that to gratify the county, he erected it into a principality, and added to the rest of his titles, that of prince of Chester.

Edward Plantagenet, duke of Lancaster, created duke of Aumerle.

Henry of Bolinbroke created duke of Hereford. He married Mary, daughter and co-heir of earl Humphrey de Bohun; after the extinction of whose line, the Staffords sometimes used the style of Hereford.

Nov.—A rebellion broke out in Ireland, when Roger Mortimer, earl of March, governor of Ireland, was killed in battle. This prince, who was declared by act of parliament presumptive heir to the crown, left two sons, both of whom died without issue; but the marriage of Ann their sister with the duke of York's second son proved a fertile source of troubles, which long afflicted this kingdom.

The King prepared for his journey to Ireland, and for that purpose extorted money from his subjects in an arbitrary manner, which rendered him more odious than ever.

Dec. — A quarrel between the dukes of Hereford and Norfolk, proposed to be decided by duel, but prevented by the King, who banished both the dukes, contrary to the privileges of the nobility.

1399, Feb. 2. John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, died, and was buried in St. Paul's church, and his son the duke of Hereford's estate was seized by the King.

Seventeen counties charged with treason, in adhering to the duke of Gloucester ten years before, and obliged to purchase their pardons of the King.

Large sums extorted from the subjects, by way of loan, and their provisions seized for the use of the army without paying for them.

The earl of Northumberland declared a traitor by the King, who also banished him, and confiscated his estates.

The duke of York being appointed guardian of the kingdom, the King embarked for Ireland, where he arrived May 31, at Waterford, from whence he marched to Dublin.

He was attended by the sons of the duke of Lancaster, by his third wife, and by those of the late duke of Gloucester, whom he carried like hostages, and took with him the best part of his jewels, as if he had foreseen he should never more return to his palace.

July 4. In his absence, Henry, late duke of Hereford, now duke of Lancaster, landed in Yorkshire, and was joined by the nobility and gentry.

The regent endeavoured in vain to prevent a general revolt, but his counsellors retired to St. Alban's, and London declared for the duke of Hereford.

The duke published a manifesto, having taken the title of the duke of Lancaster, declaring he came to redress grievances, and that he had no design upon the crown.

The regent endeavoured to levy troops, but without accomplishing his design, which occasioned the ministry to desert him and retire to Bristol, and the regent threw up the care of public affairs, and retired to his own house.

The duke of Lancaster marched to London, and was received with joy; from thence he went to Bristol, which surrendered to him immediately. The earl of Wiltshire and his companions he beheaded.

When Richard heard of these transactions, he imprisoned the duke's brothers, with the duke of Gloucester's sons, but was detained by contrary winds, which occasioned the dispersion of some troops raised in Cheshire and Wales for his assistance.

Richard landed at Milford-haven, and in

the midst of his distress retired to Conway castle, and proposed an accommodation with the duke of Lancaster, when he offered to the duke of Northumberland to resign his crown, provided that life was promised him and eight others, and desired an interview with the duke of Lancaster.

The King and the duke had an interview, and on Aug. 20, went together to Chester, and from thence to London, where Richard was confined in the tower.

Richard's treasure and jewels, to the value of £700,000 fell into the hands of the duke of Lancaster, who summoned a parliament in the King's name.

Sep. 29. Richard made a public resignation of his crown, by delivering it up, with the sceptre, and other ensigns of royalty, and by an instrument signed with his own hand, confessed himself unworthy and unfit any longer to govern; which was the next day laid before the parliament, who ordered articles of accusation, and reasons for the deposition to be exhibited; when the duke of Lancaster claimed the crown.

During this reign the custom prevailed of wearing piked shoes, tied to the knees with ribbands and chains of silver.

The ladies wore high dresses on their heads, piked horns, with long trained gowns, and rode on side saddles, after the example of the princess Ann of Bohemia, who first brought that fashion into this country, before which time they used to ride astride like men.

It is remarkable that when Richard's second wife came from Bohemia, she had no sooner set foot on shore, but such a violent tempest immediately arose, as had not been seen for many years; several ships were dashed in pieces in the harbour, and the ship in which the queen came over was shattered and broken: which was the more observable, because his first wife brought a storm with her to the English coasts, in which the King's baggage was lost, and many ships of his fleet cast away.

TAXES IN THIS REIGN.

They were generally fifteenths and half fifteenths, or laid on wool, wool fells and leather, very moderately: but,

In his fourth year, there was a general poll-tax of three groats a head upon the laity.

In his eleventh, three shillings a tun was granted on wine, and one shilling in the pound on merchandize.

In his fourteenth, three shillings a tun was granted on wine, and one shilling in the pound on merchandize.

In his eighteenth, the same for three years.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE DURING THIS REIGN.

Emperors of Germany.

1378 Winceslaus.
1399 Frederick, duke of Brunswick.

King of France.

1389 Charles VI., the Beloved.

Kings of Spain.

1379 John I.
1390 Henry III.

King and Queens of Hungary.

1383 Mary.
1389 Mary and Sigismund.

Queen of Sweden.

1394 Margaret.

Queen of Denmark.

1375 Margaret I.

Kings of Poland.

1383 Hedwigis (Queen.)
1385 Uladislaus V.

Emperors of the Turks.

1396 Bajazet I.
1397 Isa Belis.

King of Portugal.

1385 John I.

King of Scotland.

1390 Robert III.

Chief Governors of Ireland.

1377 James, earl of Ormond.
1378 Alexander Balscot.
1379 John de Bromwick.
1380 Edmund Mortimer.
1381 John Colton.
Roger Mortimer earl of March,
Sir Thomas Morthmer.
1383 Philip de Courtenay.
1384 James Botiller, earl of Ormond.
1385 Philip de Courtenay,
Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford,
Sir John Stanley.
1386 Philip de Courtenay.
1387 Alexander de Balscot,
Richard White.
1389 Sir John Stanley.

Richard White and Sir Robert Preston.
Sir John Stanley.
1382 James, earl of Ormond.
1383 Thomas of Woodstock duke of Gloucester.
1384 Sir Thomas Scroope.
The King in person.
1385 Roger Mortimer.
1386 Roger Gray.
Thomas Holland duke of Surrey.
1389 The King.

Popes.

1378 Urban VI.
1389 Boniface IX.

Archbishops of Canterbury.

1381 William Courtenay.
1396 Thomas Fitz-alan.

Archbishops of York.

1388 Thomas Arundel.
1396 Robert Waldby.
1397 Richard Scrope.

Lord Chancellors.

1377 Adam de Houghton.
Sir Richard le Scroop.
1380 Simon de Sudbury.
1381 William de Courteney.
1382 Sir Richard le Scroop.
1383 Robert de Braybrook.
Sir Michael de la Pole.
1387 Thomas de Arundel.
1389 William of Wyckham.
1392 Thomas de Arundel.
1395 Edmund Stafford.

Chief Justices of the King's Bench.

1382 Robert Tresylian.
1388 Walter de Clapton.

Chief Justices of the Common Pleas.

1378 Sir Robert de Preston.
1388 Robert de Charlton.
1396 William Thirning.

Chief Barons of the Exchequer.

1381 Robert de Plefyngton.
1384 William de Carleol.
1387 Robert de Plefyngton.
1388 Thomas Pynchebeck.
1389 John Cassey.

Masters of the Rolls.

1381 John de Waltham.
1386 John de Brereton.
1394 John Searle.
1397 Thomas Stanley.

Attorneys General.

1378 Thomas de Shardlow.
1381 William Ellis.
1384 William de Horneby.
1386 Edmund Brudenel.
1389 William de Lodington.

Mayors of London.

1377 Sir Nicholas Brembar.
1378 John Philpot.
1379 John Hadley.
1380 William Walworth.
1381 John Northampton.
1382 The same.
1383 Sir Nicholas Brembar.
1384 The same.
1385 The same.
1386 Nicholas Exton.
1387 The same.
1388 Nicholas Twyford.
1389 Sir William Vinour
1390 Adam Bamme.
1391 John Hind.
1392 William Stondon.
1393 Sir John Hardley.
1394 Sir John Froyshe.
1395 William Moore.
1396 Adam Bamme.
1397 Sir Richard Whittington.
1398 Sir Drew Barentin.

Sheriffs.

1377 Nicholas Twyford and Andrew Pikeman.
1378 John Boseham and Thomas Cornwallis.
1379 John Helisdon and William Barrat.
1380 Walter Doget and William Knighthode.
1381 John Rotu and John Hind.
1382 Adam Bamme and John Sely.
1383 Simon Winchcomb and John More.
1384 Nicholas Exton and John French.
1385 John Organ and John Churchman.
1386 W. Stondon and W. More.
1387 William Vinour and Hugh Falstaffe.
1388 Thomas Austen and Adam Carlehull.
1389 John Walcot and John Love.
1390 John Francis and Thomas Vivent.
1391 John Chadworth and Henry Vamere.
1392 Gilbert Mafield and Thomas Newington.
1393 Drew Barentin and Richard Whittington.
1394 William Bramston and Thomas Knolles.
1395 Roger Ellis and William Sevenoke.
1396 Thomas Wilford and William Parker.
1397 John Woodcock and William Askham.
1398 John Wade and John Warner.

1399. Henry, surnamed of Bolingbroke, only son of John of Gaunt (duke of Lancaster, and fourth son of Edward III. by Blanch his wife), claimed the crown, as is before related.

He ordered the last parliament, summoned in king Richard's name to assemble without issuing new writs.

The archbishop of Canterbury harangued the parliament in praise of the new King, and adjourned them to the 14th of October.

King Henry filled several posts, and largely rewarded the earls of Northumberland and Westmorland for their assistance.

Henry gave the Isle of Man to the earl of Northumberland.

Oct. 13. This being Edward the Confessor's day, Henry was crowned with all the usual formalities, being then thirty-three years old. He lodged the night before in the tower of London, where he made his three sons, with several sons of the nobility, and others, to the number of forty-six, knights of the bath.

The dukes of Exeter and Somerset, the earls of Kent and Albemarle (who had adhered to Richard) were deprived of their honours and estates.

Prince Henry, son of Henry IV. thirteen years old, was created prince of Wales, and the succession of the crown limited to him and his issue, remainder to his three younger brothers successively.

This parliament examined the proceedings of the former one, reversed several acts of attainder, and repealed several despotic laws, and the King granted a general pardon.

Among others, they reversed the attainders of his uncle, the duke of Gloucester, and his friends, and revived the statutes passed in the 11th of Richard II. and reduced all treasons to the 25th of Edw. III.

Oct. 22. Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, considering it dangerous and fruitless to assert his right to the crown, retired to his estate near the borders of Wales.

Thomas Merks, bishop of Carlisle, made a speech in parliament against king Henry's usurpation, but it produced nothing in favour of Richard, and himself was committed prisoner to St. Alban's abbey, but was soon after released.

The parliament, however, determined that Richard should be kept in confinement during his life, with a princely allowance; but in case any person should attempt his deliverance, Richard should be the first man that should suffer death.

Henry promised the clergy his protection, and assured them he would extirpate heresy, and having had a large supply for his expences, he dissolved the parliament.

He dispatched ambassadors to all the different courts, to give a plausible reason for Richard's deposition and his own promotion.

The Gascons were prevented from a revolt.

The Scots broke the truce and took Wark castle which they razed to the ground. They soon after signed a treaty and returned home.

Geoffery Chaucer the poet died this year.

A great conspiracy of the nobility to restore king Richard.

They were defeated, and more noblemen executed than in any preceding reign.

1400. King Richard was murdered in Pontefract castle, being attacked by eight persons, of whom he slew four. He was buried at Langley, and fourteen years after removed by king Henry V. and honourably interred in Westminster abbey. He lived thirty-three years and reigned twenty-two years and three months. He died without issue.

Aug. 23. King Henry marched against the Scots, and burnt Edinburgh. He marched also against the Welsh, who had taken arms in behalf of King Richard.

He obtained a victory over the Scots.

Froissart the historian, author of the Chronicles, died.

The King married his eldest daughter Blanch to Lewis of Bavaria, prince palatine of the Rhine, and gave her a fortune of £40,000, some say but 40,000 nobles.

1401, January.—Henry assembled a parliament which passed several acts in favour of the clergy.

Feb. 12. A Lollard was condemned, named William Sawtry, and burnt in London.

A negotiation was on foot about sending back king Richard's widow. And at the same time a marriage proposed between her and Henry's son, which did not take effect, and the queen was sent home.

1401, Aug. 1. The duke of York, the King's uncle, died, and was buried at Langley abbey in Hertfordshire.

Owen Glendower taking advantage of Henry's negligence, revolted; on which Henry published a pardon for the Welsh, provided they submitted by a certain time, which they neglected, and, October 2d, Henry marched against them, but they re-

tiring to the mountains, Henry could only ravage the country, which he did, and returned to London.

1402. The King levied a tax for the marriage of his daughter.

Philippa, the King's second daughter, married to Eric, king of Denmark, a minor.

Henry married Joanna, the widow of the late duke of Bretagne, a daughter of the king of Navarre.

The French court got into their power the person of the young duke of Bretagne.

Henry prepared to chastise the Welsh, headed his army and marched into Wales.

May 7. The Scots invaded England, but were defeated at Nisbet, and about 10,000 of them slain.

July.—Another battle at Hallidown-Hill where the English were victorious.

The French demanded a restitution of the portion of the widow of Richard; to balance which the English demanded the ransom due for their king John, taken by Edward III.

Sept. 30. A parliament met at Westminster and granted the king some supplies.

John Gower the father of English poetry died.

1403, Feb. 27. The new queen arrived in England and was crowned.

The French under Waleran earl of Pol, who married the sister of Richard II., made a descent on the Isle of Wight, which Henry took little notice of; and soon after the duke of Orleans sent him a challenge, in revenge for the death of Richard II. which ended in abusive messages to each other.

The earl of Northumberland, at the battle of Hallidown, took many prisoners of great quality, which Henry demanded of him, and obliged him to resign. This gave the earl great disgust and he determined to resent it by forming a conspiracy in favour of Mortimer earl of March, then a prisoner in Wales, whom Henry refused to release.

The conspiracy was formed by the duke of Surrey, the earls of Northumberland and Salisbury, Owen Glendower, and others.

July 22. They were defeated by king Henry at Shrewsbury, and young Piercy, surnamed Hotspur, killed.

In this battle fell most of the gentlemen of Cheshire, and 5000 of the common soldiers on the part of the mal-contents, with about 1500 on the King's side.

The Bretons made a descent on the western coast of England, burnt Plymouth, and committed other acts of cruelty, which the regency of Bretagne disclaimed, but the inhabitants of Plymouth, without the King's commission, revenged the injury they sustained on the coasts of Britanny.

1404, Jan. 15. The parliament met and granted the King a subsidy, which must have been a very extraordinary one, as all the records relating to it were ordered to be destroyed.

The people craved reformation of the King's household expences, and to be relieved from unjust purveyance, which, by an order in council, the King consented to, and the charge for his house was limited to 16,000 marks. And the queen allotted a portion of her jointure to the treasurer of the house.

The King granted a general pardon.

William of Wickham, bishop of Winchester, died this year, he founded New College in Oxford, and another at Winchester.

A counterfeit king Richard set up against Henry, but he discovered the impostor, and punished the promoters.

Another descent of the Bretons who landed at Portland, but they were repulsed; they then landed at Dartmouth, where the women signalized themselves, drove them back to their ships, and took several prisoners of distinction.

July 20. A truce was concluded with Scotland for a year. Owen Glendower not only continued in his rebellion, but took several places.

Oct. 6. The parliament met, which consisted of such as were not skilled in the laws, and to which the clergy afterwards gave the epithet of the *illiterate parliament*, for their petitioning the King, who demanded a supply, to seize part of the revenues of the clergy, as they possessed a third part of the lands of England, and did him no personal service, but the motion was rejected.

Toward the end of this year Innocent VII. notified to the King his promotion to the papal throne.

1405, Feb. 1. The king had information of a combination against him.

The children of Mortimer, earl of March, who had been confined in Windsor, as pledges of their father's allegiance, were conveyed away, but the King caused such diligent search to be made after them that they were discovered and brought back; and the duke of York being suspected, was taken up and committed to Pevensey castle, but soon after released for want of evidence.

The prince of Wales with a numerous army went against the Welsh, and defeated them at Monmouth, March 11, and soon

after again, May, 14, when Glendower's son was taken prisoner.

Great guns first used in England this year at the siege of Berwick.

The King called a council of the lords, and desired an aid of money, being ashamed to ask the parliament who had lately granted him a considerable subsidy. But the lords refused without the consent of parliament. The clergy made the same denial, and the King dismissed them with signs of displeasure.

A new insurrection against king Henry in the north, by Thomas Mowbray, earl marshal, the archbishop of York, and Henry Piercy, earl of Northumberland, which was suppressed.

The archbishop of York and the earl marshal were taken by stratagem by the earl of Westmorland, but the earl of Northumberland escaped to Berwick.

The King arrived at Pontefract, where the two noble prisoners were tried, condemned, and beheaded.

The pope excommunicated all concerned therein, which cost Henry large sums to procure absolution.

From Pontefract the King went to York, where the lords Hastings and Falconbridge, were beheaded.

The earl of Northumberland retired into Scotland, but Henry became master of Berwick and several other castles of the earl's, after which he returned to London.

Aug. 7. The French landed in Wales, with 140 sail and 12,000 men, but the lord Berkley took fourteen, and destroyed fifteen of their ships in Milford Haven.

The King marched against them, but being retarded by severe weather the French re-embarked.

Sept. 8. This year the Scots made inroads but were repulsed.

Oct. 3. The King made a grant of the Isle of Man to Sir John Stanley, ancestor of the earls of Derby.

1406, Oct. 10. Philippa, the King's daughter, embarked for Denmark, but her nuptials were not consummated till next year.

A parliament met at Westminster, but as they refused any supplies, and only passed an act for the freedom of elections, the King kept them assembled till they complied.

The parliament gave the merchants of England a remarkable commission, viz. that they should guard the seas from May 1st, till Michaelmas 1406, and in consideration thereof have three shillings from every tun of wine imported or exported, twelve pence in the pound, and the fourth part of the subsidy of wool, leather, &c.

The King endeavoured to get the earl of Northumberland delivered to him by the Scotch lords, but was disappointed by his retreat into Wales, where he joined Glendower.

James, a prince of Scotland, son of king Robert, going to France for education, and putting on shore in Norfolk was detained by king Henry, and confined in the tower of London.

Robert, king of Scotland, died of grief, three days after receiving the news of his son's confinement, and James became king; his uncle, the duke of Albany, took on him the regency, during the imprisonment of the young King.

The French attempted to land in Wales, with thirty-eight ships, in order to assist Glendower, but a violent storm destroyed their fleet.

1407. A conspiracy in London suppressed before it was carried into execution.

A terrible plague raged in London this year, which swept away above 30,000 inhabitants.

The King, whilst the plague raged, retired to the castle of Leeds in Kent, but being desirous of removing to Pleshy in Norfolk, he took shipping at Queenborough in the Isle of Sheppy to cross over to Lea in Essex, but narrowly escaped being taken by some French pirates, who took all his baggage and most of his attendants.

Aug. 5. Robert Knolles, who had signalized himself in the wars with France under Edward III. died, and was buried in Whitefriars church in London, which he built. He likewise built Rochester bridge, and founded a college for secular canons at Pontefract.

October.—The French attempted to take Guienne and Calais but without success.

November. — The duke of Burgundy caused the duke of Orleans to be assassinated for obstructing his taking Calais, and was so powerful as to procure his pardon from the king of France, who was brother to the duke of Orleans.

The collars of SS first worn in England.

1408, Feb. 19. The earl of Northumberland raised another insurrection in the north, at York, but was killed before he could assemble his forces.

A truce with Bretagne.

Oct. 20. A parliament was held at Gloucester, and in November was removed to Westminster, where it granted supplies to the King.

The earl of Kent attacked the French pirates and was killed, but they were all put to the sword.

Nov. 7. The truce with Poictou and Guienne renewed.

1409, March 25. The schism of the church ended by the council of Pisa, which commenced in 1378.

The Lollards increase in England, and the clergy condemn Wickliff's books to be burnt.

Several interludes and mysteries were performed this year at Clerkenwell and Skinner's-well in London, on the subject of the creation of the world.

1410. The revenues and profits of the crown, together with the subsidy of wool, and tenths of the clergy, amounted to no more than £48,000 per annum, of which 24,000 marks were allotted for the expences of the household, and most of the rest to the guard of the sea, and defence of the kingdom.

Jan. 27. A parliament was summoned, and the sheriffs were ordered to have no regard to the majority of voices at elections, but to return such members as would be most serviceable to the court. The commons, however, petitioned the King to pass an act for fining sheriffs that made false returns; prayed again, that part of the revenues of the clergy might be applied to the defence of the kingdom, and that the statute for burning hereticks might be repealed.

The petitions of the parliament were rejected by the King, through fear of the clergy, and he ordered Thomas Badly for execution; the prince of Wales attended the execution, and as the poor wretch gave sensible signs of the torture he endured, ordered the fire to be removed, and promised him a pension for life and a pardon, provided he would recant; but Badly recovering his spirits refused to comply with the offer, and suffered death with heroic courage. The commons considering his execution as an insult, refused to grant supplies, till it was obtained by force, May 3.

The duke of Burgundy formed a design to besiege Calais, but his preparations at St. Omers were consumed by fire.

A truce with France.

The English ravaged Scotland near Edinburgh, and carried off a great booty.

1411. The duke of Burgundy desired king Henry's assistance against the duke of Orleans.

Thomas, second son to Henry IV., lord admiral, was created duke of Clarence.

Guildhall London was rebuilt this year, at the city's expence.

The truce with France was prolonged for five years.

The university of St. Andrew's, in Scotland, was founded about this time.

Nov. 3. The parliament met at Westminster, and petitioned the King for a general pardon, which he granted, excepting only Glendower and his adherents. This pardon was dated Dec. 22.

1412. King Henry took the part of the duke of Orleans, and sent an army into France to his assistance.

Thomas, duke of Clarence, created duke of Albemarle.

At this time the prince of Wales was noted for his debauched character and dissolute life.

One of the companions of the prince of Wales being arraigned for felony before William Gascoigne, the chief justice of the King's Bench, the prince was present at the trial, to overawe the judge, but his presence did not prevent the condemnation of the criminal, and the prince was so exasperated as to strike the judge on the face, who not regarding the quality of the offender, commanded to be arrested on the spot and committed him to prison, to which the prince as readily submitted.

1413, January.—The King was seized with fits and he called a parliament in February, but being very ill could not attend to any business.

It was foretold by a monk that he was to die in Jerusalem, he therefore prepared to dedicate the remainder of his life to that glorious expedition. Accordingly he took the cross, called a great council, and communicated his design, and ordered all things for his voyage; but his fear of losing his crown made him always keep it on his pillow when he slept.

His last fit seized him as he was at his devotion in St. Edward's chapel in Westminster abbey; and from thence he was carried to the abbot's apartments. Some time after, recovering himself, and seeing a strange place, asked where he was? He was informed, at the abbot of Westminster's, in the Jerusalem chamber, which put him in mind of the prediction, and he sent for the prince of Wales, to whom he gave many excellent instructions, and a few moments after died.

March 20. King Henry died in the forty-seventh year of his age, and the fourteenth of his reign, and was buried at Canterbury.

ISSUE.

He had issue by Mary de Bohun, daughter of Humphrey, earl of Hereford and Essex,

1. Henry of Monmouth, his son and successor.
2. Thomas duke of Clarence.
3. John duke of Bedford.
4. Humphrey duke of Gloucester.

He had two daughters; Blanch, married to the duke of Bavaria, and Philippa, married to Eric king of Denmark.

By his last wife, Joan, daughter of Charles I., king of Navarre, he had two children.

TAXES IN THIS REIGN.

1399. Fifty shillings on every sack of wool from denizens, £4 from strangers; a tenth and fifteenth for three years.

1401. One tenth, one fifteenth, two shillings a tun on wine, and eight pence in the pound on merchandize.

He had £40,000, or, as some say, 40,000 nobles, for the marriage of his eldest daughter, Blanch, viz. twenty shillings on every knight's fee, and twenty shillings on every twenty pounds per annum, land.

1403. A subsidy on wool and wool fells for three years, three shillings on every tun of wine, and one shilling in the pound on merchandize.

1404. Taxes so great they were ordered not to be recorded.

1405. Two tenths, and two fifteenths, subsidies on wool and leather, three shillings a tun on wine, and one shilling in the pound on merchandize.

1406. Three shillings a tun on wine, and one shilling in the pound on merchandize, given to the merchants for defence of the seas, with part of the subsidy on wool.

To the King, one tenth, one fifteenth, duties on wool continued.

1407. One tenth and a half, and the like subsidy on wool, &c.

1410. One fifteenth, with the usual duties on wool and leather, with tonnage and poundage, £20,000 thereof given the King to dispose of at pleasure.

1412. The same duties continued, and every twenty pound per annum land, paid six shillings and eight pence.

ACTS PASSED IN THIS REIGN.

2 Hen. IV. cap. 14. The most remarkable act that passed in this year was that for burning Lollards or heretics.

Cap. 20. That no Welshman should purchase lands in England.

4 Hen. IV. cap. 3. For confirmation of the liberties of the holy church.

Cap. 12. That provision should be made for the vicar and the poor, where benefices are appropriated.

Cap. 15. That foreign merchants shall lay out the money they receive here, on the merchandizes of the realm.

Cap. 16. That no gold or silver shall be carried out of the realm.

5 Hen. IV. cap. 4. That it should be felony to use the craft of multiplying gold or silver.

Cap. 5. Made felony to cut out the tongue or pull out an eye.

7 Hen. IV. cap. 2. The realms of England and France limited to the King's heirs.

Cap. 8. That no provision shall be granted of a benefice that is full.

Cap. 14. That in elections of knights of shires, the names of the persons elected shall be returned in indentures sealed by the electors and the respective sheriffs.

11 Hen. IV. cap. 4. That every sheriff making a false return shall forfeit £100.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE DURING THIS REIGN.

Emperors of Germany.

1400 Robert.
1410 Joseph.
Sigismund.

King of France.

1389 Charles VI.

King of Spain.

1406 John II.

King and Queen of Hungary.

1389 Sigismund and Mary.

King of Sweden.

1411 Eric XIII.

King of Denmark.

1411 Eric IX.

King of Poland.

1385 Uladislaus V.

Emperors of the Turks.

1403 Solyman.
1410 Musa.

King of Portugal.

1385 John I.

King of Scotland.

1390 Robert III.

Chief Governors of Ireland.

1399 Sir John Stanley.
1400 Alexander Balscott.
1401 Sir William Stanley.
Sir Stephen Scroop.
Thomas, duke of Lancaster.
1403 Sir Stephen Scroop.
1404 James Botiller earl of Ormond.
1405 Gerald Fitzgerald earl of Clare.
1406 Thomas duke of Lancaster.
Sir Stephen Scroop.
1407 James earl of Ormond.
1408 Thomas duke of Lancaster.
1409 Thomas Butler.

Popes.

1404 Innocent VII.
1406 Gregory XII.
1409 Alexander V.
1410 John XXI.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

1396 Thomas Fitzalan.

Archbishop of York.

1408 Henry Bowett.

Lord Chancellors.

1400 John de Searle.
1401 Edmund Stafford.
1404 Henry Beaufort.
1405 Thomas Langley.
1407 Thomas de Arundel.
1410 John Walkering.
Sir Thomas Beaufort.
1412 Thomas de Arundel.

Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

1401 William Gascoigne.

Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

1396 William Thirning.

Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

1401 Thomas Cokayn.

Masters of the Rolls.

1401 Nicholas Bedwith.
1404 John Walkening.

Attorneys General.

1401 Thomas Cowley.
1407 Thomas Dereham.
Roger Hunt.
1412 Thomas Tickill.

Mayors of London.

1399 Sir Thomas Knolles.
1400 Sir John Francis.
1401 Sir John Chadworth.
1402 John Walcote.
1403 Sir William Ascham.
1404 John Hynd.
1405 Sir John Woodcock.
1406 Sir Richard Whittington.
1407 Sir William Stondons.
1408 Sir Drew Barentin.
1409 Richard Marlow.
1410 Sir Thomas Knolles.
1411 Sir Robert Chicheley.
1412 William Waldren.

Sheriffs.

1399 William Waldren and William Hende.
1400 John Wakel and William Ebot
1401 William Venour and John Fremingham.
1402 Richard Marlow and Robert Chicheley.
1403 Thomas Falconer and Thomas Poole.
1404 William Louth and Stephen Spilman.
1405 Henry Barton and William Cromar.
1406 Nicholas Wotton and Geoffry Brooke.
1407 Henry Pontefract and Henry Halton.
1408 Thomas Ducke and William Norton.
1409 John Law and William Chicheley.
1410 John Penne and Thomas Pike.
1411 John Rainwell and William Cotton.
1412 Ralph Lovenham and William Sevenoke.

HENRY V.

1413. Henry, surnamed of Monmouth, eldest son of Henry IV. and Mary de Bohun (youngest daughter of the earl of Hereford, &c.), succeeded his father.

April 9. He was crowned at Westminster, and the same day granted a general pardon for all crimes, except murder and rapes; he dismissed his profligate companions, did penance for his father's sins, particularly the murder of king Richard II. and removed his corpse from Langley to Westminster abbey; but he countenanced the persecution of the Lollards.

He chose for his council persons of the

greatest gravity, ability, and repute among his subjects.

He removed some of the judges, and advanced others in their room, which, to the knowledge of the law, added a perfect integrity; he did the same with regard to inferior magistrates, and took particular care to fill the vacant benefices with persons of sound principles and known merit.

He founded three religious houses at Sheene, new Richmond, one of Carthusians, another of Celestine monks, and a third of Bridgetine nuns, to pray night and day for the repose of his father's soul.

May 15. The parliament met, who had been summoned in March, and was well inclined to the new King; they passed several wholesome statutes, tending to the preservation of the public peace; among many others, an act was made to prevent frauds in the election of members of parliament; and in another it was enacted, that no under sheriff, sheriff's clerk, receiver or bailiff, should be an attorney in the King's court, during the time that he is in office under any such sheriff. This parliament granted the same subsidies as were granted to Henry IV.

A proclamation was issued against heresy, and particularly against the Wickliffites or Lollards.

May 15. A convocation of the clergy met, under the direction of Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, who was extremely incensed against the Lollards, and procured a proclamation, which forbade their holding any meetings, or to be present at their preaching, under penalty of imprisonment and the forfeiture of their effects.

Sir John Oldcastle, baron of Cobham, a firm adherent to that sect, was therefore ordered to be prosecuted, but being the King's domestic, they applied to his Majesty for permission, who suffered him to be cited before the court, but Sir John slighted the citation, and would not suffer it to be served on him, for which the King ordered him to be seized and committed to the tower.

June 15. The duke of Burgundy sent an embassy to Edward to form an alliance.

Thomas duke of Clarence, general of the forces sent to France by the late king, arrived in England.

July 14. The troubles in France encreased, and Henry sent an embassy to Paris to adjust all differences; but the next month a new revolution took place in the court of France, when the duke of Burgundy retired, and the Orlean faction issued an edict against him.

Sept. 26. A truce was agreed on between France and England for one year, in which the Scots were included.

Sept. 28. Sir John Oldcastle was brought before the archbishop, two other bishops, and several ecclesiastics, and evading to answer the questions asked him, was condemned to be delivered to the secular power to be burnt. His death would immediately have followed, but he escaped into Wales, where his persecutors pursued him. At his examination before the bishops, he declared, that he believed in the sacrament of the altar there was the very body of Christ, and real bread; the bread was the thing we saw with our eyes, and the body of Christ was hidden under it, and not seen: which confession was not necessary; that there was no obedience due to the pope: that the worship of images was idolatry, and that there was no merit in pilgrimages.

The King had it insinuated, that the Lollards had conspired against him, and offered a reward of 1000 marks for taking Sir John Oldcastle, with a promise of perpetual exemption from taxes to any town that should secure him.

1414, March. Henry demanded the re-establishment of the treaty of Bretagne; the ambassadors offered Catherine, the youngest of Charles the IVth's daughters, in marriage; this Henry did not reject, but prolonged the truce to February 1415.

After the departure of the French ambassadors, Henry sent an embassy to France, to continue the negociation and marriage.

The French king, not thinking the power of the ambassadors sufficient, wrote to Henry to send fuller powers, upon which he sent five more, all eminent for their high birth and rank.

After several conferences, and many proposals on both sides, nothing was concluded, and the conferences ended March 23d, 1414.

This year the greatest part of Norwich was burnt.

The King surprised the Lollards assembled in St. Giles's fields, killed some, and took others prisoners, among whom were Sir Roger Acton, Beverly the preacher, and five more, who were condemned for heresy, and burnt alive; and an act passed soon after for confiscating the lands and goods of persons convicted of heresy.

April 30. The King called a parliament at Leicester to obtain the necessary aids.

The parliament prosecuted the Lollards;

several were burnt alive, some left the kingdom, and others abjured their religion.

The commons petitioned the King to seize the church lands; they remonstrated that the temporalities amounted to 320,000 marks yearly, and would suffice to maintain 15 earls, 1500 knights, 6200 esquires, and 100 hospitals, and £20,000 be brought into the King's treasury; and besides that sum, divers religious houses possessed as many temporalities as would maintain 15,000 priests and clerks, allowing to each seven marks a year.

One hundred and ten alien priories suppressed this year, and their revenues given to the crown.

The French king sent ambassadors to England, to treat with Henry upon a truce and the marriage.

King Henry renewed the claim of the kings of England to the crown of France.

The commons approved of the King's claiming the crown of France, and granted him a subsidy of 300,000 marks,

Henry Piercy, who was left as an hostage in Scotland, being now of age, he petitioned parliament that he might be restored to his father's estates and honours, which was granted.

The King confirmed to his brother John the earldom of Richmond.

The Dauphin, in derision of Henry's youth, sent him a tun of tennis balls, thinking him fitter for play than war.

Sept. — The duke of Burgundy was driven to great straits, and Charles went against him in person, but was seized with a fresh fit of lunacy, upon which the Dauphin was made Regent, who granted the duke of Burgundy a peace.

The duke of Burgundy sent the provost of St. Dennis to renew the treaty begun with Henry.

John Plantagenet, third son of Henry IV. lord admiral, created duke of Bedford.

Humphrey, fourth son of king Henry IV. created duke of Gloucester.

John duke of Bedford, third son of King Henry IV. &c. created earl of Kendal.

The King assembled his troops at Southampton.

1415, Jan. — The truce was prolonged with France till June 8.

April 16. The King assembled the lords, and acquainted them with his intentions of going to France.

The truce was further prolonged with France to the fifteenth of July.

Henry continued his negociations with the duke of Burgundy.

May 28. The King issued orders to the bishops to put all the clergy in a condition of array suitable to their estates and income.

Henry entered into indentures with his officers, for their own and their soldiers pay; every duke was to have fifteen shillings and four pence per day, every earl six shillings and eight pence, every baron four shillings, every esquire or man at arms one shilling, and every archer six pence; each squire had four horses, and each archer one.

August 11. The King embarked with 50,000 men for France, and landed in Normandy, having appointed his brother, the duke of Bedford, regent.

Aug. 21. Henry landed with his troops at Havre de Grace.

A conspiracy against king Henry, by Richard Plantagenet earl of Cambridge, and others. The conspirators were taken.

Sir Thomas Grey was tried and condemned by a common jury.

The earl of Cambridge, Sir Thomas Grey, and lord Scroop were executed.

Sept. 16. Henry sent a challenge to the Dauphin, to decide by single combat the difference between France and him, but he received no answer.

Sept. 22. He took Harfleur, and made it an English colony, appointing his uncle, Thomas Beaufort, earl of Dorset, governor; the siege lasted five weeks.

Henry, after taking Harfleur, issued a proclamation throughout England, that such person as would settle there, should have houses secured to them and their heirs, upon which numbers went over to reside there.

The Constable of France carried the French king to Rouen, where the earl of Dorset, governor of Harfleur, made an incursion to the gates of the city, and carried away a great booty; on his return he was pursued by the French, who, though superior to him in number, were made to retire.

The Constable besieged Harfleur, and a fleet of French ships blocked up Portsmouth and Southampton, and made an attempt upon the Isle of Wight, but were repulsed.

A great flux raged in the English army, that not above a fourth part were able to bear arms; the bishop of Norwich and the earl of Suffolk died.

Henry was much harrassed in his retreat to Calais; he passed the Somme on the 19th of October, and at a village near Corbie, a batallion commanded by Hugh Stafford, lord Bourchier, endeavouring to disperse a party that intercepted their march, had many of his men killed and the

standard taken, but it was recovered by a Staffordshire gentleman.

Henry offered to restore Harfleur, seeing himself so inferior in number to the French, which was rejected.

He met the French army, who offered him battle by a herald, Oct. 22, which he accepted, and presented the herald with a robe of 200 crowns value.

Henry sent David Gam, a Welsh captain, to view the strength of the enemy, who reported, "There were enough to be killed, enough to be taken prisoners, and enough to run away."

The French were three times in number to the English troops. The two armies were drawn up in order of battle on Oct. 25th; the King put himself at the head of the second line, with a gold crown on his helmet for a crest, and near him the standard of England.

Before the battle, Henry sent to the French generals a second offer of accommodation; the terms were, that Henry should renounce all pretensions to the crown of France and restore Harfleur; Guienne and Ponthieu to be delivered to him, and the princess Catherine (with 300,000 crowns) to be given in marriage.

The English perceiving the French not to move, began the charge; Henry fought on foot, at the head of his troops, with great courage. The French employed eighteen cavaliers to charge the King, who was hard pushed, and would probably have been taken, had not David Gam, the Welsh captain, and two other officers, saved him at the expence of their lives; the eighteen Frenchmen were all killed upon the spot.

The King supported his brother the duke of Gloucester, who was knocked down, and fought over him, till he received a blow that he fell upon his knees, but his guard rescued him.

The duke of Alençon having found the King in the battle, attacked him in person, Henry knocked him down, and though he wished to save him, the English troops surrounding him, put an end to his life.

The French lost in this battle, which was near the castle of Azincourt, many officers of note and 10,000 private men.

The English had killed, the duke of York, the young earl of Suffolk, and near 1600 men.

The duke of Burgundy challenged the King to single combat, which he thought proper to reject.

Nov. 16. Henry returned to England, taking with him the principal prisoners; he met in his passage a great storm, which destroyed several of his ships.

Nov. 23. The King made his entry into London, and was met by the mayor and aldermen, who presented him with £1000 in gold, in two gold basons, each valued at £500.

The King ordered a public thanksgiving.

Nov. 30. He caused the bodies of the duke of York and the earl of Suffolk to be honorably interred.

1416, March 16. The parliament met, and ordered the subsidy to be paid sooner than it was appointed.

April 16. The Dauphin was poisoned at Compeigne, and the King of Sicily was suspected of the deed, to make way for his son; but his brother Charles succeeded him, who with the Constable persecuted the Burgundians.

Aug. 13. The King sent the duke of Bedford with 20,000 men into France, to relieve Harfleur, the English met the French fleet before that place, obtained a victory, and sunk several of their ships; the Constable raised the seige and retired.

Sept. 4. The King embarked at Sandwich, with a fleet of forty sail, and arrived at Calais the next day.

Oct. 10. The King concluded a truce with France till Feb. 2, and returned to England to meet the parliament.

The commons granted him two tenths and two fifteenths on the laity, and the clergy gave two tenths.

The duke of Dorset was made duke of Exeter, with a pension of £1000 a year for life.

Nov. — The emperor Sigismund came into England, and entered into an alliance with Henry against the French, and was installed a knight of the garter.

A negociation was entered into between Henry and the French prisoners, and the duke of Bourbon was allowed to go to France to fulfil the engagements he made with Henry, which afterwards came to nothing.

The duke of Burgundy entered into an alliance with the king of England.

The King pawned his crown and jewels to push his conquests, to the bishop of Winchester, his uncle, for 100,000 marks, and part of his jewels to the city of London for £10,000 sterling.

The English gained a great victory over the French at sea.

It was ordered that London should be lighted with lanterns in the winter evenings, between Hallowtide and Candlemas.

1417, March and April. Henry made himself master of St. Loo, Carentum, St. Sauveur-le Vicomte, and many other places.

in Normandy, and laid siege to Cherbourg, which lasted three months.

April 14. The King ordered Holborn to be paved, it not being so before.

July 28. King Henry's second expedition to France, with an army of 26,000 men, on board a fleet of 1500 sail, he took Caen, Calais and several other places.

The duke of Burgundy dissatisfied with the Constable's conduct, took up arms and marched towards Paris.

Aug. — Henry continued his conquests, and made himself master of Bayeux, Argentan, Chateau de l' Aigle, Alençon, and some other places.

The French queen, Isabella, who had been confined by the Constable, joined the duke of Burgundy, and styled herself Regent.

Nov. 16. The parliament met, and granted the King one tenth and a fifteenth, and the clergy two tenths.

Nov. 28. A conference was held between the two crowns, and was broke up without effect.

Dec. 20. Henry took the town of Falaise.

The duke of Bretagne came and made a truce with Henry for one year, and also in the name of the queen of Sicily, for Anjou and Maine.

Queen Joanna of Navarre, widow of Henry IV. and mother in law to the present King, was accused of conspiring against him.

The Scots invaded England but were forced to retire, and the English returned their visit.

Paper was this year first manufactured from linen rags.

1418, Feb. — Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham was taken and burnt in St. Giles's fields.

May 18. The Burgundians made themselves masters of Paris, and murdered many of the Constable's party.

June 12. The massacre was renewed, and the Constable murdered, with the Chancellor and others, to the number of 2000.

June 14. The queen and the duke of Burgundy entered Paris.

A plague broke out in that city and carried off in three months above 40,000 persons.

John Plantagenet, third son of Henry IV. created earl of Carlisle.

The English took Cherburgh, and several other towns in France, and laid siege to Rouen, the capital of Normandy.

1419, Jan. 19. Rouen surrendered.

Henry continued to them all their privileges, for the sum of 300,000 crowns, and established there his exchequer and chamber of accounts of the revenues of Normandy.

Feb. 12. A conference was held with the Dauphin at Louviers, and Henry granted him a truce till Easter, for all the country between the Loire and the Seine, Normandy excepted.

June 30. A treaty was set on foot between England and France at Milan, but proved ineffectual.

July 28. Henry took Pontoise, and made a great booty, to the amount of 2,000,000 crowns.

Aug. 16. The Dauphin murdered the duke of Burgundy.

He sent the duke of Vendome into Scotland to demand assistance, when 7000 men were levied and sent over, under the command of the earl of Buchan.

Oct. 16. A parliament was held at Westminster, which granted the King one fifteenth and a half, and one tenth and a half.

Nov. — The King granted the Parisians a truce till Dec. 4.

Dec. 24. A second treaty of peace between the French King and the King of England, wherein it was stipulated, that king Henry should marry the princess Catherine, the French king's daughter, that he should have the regency of France during the French king's life, and succeed him in his throne after his death. The French nobility swore fealty to him.

1420, Jan. 5. A treaty was made between Henry and the duke of Burgundy.

The Dauphin still opposed king Henry, whereupon the King laid siege to Melun and took it, with several other towns.

April 18. Henry took the title of King of France on a new coin.

May 21. The agreement between the kings of England and France was ratified by the French parliament at Paris, and sent to England to be recorded in the court of Exchequer at Westminster.

June 2. Henry married Catherine, the daughter of Charles VI. of France, at Troyes.

Lincoln college in Oxford, founded by Richard Flemming, bishop of Lincoln, and finished by Thomas Rotheram, his successor.

The Dauphin was attainted for the murder of the duke of Burgundy, and made incapable of the crown of France.

The kings of England and France made a magnificent entry into Paris.

King Henry first instituted Garter principal king at arms, at the siege of Sens.

Vines and sugar canes were planted this year in Madeira.

Dec. 9. A parliament was called by Humphrey duke of Gloucester at Westminster.

1421, Jan 16. Henry granted a peace to the Gascon rebels.

Feb. 9. King Henry being arrived in England with his queen, she was crowned at Westminster.

Henry appointed the duke of Clarence commander of the troops in France.

He called a parliament, and obtained fresh supplies, though the nation complained they were already impoverished.

May. — The parliament confirmed the peace of Troye, and granted the King a fifteenth from the laity, and a tenth from the clergy.

The bishop of Winchester lent the King £20,000.

The parliament presented a petition to the King respecting France.

The duke of Clarence, and a great body of English were defeated by the earl of Buchan, general of the Scotch troops in France, and the duke was killed upon the spot, at Anjou, 1500 English were slain.

June 10. King Henry went to France again, and took several towns from the Dauphin.

The King carried over a new raised army with him of 28,000 men, for the payment of which, he borrowed money of the most noted men of property.

Aug. 30. Henry attacked and took Dreux.

The army being seized with a flux, Henry sent them into quarters and went himself to Paris.

Dec. 1. John, duke of Bedford summoned a parliament, having been left regent, the clergy granted the King a tenth, and the laity a fifteenth.

Dec. 6. Prince Henry was born at Windsor (afterwards Henry VI.) and created duke of Cornwall.

1422, April — Queen Catherine arrived in France, attended by the duke of Bedford, who had left the regency to his brother, the duke of Gloucester.

The two courts of England and France were held at Paris, and on Whitsunday the two Kings and Queens dined together in public.

Henry imposed a tax for a new coin, which caused much murmuring to no purpose.

May 2. The city of Meux surrendered to the English.

The earl of Worcester and lord Clifford were killed at the siege of Meux, (May 2.) which lasted seven months.

Aug. — The Dauphin took la Charitie and Cosne. The King marched to the relief of Cosne, but was seized with a flux at Soulis; he sent the duke of Bedford with the troops to join the duke of Burgundy, upon which the Dauphin raised the siege and retired.

The King's illness increasing, he returned to Vincennes.

Aug. 31. The King died in France, in the thirty-fourth year of his age, and the tenth of his reign, and was buried at Westminster, leaving the duke of Bedford regent in France, and the duke of Gloucester regent of England, during his son's minority.

The queen in honor of the King's memory, caused a statue of silver, gilt, to be laid on his tomb, as large as life, which in the latter end of Henry VIII. was conveyed away. He was buried at the feet of Edward the Confessor.

The first commission of array which occurs in English history was issued in the course of this reign.

Francis Walsingham the historian died.

King Henry re-built the royal palace of Shene, now called Richmond.

ISSUE.

He had issue by queen Catherine his wife, one child, viz. Henry of Windsor, who succeeded him by the title of Henry VI.

STATUTES IN THIS REIGN.

1. Hen. V. Cap. 5. Enacted that knight's of shires, citizens, and burgesses, should be resident in the places for which they were chosen.

Cap. 7. The act restraining aliens from taking benefices in England confirmed, and the lands of the aliens priors granted to the crown.

2. Hen. V. Cap. 7. Enacted that all officers should assist in extirpating heresy, and that all heretics should be burnt, and their lands and goods confiscated.

3. Hen. V. Cap. 4. Enacted that all provisions, licences, and pardons, relating to the disposal of benefices full of incumbents, should be void.

TAXES IN THIS REIGN.

1413. Two tenths and two fifteenths, besides a subsidy on wool and leather, three shillings for every tun of wine, and one shilling in the pound for merchandize.

1414. Two tenths and two fifteenths, computed to amount to 300,000 marks.

1416. Two tenths and two fifteenths.

1418. One tenth and one fifteenth.

1419. One tenth and a half, and one fifteenth and a half.

1421. A fifteenth by the laity and a tenth by the clergy; and in every year almost the clergy gave one third more than the laity, in proportion to their revenues, and the bishop of Winchester lent the King £20,000 this year.

1422. In the last year of this reign, a petition being presented to the parliament, shewing that the people were beggared by the war with France, the parliament gave but a fifteenth, and the clergy a tenth, being of opinion, that the conquered provinces ought to maintain the war, and that his own kingdom was no longer able to bear the burden; whereupon the King pawned his crown and jewels again to raise money, and above one hundred convents of the aliens priors, which the parliament had given the King, were converted into money.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE DURING THIS REIGN.

Emperor of Germany.

1410 Sigismund.

King of France.

1389 Charles VI.

King of Spain.

1406 John II.

King and Queen of Hungary.

1389 Mary and Sigismund.

King of Sweden.

1411 Eric XIII.

King of Denmark.

1411 Eric IX.

King of Poland.

1385 Uladislaus V.

Emperors of the Turks.

1413 Mahomet I.
1421 Amurath II.

King of Portugal.

1385 John I.

King of Scotland.

1390 Robert III.

Chief Governors of Ireland.

1412 Thomas Buller.
1413 Sir John Stanley.
1414 Thomas Cranley.
Sir John Talbot.
1415 Thomas Cranley.
1419 Richard Talbot.
1420 James, earl of Ormond.

Pope.

1417 Martin V.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

1414 Henry Chichelly.

Archbishop of York.

1408 Henry Bowett.

Lord Chancellors.

1414 Henry de Beaufort.
1417 Simon Garnstide.
Henry Beaufort.
1418 Thomas Langley.

Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

1414 William Hankford.

Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

1414 Richard Norton.

Chief Barons of the Exchequer.

1414 William Lasingby.
1420 William Babington.

Master of the Rolls.

1415 Simon Gaunstede.

Attorneys General.

1413 William Babington.
1421 William Babthorpe.

Mayors of London.

1413 Sir William Cromer.
1414 Sir Thomas Falconer.
1415 Sir Nicholas Wooton.
1416 Sir Henry Barton.
1417 Sir Richard Marlow.
1418 William Sevenoke.
1419 Sir Richard Whittington.
1420 William Cambridge.
1421 Sir Robert Chicheley.

Sheriffs.

1413 John Sutton and John Michell.
1414 John Michell and Thomas Allen.
1415 William Cambridge and Allen Everard.
1416 Robert Whittington and John Coventry.
1417 Henry Read and John Gedney.
1418 John Brian and Ralph Barton.
1419 Robert Whittington and John Butler.
1420 John Butler and John Wells.
1421 Richard Goselin and William Weston.

1422. Henry, the only child of Henry V. by his queen Catherine of Valois, youngest daughter of Charles VI. king of France, succeeded his father in the throne, being but nine months old.

Henry VI. was proclaimed heir to the crown of France.

Oct. 21. Charles king of France survived king Henry but fifty-three days.

Henry was proclaimed king of France at Paris, and the duke of Bedford took the title of regent, and caused the French lords to swear allegiance to Henry.

The Dauphin took upon him the title of king of France, by the name of Charles VII. and formed several alliances with foreign princes to support his pretensions to his father's throne, notwithstanding he had been disinherited for the murder of the duke of Burgundy.

Nov. 9. A parliament was called to settle the regency of the kingdom.

John duke of Bedford was appointed regent of France, and Humphrey Plantagenet, duke of Gloucester, regent of England; and Thomas duke of Exeter, and Henry Beaufort, bishop of Winchester, and chancellor of England, were appointed guardians to the king.

Commotions were raised in Wales.

A deputation was sent to England from the council of France to congratulate the young King's accession to the crown.

Nov. — The parliament nominated the members of the council, filled the offices of the crown, and gave the great seal to the bishop of Durham; the duke of Gloucester was appointed chamberlain and high constable of England, and protector of the kingdom in the absence of the duke of Bedford, who was nominated protector of England, defender of the church, and first councellor to the King, with a salary of 8000 marks a year.

The parliament granted the King a subsidy of staple-ware, viz. thirty-three shillings and four-pence on every sack of wool exported, and also tonnage and poundage for two years.

A jealousy took place between the duke of Gloucester and the bishop of Winchester.

The English made themselves masters of St. Valery.

The French king had near 15,000 Scots in his service.

1423, Jan. 4. Meulan was taken by storm from the English.

Feb.—The Regent again besieged Meulan which capitulated March 2. Sir Henry Mortimer and Sir Richard Vernon were made governors.

March 28. A truce was signed for seven years betwen Scotland and England.

April—The dukes of Bedford, Bretagne, and Burgundy, and earl of Richmont had an interview at Amiens, and entered into a league against king Charles.

April 8. To render the union more firm, the duke of Bedford married Ann, the fifth sister of the duke of Burgundy.

Many places were taken by the French and English.

Battles were fought at Crevant, where there were 3000 Scots slain in the service of France, and many French noblemen.

The duke of Milan assisted the French king with 1500 men.

John de la Pole, brother to the earl of Suffolk, was defeated in a battle at Glevelle in Maine, he lost 300 men, and was taken prisoner with 600 more.

Charles received an aid of 5000 men from the Scots, under the command of the earl of Douglas.

July 4. Charles had a son born, whom he named Louis, with the title of Dauphin.

Oct. 20. The parliament met, and granted the King a subsidy.

A reinforcement of 10,000 men, was sent to the duke of Bedford in France.

The parliament passed an act, that no money should be carried out of the kingdom, but for the necessary payment of the war.

Dec. 4. A conference was held to release James king of Scotland.

1424, Feb. — John Mortimer, uncle to Edmund earl of Marche, was charged with treason, tried, condemned and executed.

The king of Scots married Joanna sister to the duke of Somerset, and was set at liberty the beginning of March.

The king of Scots did homage to the king of England, for Scotland, after sixteen years imprisonment.

The king of Scotland was to pay 30,000 marks for his ransom, and delivered twenty-eight hostages till paid.

A truce was concluded between England and Scotland for seven years.

July 16. The bishop of Winchester was made high chancellor.

The earl of March died in Ireland without issue, his title and right to the crown of England, from which he was excluded by the election of Henry IV. descended to his nephew, Richard duke of York, son of

the earl of Cambridge, who was beheaded.

Aug. 15. Ivry having been taken by the French, the Regent besieged it, and the town capitulated.

The French army assembled to the amount of 20,000 men, and took Verneuil.

The Regent was reinforced with 3000 men, which made the English army amount to 15,000 men.

The Regent approached the French army and resolved to wait and give them battle.

A dispute arose in the French council of war, concerning the consequences of a battle, and the viscount of Narbonne, forced the general Douglas to give battle to the English.

The loss of the French and Scots amounted to 9700 slain, amongst whom was the duke of Narbonne, who died of his wounds.

The English lost 2100 of their bravest soldiers.

The French surrendered Verneuil to the English, Sir William Hall was made governor. Narbonne being one of the duke of Burgundy's murderers, his body, which was going to be interred, was hung on a gibbet in the town.

The earl of Salisbury entered Maine at the head of 12,000 men, took Mans, St. Suvanne, and other places. He took la Forte Barnard, after a four months blockade; the Regent gave it to Montacute earl of Salisbury.

The duke of Bedford gained a victory over the new King's forces, and took his general, the duke of Alençon, prisoner at Verneuil.

Oct. — The duke of Gloucester went to Calais with the duchess and a body of 5000 men, and staid till Nov. when he marched towards Hainault and made himself master thereof, who swore fealty to him.

1425, Jan. — The duke of Burgundy wanting to dispossess Gloucester of Hainault, gave orders for levying an army; he challenged the duke of Gloucester to single combat, which the duke accepted, and appointed St. George's day for the combat.

April 30. A parliament was held, which granted the King the subsidy of wool; the young King attended this parliament in person.

The disputes between the duke of Gloucester and the bishop of Winchester, hindered the progress of the English arms in France.

The earl of Cambridge who was next in blood to the crown, made duke of York.

Oct. — The duke of Gloucester returned to England, having made a truce with Brabant; he left 2000 of his troops and his duchess behind him.

Charles took occasion from the Hainault differences, to gain the earl of Richemont and the duke of Bretagne.

Oct. 7. The duke of Bretagne did homage to Charles, and joined him against the English.

The quarrel of the bishop of Winchester and the duke of Gloucester still subsisting, they proceeded to great lengths, and in a skirmish the bishop had several of his domestics killed.

Dec. 20. The duke of Bedford arrived in England, and left the earl of Warwick to command in his room.

1426. The duke of Exeter, one of the King's guardians, died, and was succeeded in that place by Beauchamp earl of Warwick.

A great earthquake this year at Naples.

Jan. — The Protector caused war to be proclaimed against Bretagne.

Feb. 18. The parliament met at Leicester, and continued the subsidy of wool, tonnage, and poundage, for two years.

The duke of Gloucester exhibited articles against the bishop of Winchester, in parliament, who declared him innocent.

The great seal was taken from the bishop and given to the bishop of London.

The Constable Richemont took Pontorson, also la Flèche and Galerand belonging to the English.

The Constable caused de Giac to be strangled, also Beaulieu to be assassinated.

The English defeated at Montargis, by an inferior number of French, under the command of the bastard of Orleans.

Mowbray was restored to his title of duke of Norfolk, and the duke of York, with forty others were knighted.

June. — Jaquelina, the duke of Gloucester's duchess, was delivered up to the duke of Burgundy, and all Hainault received the duke of Brabant for their sovereign.

Sept. — She found means to escape into Holland in man's cloaths, where the duke of Burgundy carried the war, which lasted during 1427, and part of the next year.

1427. In the beginning of this year, the duke of Suffolk was surprised at Mans, and relieved by Talbot.

Feb.— The duke of Bedford returned to France with an army, accompanied by the bishop of Winchester, who had received a cardinal's cap.

The duke of Bedford having laid siege to the town of Pontorson, 3000 men were sent to get a recruit of provisions, but in their return were encountered by 6000 of the enemy, whom they defeated, and killed 1100 of the French.

Sept. 8. The duke of Bretagne sued for

peace, and the Regent made him swear to the peace of Troye.

The duke of Gloucester procured an aid from the King, to assist his duchess with a reinforcement of English troops, which he sent to Holland.

Oct. 18. The parliament met at Westminster, and granted the King tonnage and poundage for two years, and six shillings and eight pence on every person who held a knight's fee.

1428, July—The earl of Salisbury raised 6000 men and went to France, for which the council allowed him, for himself six-pence and eight farthings per day; for each knight banneret four-pence, for each knight bachelor two-pence, for every man at arms twelve-pence, and for every archer six-pence. On the earl's arrival in France, the Regent gave him command of 16,000 men.

Oct. — The English took Janville, Mehun, Bangeuel, Gergeau, Clery, Sully, and some other towns.

The English besieged Orleans, and raised batteries round the town, to prevent succours going in.

Nov. 3. Thomas Montague, earl of Salisbury, was killed by a canon-shot before the place.

1429. The siege was continued by the earl of Suffolk, and lord Talbot.

Feb. 12. The siege having been laid four months, the Regent sent a convoy of artillery, ammunition, and provisions, being salt-fish from Paris, under general Fastolfe, the earl of Clermont intercepted him, the English routed him, and slew between five and six hundred of the French; this was called the battle of "*Herringv.*"

May 19. The famous Joan of Arc pretended to be sent from God to save the kingdom of France; she relieved Orleans, and obliged the English to raise the siege.

April 29. Joan put succour into Orleans, she headed several parties from the town, and took four of the English forts, and killed 1000 men.

The earl of Suffolk was made prisoner in Gergeua, and had 900 men killed, among whom was his brother, Sir Alexander de la Pole.

The English lost 1500 men at the battle of Patay, and 200 made prisoners, amongst whom was lord Talbot, Seals, and Hungerford. Sir John Fastolff run away with the flying troops, and had the garter taken from him, of which he was knight, but it was afterwards restored to him.

The duke of Bedford shut himself up in Paris.

June — Cardinal Winchester was made general of a crusade against the Bohemian heretics.

July 6. Charles marched to Rheims, and took several towns from the English; afterwards he entered Rheims in triumph, and was crowned on the 17th.

July 16. The duke of Bedford sent Garter king at arms into England, to hasten a reinforcement.

Sep. 22. The parliament met, and granted the King the subsidy of wool and tonnage and poundage.

The Regent having received supplies, marched against Charles with 10,000 men.

Aug. — The two armies came very near to each other, and continued two days in the same situation, but neither thought fit to hazard a battle.

Charles had several towns surrendered to him; at last he approached Paris, and attacked the suburbs of St. Honorius, but was repulsed.

The English took St. Dennis and Lagni.

Nov. 6. King Henry was crowned at Westminster, and the protectorship suppressed.

1430. The King embarked for France, the duke of York being appointed regent; for want of money, the King was obliged to pawn his crown and jewels.

Jan. 12. A parliament met and granted the King tonnage and poundage for two years, and a subsidy of like value on merchant strangers, also one tenth and one fifteenth, and a third of both.

Orders were issued for every person worth £40 per annum to take the order of knighthood.

The duke of Burgundy was secured to England. He married Isabella, daughter of the King of Portugal, and on this occasion instituted the order of the golden fleece.

May —The Regent took several places, and the duke of Burgundy entered France, and laid siege to Campaigne.

May 25. The maid of Orleans threw herself into the town.

A truce was concluded with the king of Castile, to last for one year; also with the Scots for five years.

The English defeated a party of French, and took Xaintrailles prisoner.

May 25. Joan of Arc taken by the English, and afterwards burnt for a witch at Rouen, May 30, 1431.

Dec. 17. King Henry was crowned King of France at Paris.

1431. An attempt was made by the Regent to deprive the cardinal of Winchester of his bishop's see.

1432, Feb. 21, Henry returned into England, being then ten years of age.

Lord Talbot was released by the French, in exchange for Xaintrailles their general.

May 12. The parliament met and continued the subsidy of wool, tonnage, and poundage, and granted a tenth and a fifteenth.

The quarrel between the duke of Gloucester and Winchester still subsisted, and was carried to great lengths.

Nov. 14. The duchess of Bedford died, which broke the bond of union between the dukes of Burgundy and Bedford.

1433, March. — The duke of Bedford married Jaquelina of Luxemburg, which much offended the duke of Burgundy.

July 8. A parliament met and granted the King a tenth and fifteenth on the laity, and a subsidy on wool; also other taxes were laid on merchandizes.

The parliament was adjourned till the 13th of October, by reason of the plague.

The duke of Orleans offered to mediate a peace, which was accepted, and he was admitted to visit France for that purpose.

France was perpetually ravaged and harrassed by the contending parties, and England extremely impoverished by taxes to support the war.

1434, May 13. Many skirmishes happened with the enemy, and the earl of Arundel was killed in a battle near Beauvais.

Lord Talbot went to France with a small army and retook several places.

The people of Normandy took arms against the English, but were suppressed.

The duke of Bourbon, who was prisoner in England, died.

A ten weeks frost. The Thames frozen below bridge to Gravesend.

1435. The duke of Burgundy deserted the English interest and joined the French.

Aug. 6. A congress was held at Arras to treat of a peace, from which the English withdrew with indignation.

Sept. 13. John duke of Bedford, regent of France, died, and was buried at Roan.

The duke of York made regent of France.

Sept. 21. The duke of Burgundy made a separate peace with France.

Sept. 30. Isabella, queen dowager of France, died.

Oct. 10. A parliament met and granted the King great aids.

The duke of Burgundy sent two ambassadors to England to offer his mediation with France, which was rejected, and the duke declared war against England.

1436, Feb. 27. Paris was taken before the duke of York arrived in France.

The duke went to France with 1000 men, and drove the French out of Normandy.

June. — Lewis, the Dauphin, married Margaret of Scotland, daughter of James I, twelve years of age.

Owen Tudor had issue by queen Catherine three sons, Edmund, Jasper and Owen; the eldest was made earl of Richmond, and married a daughter of the duke of Somerset, by whom he had Henry earl of Richmond, who ascended the throne as Henry VII.

October.—Calais was besieged by the duke of Burgundy, but relieved by the duke of Gloucester with 15,000 men.

1437. The duchess of Bedford married Sir Richard Woodville.

Lord Talbot took Pontois on Shrove Tuesday.

All this year the war was carried on with vigour on both sides; Charles headed his own army.

Queen Catherine, mother to king Henry, died, also queen dowager Joan of Navarre, relict of Henry IV., who had married Owen Tudor, for which he was committed to Newgate.

Feb. 19. James Stuart (the first of that name) king of Scotland, murdered by his subjects, and his son James, but seven years old, succeeded him.

A great dearth; wheat sold for two shillings and sixpence the bushel, and bread was made of fern roots and ivy berries.

A truce for nine years with Scotland.

The duke of York recalled from his regency of France, and the earl of Warwick sent in his room.

All-Souls college in Oxford founded by Henry Chichely, archbishop of Canterbury.

June 23. The cardinal had a general pardon granted him for all offences, and was discharged from paying taxes; he lent the King great aids.

1438. Both England and France afflicted with plague and famine. Wheat sold as high as three crowns per bushel.

The governor of Montargis surrendered the town to the French, for 10,000 salutes of gold.

The duke of Somerset's brother being prisoner was exchanged for the earl of Eu.

1439, March. — The famine and plague ending, both nations took to arms again; the constable Richemont besieged Meaux and took it by storm.

The dukes of Orleans and Bretagne were chosen as mediators for a peace between the two crowns.

Nov. 12. The parliament met and granted the King great aids.

The duke of Gloucester was against the release of the duke of Orleans, and made a protest against the council.

The earl of Warwick died at Rouen and the duke of York was made regent of France again.

John Beaumont was created viscount Beaumont, being the first of that title in England.

1440. Henry and the duke of Bretagne entered into an alliance not to suffer any naval armaments to be made in their ports.

The duke of Orleans was ransomed for 120,000 crowns, after twenty-six years imprisonment, and engaged not to bear arms against Henry.

1441. Great dissensions between the duke of Gloucester and the cardinal of Winchester.

King's college in Cambridge, and Eaton college founded by king Henry VI.

The duchess of Gloucester prosecuted for witchcraft and treason, and, though not convicted, was compelled to do public penance for three days in St. Paul's church, and to be imprisoned for life.

A congress was held at St. Omer's about a peace, but to no purpose.

May.—Charles laid siege to Pontoise with 12,000 men, and in July the duke of York was reinforced, made Charles raise the siege and offered him battle.

Charles returned to Pontoise and took it by storm; the English lost 500 men, and had 400 taken prisoners.

The English laid siege to Tartas, a town in Guienne, afterwards relieved by Charles, who took several towns in Guienne, and killed 800 English at St. Sever.

1442. The lord Talbot, now earl of Shrewsbury, sent over to Normandy with 3000 men.

Jan. 25. A parliament met, and enacted that no officer of the customs should carry on any trade.

The English gained many places in France.

The duke of Gloucester accused the cardinal of Winchester of various crimes of which he was acquitted by the council.

Gloucester lost favour with the King.

August 28. The duke of Bretagne died, and was succeeded by his son.

September.—The duchess of York was delivered of a son who became king of England, by the name of Edward IV.

1443. King Henry was contracted by proxy to the daughter of the earl of Armagnac; but the marriage was never completed.

Aug. 28. John V. duke of Brittany, died, and was succeeded in the sovereignty of that duchy by his son Francis.

April 23. Henry concluded a treaty with the duke of Burgundy.

The Dauphin was sent to relieve Dieppe.

The truce between England and Scotland was prolonged.

1444, May 28. A truce concluded for eighteen months between the English and French.

The earl of Suffolk proposed a marriage between Henry and Margaret of Anjou, he was sent to conclude the affair, and engaged to deliver up Maine to the king of Sicily.

The duke of Gloucester opposed the match.

The truce prolonged between Scotland and England for seven years.

The steeple of St. Paul's in London fired by lightening, and with great difficulty put out.

1445, April 18. King Henry married Margaret of Valois, the daughter of Reyner duke of Anjou, titular king of Sicily, Naples and Jerusalem: it was solemnized in the presence of the king and queen of France, the dukes of Orleans and Britanny, twelve knights, twenty bishops, and an innumerable company of spectators.

May 30. The queen arrived in England and was crowned; she formed an union with the King's ministers, and made a league against the duke of Gloucester.

A great promotion was made amongst the English nobility.

Sir Simon Eyre, mayor of London, built Leadenhall.

The truce with France was prolonged till Nov. 1, 1446.

Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury, died, and was succeeded by John Stafford, bishop of Bath and Wells.

1446, Jan. 24. The parliament met and granted the King a large subsidy for carrying on the war.

The truce with France was again prolonged to April 1, 1447.

The duke of York was recalled, and the duke of Somerset made regent of France.

1447. The duke of Gloucester, by the direction of the queen, was arrested at a parliament at St. Edmundsbury, and afterwards murdered. His body was conveyed to St. Alban's, where it was buried, and over it a splendid monument was afterwards erected, which still remains. The vault wherein he was buried was discovered in queen Anne's reign.

He laid the first foundation of the Bodleian library at Oxford, afterwards in-

ceased by Sir T. Bodley, from whom it is named.

Thirty-two of the duke's domestics were apprehended and condemned to die, but were all pardoned.

The cardinal of Winchester died the same year, and was buried at Winchester.

May 4. The duchess of Burgundy prolonged the truce with England till 1450.

The nation murmured against the queen and duke of Suffolk; the duke made his defence before the King, who gave him an authentic discharge and pardon of all crimes.

John duke of Somerset died, and his brother Edmund succeeded him.

Aug. 17. A twelve years truce was concluded between England and Flanders.

The parliament gave the marquis of Suffolk thanks for negociating the King's marriage, and granted the King a subsidy.

1446. The duke of York began to assert his title to the crown of England.

Queen's college in Cambridge begun by queen Margaret, finished by Elizabeth, queen to Edward IV., Anno 1465.

The Cape de Verd islands discovered.

Feb. 12. The parliament met and granted the King a tenth and fifteenth tonnage and poundage for five years; and three shillings tonnage of aliens; a subsidy of wool, and sixpence a head on every person; six shillings and eight pence on every merchant stranger, and twenty pence on their clerks.

March 15. Mons delivered up to Charles of Anjou, agreeable to the treaty of marriage.

March 24. An English governor, one Surienne, surprised and took Fougeres, belonging to the duke of Bretagne. The duke demanded restitution, upon which a conference was held at Louviers, and broke up without any effect.

May 16. Charles took several places from the English, by way of reprisals for Fougeres.

1449. Charles with 40,000 men entered Normandy, invested Rouen and Harfleur, which two places he took.

A rebellion happened in Ireland; the duke of York was sent thither, and suppressed it by his mild behaviour.

The French king declared war.

1450. The people murmured against the conduct of the queen and the duke of Suffolk.

January.—The parliament met at Westminster, after several adjournments from November 1449, and granted the King an unusual subsidy.

The commons presented to the lords an indictment against the earl of Suffolk, who was sent to the tower.

The earl of Suffolk released and a sedition thereupon was raised in Kent, by one Thaney, nicknamed Bluebeard; the ringleaders being taken and executed, it was stifled in its birth.

April 18. The queen sent a supply of men to the duke of Somerset in Normandy.

The English in marching to join the duke were attacked by the French, who defeated them and took the English general prisoner, who lost 1500 men.

April 29. The parliament met at Leicester, where the duke of Suffolk attended their majesties in person, at which the commons petitioned the King for his removal.

William de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, the prime minister, was impeached by the commons, and banished, and afterwards murdered in his passage beyond sea.

May.—The duke of York, clandestinely fomented the insurrection of Jack Cade in Kent, who assumed the name of Mortimer.

The King assembled 15,000 men, and marched against the rebels near Sevenoak.

Cade defeated the King's forces; whereupon the King retired to Warwick, and Cade entered London.

Cade caused the lord Say, high treasurer, to be taken and beheaded, they hanged his body up and quartered it in Southwark.

Cade's soldiers committing great riots, were refused entrance into London; and a pardon being proclaimed by the King, Cade was abandoned by many of his followers

June.—Cade was killed and his followers dispersed.

There were many insurrections in Hampshire and Wiltshire, where the bishop of Sarum was murdered by the mob.

August.—The French became masters of all Normandy, upon which the duke of Somerset returned to England, and was blamed by the people for the loss of Normandy, and sent to the tower, when the people plundered his palace.

Nov. 6. The parliament met at Westminster.

This year was attended with great success on the part of the French.

1451. The duke of York came over from his government of Ireland, and had recourse to arms, upon pretence of mal-administration.

He retired into Wales, and wrote to the King to reform the government and displace some of his ministers, when the King returned him a mild answer.

The whole province of Guienne fell under the dominion of Charles, after its

being united 300 years to the crown of England, who was dispossessed of every town but Calais and its dependencies.

The duke of Somerset was committed to the tower for surrendering Caen in Normandy.

The parliament was no sooner broken up but the duke of Somerset was released and made prime minister.

Charles took several places in Guienne.

All Guienne surrendered to Charles, except Bayonne, which at last was obliged to capitulate on August 19.

1452. The duke of York marched towards London, but afterwards came to a treaty with the King, and dismissed his army.

The dukes of York and Somerset accused each other.

Feb. 16. The duke of York was apprehended, but the court, fearful of his interest, soon released him, and he retired to his seat at Wigmore.

The duke of York solemnly, at St. Paul's, swore to be faithful, and bear true allegiance to king Henry.

Jasper of Hatfield, half brother to king Henry VI., was created earl of Pembroke, afterwards duke of Bedford.

The Gascons offered to return to the king of England which was accepted.

1453, July 31. Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, was sent with a reinforcement of troops to Gascogny.

The first lord mayor's show at London this year, previous to which the aldermen rode to Westminster on horses, but Sir John Norman, this year, built a stately barge, and was rowed to Westminster, which gave rise to each company having a barge; the watermen of the river in testimony of their joy on the occasion made the old song, beginning—

"*Row thy boat Norman, &c.*"

Talbot landed at Bourdeaux, which city surrendered to him, and he took several places in Guienne.

Charles sent 10,000 men to oppose him, and besieged Castillon, where Talbot attacked him (July 7th) with 7000 men, was defeated, and himself with 2000 men killed.

July 15. Castillon surrendered.

Thus, of all the conquests made in France since Edward III., there remained only Calais and Guisnes.

October. — Henry was seized with a dangerous sickness at Clarendon, in Wiltshire, and was removed to London.

Oct. 13. Edward the only child of king Henry and Margaret, born at Westminster.

December. — Cardinal Kemp, archbishop of Canterbury, died, and Thomas Bourchier was elected.

Constantinople was this year taken by the Turks.

1454, Feb. 14. The parliament met and granted the King a subsidy, and tonnage and poundage during life.

The duke of York was made protector of the realm by the parliament, and governor of Calais.

He renewed his complaints against the duke of Somerset, and took him prisoner (April 3) in the queen's lodgings.

1455. The King recovered from his illness, resumed his authority, and released the duke of Somerset.

The King took from the duke of York the governorship of Calais.

The duke retired to Wales in disgust with the court.

March 4. He raised an army in Wales, and marched towards London.

May 23. He gave battle to the King's forces near St. Albans, and routed them, killing the duke of Somerset, the earls of Northumberland and Stafford, and lord Clifford, upon the spot, and made the King his prisoner, who lost 5000 men, and the duke of York 600.

July 9. The parliament met, and the King having relapsed, the duke of York held it in the King's name.

The parliament petitioned the King to name a protector, who appointed the duke of York, with a salary of 4000 marks per annum.

The duke prevailed with the King to make lord Salisbury lord chancellor, and the earl of Warwick governor of Calais.

The parliament was prorogued to the 14th of January.

1456, Feb. 25. The earl of Warwick was deprived of his governorship, and with the duke of York retired into the country.

A quarrel happened in London between some Englishmen and Italians, the English rifled several Italian houses, for which many were taken and executed.

The Queen took the King into the north, under pretence of his health, and endeavoured to ensnare the dukes of York and Warwick, who had notice of her designs.

The earl of Warwick returned to Calais to secure his government.

1457. The French infested the sea coasts and the Scots the borders.

The queen attempted to surprise the duke of York and his adherents at Coventry, but was disappointed.

1458, March 24. An accommodation took

place between the King and the Yorkists at London.

July 6. The truce with Scotland was renewed to 1459, and afterwards to the 6th of July, 1463.

Aug. 28. The French landed 4000 men at Sandwich, and plundered the town; and at Foy in Cornwall, which they also plundered.

Printing was practised publicly about this time, but said to be invented by John Guttenburgh, of Mentz in Germany, about ten years before. It was brought into England by William Caxton, a mercer of London, A. D. 1471.

The earl of Warwick seized some foreign ships at Calais, and came to England to justify his conduct therein.

The King invited the duke of York and his adherents to court, which he accepted, and came, joined by his friends, with a numerous retinue.

Both parties went in procession to St. Paul's, and the queen walked with the duke of York.

The duke retired from court.

1459. A quarrel happening between a servant of the King's and another of the earl of Warwick's, the war broke out afresh, and the earl of Salisbury defeated the King's troops under lord Audley at Blorebeath (Sept. 23d), lord Audley himself was killed in the engagement.

The Yorkists being about to engage the King's forces again, were deserted by one of their generals, Andrew Trollop, whereupon they dispersed, the duke of York and his sons, with the earls of Warwick and Salisbury, were attainted in parliament.

The duke of York went to Ireland with his son, the earl of Rutland; the earls of Warwick, Salisbury, and March, fled to Calais.

October.—The King marched to Worcester, and made an offer of pardon to the rebels.

He made the duke of Somerset governor of Calais.

Nov. 20. The parliament met.

The duke of Somerset in endeavouring to get to his government was repulsed by the earl of Warwick.

The Yorkists assembled their forces again, and landed in Kent, whereupon the King left London.

Magdalen college in Oxford founded by William de Wainfleet, bishop of Winchester.

St. Catherine's hall in Cambridge founded by Robert Woodlarke, provost of King's College.

The queen having sent supplies to the earl of Somerset, the earl of Warwick surprised them at Sandwich, took the admiral and the fleet, and carried them to Calais.

The ships that carried the earl of Somerset to Flanders revolted and went to the earl of Warwick.

Warwick went to Ireland, and on his return met with the King's fleet, who did not choose to attack him.

The ministry appointed a commission to try those adhering to the duke of York.

The inhabitants of Kent alarmed at it, sent over to the lords for protection.

The lords published a manifesto in Kent.

The Yorkists assembled at Sandwich, to the number of 40,000 men, and marched to London.

The archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishops of London, Lincoln, Ely, and Exeter declared for them.

The queen assembled her forces at Coventry and marched towards London.

Engraving and etching was invented this year.

1460, July 9. The Yorkists followed the King to Northampton, where a battle was fought; the King's army was routed, the duke of Buckingham and the earl of Salisbury killed, and the King made prisoner.

Aug. 16. The King was carried to London, and the Queen, with the prince her son, fled to Scotland.

Oct. The earls of March and Salisbury advanced to London and called a parliament, and the duke of York arriving from Ireland claimed the crown.

The parliament being called, the King was made to declare the duke of York and his adherents good and faithful subjects.

The parliament settled on the duke of York 10,000 marks per annum.

A statute was made that females of fourteen years of age, at their ancestors decease, should have livery of their lands and tenements.

The duke of York was proclaimed, by the sound of trumpet, heir-apparent to the crown and protector of the realm.

The King sent orders for the Queen to attend him; she levied an army of 20,000 men and marched towards London.

The Scots took to arms; James II. was killed laying siege to the castle of Roxburgh, and was succeeded by his son James III.

Charles VII. king of France died, and was succeeded by his son Lewis XI.

Nov. 8. It was agreed in parliament, that king Henry should enjoy the crown during his life, and that the duke of York should succeed him.

Henry's letters patent passed, appoint-

ing the duke of York protector of the realm and heir-apparent to the crown.

Dec. 2. The duke of York marched against the queen with 5000 men only, leaving the King to the care of the duke of Norfolk and lord Clifford.

The duke shut himself up in his castle of Sandall, where the Queen provoked him to come out and give battle, when 2800 of his men were slain, and himself killed in the engagement, Dec. 31.

The earl of Rutland, the duke's second son, aged twelve years, flying with his governor, was taken by lord Clifford, who cruelly murdered him.

The earl of Salisbury, taken prisoner by the queen, was beheaded at Pontefract.

1461, Feb. The queen demanded provisions of the mayor of London, which the mob opposed.

Feb. 2. Edward, earl of March, engaged the King's forces, under the earl of Pembroke, and routed them at Mortimer's cross, near Ludlow, killing 8800 of their men, and Owen Tudor being taken prisoner was beheaded.

Feb. 17. The Queen defeated the duke of Norfolk and the earl of Warwick at Bernard's-Heath near St. Albans, and set the King at liberty; but the earl of March, now duke of York, advancing towards London, with a superior force, she retired northwards.

Feb. 28. The earl of March entered London, and his friends, in particular the earl of Warwick, gained the people to proclaim him King.

March 2. The duke of York was proclaimed King in the camp. This was reckoned the last day of king Henry's reign.

ISSUE.

He had by Margaret (daughter of Reyner, duke of Anjou, and titular king of Jerusalem, Sicily and Arragon) one son, named Edward, who was killed at the battle of Tewkesbury.

TAXES IN THIS REIGN.

1429. A subsidy of thirty-three shillings and fourpence on every sack of wool exported, with the usual tonnage and poundage, for two years.

1423. The same duties as the year before, for two years.

1425. The like duties granted.

1427. Tonnage and poundage for two years: and on every parish, six shillings and eightpence for every twenty nobles annual rent; also six shillings and eightpence on every person that held a knight's fee, and so in proportion.

1429. The subsidy on wool, tonnage and poundage, continued with one tenth and one fifteenth. Every person that held a knight's fee was to pay twenty shillings; and all persons having land to the annual value of twenty pounds to pay twenty shillings.

The clergy to pay for all lands purchased since 20th Ed. I.

1432. The subsidy on wool, and tonnage and poundage continued, and half a tenth and half a fifteenth granted.

1433. One tenth and one fifteenth, a subsidy on wool, tonnage and poundage for two years.

1435. The like duties, and sixpence in the pound on land.

1439. One tenth, one fifteenth, and half a fifteenth, a subsidy on wool, tonnage and poundage; aliens to pay sixteen pence for every house, every other alien sixpence.

1445. One tenth and a half, and one fifteenth and a half; a subsidy on wool, tonnage and poundage.

1448. One tenth, one fifteenth, tonnage and poundage, for five years; a subsidy on wool for four years; sixteen pence on every alien house-keeper; sixpence on other aliens; six shillings and eightpence on every foreign merchant, and twentypence on each of their clerks.

1449. Every person having lands, annuity, or office, of the annual value of twenty shillings to pay sixpence, and under twenty pounds to pay twentypence in the pound; from £20 to £200 per annum, one shilling in the pound; all above £200 per annum to pay two shillings in the pound, as well clergy as laity.

1453. One tenth and a half and one fifteenth and a half, tonnage and poundage (first granted for the King's life), a subsidy on wool, viz. one pound three shillings and fourpence a sack on denizons, and five pounds on every sack exported by aliens; on every foreign merchant housekeeper, forty shillings per annum, and on every foreign merchant, not being a denizon, six pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence per annum.

STATUTES IN THIS REIGN.

8. Hen. VI. cap. 1. The clergy in convocation to have the same privileges as members of parliament.

Cap. 7. Knights of shires to be resident, and seized of freehold lands in their respective counties, of the value of forty

shillings per annum, and every elector to have forty shillings per annum freehold.

Cap. 29. Juries for the trial of aliens to be one half foreigners.

11 Hen. VI. cap 1. No inhabitant of the stews in Southwark to be on a jury, or keep a public house.

18. Hen. VI. cap. 11. A justice of peace must be seized of lands of twenty pounds per annum.

23. Hen. VI. cap. 8. No man shall be sheriff, or under sheriff, more than one year.

Cap. 15. Method of electing members of parliament prescribed; the sheriff who makes a false return, forfeits £100 to the injured party.

30. Hen. VI. cap. 7. Recites, That whereas there were eighty attornies and upwards, in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, there should be but six in Norfolk, six in Suffolk, and two in Norwich for the future.

SOVEREIGNS &c. OF EUROPE DURING THIS REIGN.

Emperors of Germany.

1437 Albert II.
1440 Frederick III.

Kings of France.

1422 Charles VII, the Victorious.
1461 Louis XI.

King of Spain.

1406 John II.
1454 Henry IV.

Kings of Hungary.

1437 Albert.
1440 Ladislaus IV.
1444 Ladislaus V.
1458 Matthias I.

Kings of Sweden.

1411 Eric XIII.
1441 Christopher.
1448 Charles VIII.
1458 Christian I.

Kings of Denmark.

1411 Eric IX.
1439 Christopher III.
1448 Christian I.

Kings of Poland.

1434 Uladislaus VI.
1444 Boleslaus.
1447 Casimir IV.

Emperors of the Turks.

1421 Amurath II.
1451 Mahomet II.

Kings of Portugal.

1433 Edward.
1438 Alphonsus V.

Kings of Scotland.

1424 James I.
1437 James II.
1460 James III.

Chief Governors of Ireland.

1422 King Henry VI.
1423 Edmund Mortimer, earl of March.
Richard Talbot.
Edward Dantsey.
1424 James, earl of Ormond.
Edward Dantsey.
1425 Sir John Talbot, lord Furnival.
James, earl of Ormond.
1427 Sir John de Grey.
Richard Talbot.
1428 Edward Dantsey.
1429 Sir John Sutton.
Sir Thomas Strange.
1430 Richard Talbot.
1432 Sir Thomas Stanley.
Sir Christopher Plunket.
1435 Sir Thomas Stanley.
1436 Richard Talbot.
1438 Lionel, lord Wells.
1440 James, earl of Ormond.
1442 William Wells.
1443 James, earl of Ormond.
1445 Richard Talbot.
1446 John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury.
1447 Richard Talbot.
1449 Richard Plantagenet, duke of York.
Richard Nugent.
1451 James Butler, earl of Wilts.
1453 James Butler, earl of Ormond and Wilts.
James Mey.
1454 Thomas Fitz-maurice, earl of Kildare.
Sir Edward Fitz-eustace.
1455 Thomas, earl of Kildare.
1459 Richard, duke of York,
1460 Thomas, earl of Kildare.

Popes.

1431 Eugenius IV.
1455 Calixtus III.
1458 Pius II.

Archbishops of Canterbury.

1414 Henry Chicheley.
1443 John Stafford.

1452 John Kemp.
1454 Thomas Bourchier.

Archbishops of York.

1425 John Kemp.
1452 William Booth.

Lord Chancellors.

1424 Henry Beaufort.
1426 John Kemp.
1430 Marmaduke Lumley.
1432 John Stafford.
1433 John Frank, *Keeper.*
1443 John Stafford.
William Paten, alias Wainfleet.
1450 John Kemp.
1454 Richard Nevill, earl of Salisbury.
1455 Thomas Bourchier.
1457 William de Wainfleet.
1460 George Nevill.

Chief Justices of the King's Bench.

1424 William Cheyne.
1439 John Ivya.
1440 John Hody.

Chief Justices of the Common Pleas.

1423 William Babington.
1436 James Joyn.
1439 John Cottismore.
1440 John Prisot.

Chief Barons of the Exchequer.

1423 John Iven.
1436 John Fray.
1446 Peter Ardern.

Masters of the Rolls.

1423 John Fraunke.
1438 John Stopinden.
1446 Thomas Kirkby.

Attorneys General.

1429 John Vampage.
1451 William Nottingham.

Mayors of London.

1422 Sir William Walderne.
1423 William Cromar.
1424 John Michell.
1425 John Coventry.
1426 Sir John Rainewell.
1427 Sir John Gedney.
1428 Sir Henry Barton.
1429 Sir William Eastfield.
1430 Nicholas Wotton.
1431 Sir John de Wells.
1432 Sir J. Parveis.
1433 John Brokle.
1434 Sir Roger Otely.
1435 Sir Henry Frowick.
1436 Sir John Michell.
1437 Sir William Eastfield.
1438 Sir Stephen Browne.
1439 Robert Large.
1440 Sir John Paddesley.
1441 Robert Clopton,
1442 John Aderley.
1443 Thomas Catworth.
1444 Sir Henry Frowick.
1445 Sir Simon Eyre.
1446 John Olney.
1447 Sir John Gedney.
1448 Sir Stephen Browne.
1449 Sir Thomas Chalton.
1450 Nicholas Wyfold.
1551 Sir William Gregory.
1452 Sir Geoffry Fielding.
1453 Sir John Norman.
1454 Sir Stephen Foster.
1455 Sir William Marrowe.
1456 Sir Thomas Canning.
1457 Sir Godfry Bullen.
1458 Sir Thomas Scot.
1459 Sir William Hulin.
1460 Sir Richard Lee.

Sheriffs.

1422 William Eastfield, Robert Tattarsal.
1423 Nicholas James, Thomas Watford.
1424 Simon Seman, John Bywater.
1425 William Milred, John Brokle.
1426 John Arnold, John Higham.
1427 Henry Frowick, Robert Oteley.
1428 Thomas Dufhouse, John Abbot.
1429 William Russe, Ralph Holland.
1430 Walter Chertsey, Robert Large.
1431 John Aderley, Stephen Browne.
1432 John Olney, John Paddesley.
1433 Thomas Chalton, John King.
1434 Thomas Barnwell, Simon Eyre.
1435 Thomas Catworth, Robert Clopton.
1436 Thomas Morsted, William Gregory.
1437 William Hales, William Chapman.
1438 Hugh Dyker, Nicholas Yowe.
1439 Philip Malpas, Robert Marshall.
1440 John Sutton, William Welinhale.
1441 William Coombs, Richard Rich.
1442 Thomas Beaumont, Richard Nordon.
1443 Nicholas Wyfold, John Norman.
1444 Stephen Forster, Hugh Witch.
1445 John Darby, Godfry Fielding.
1446 Robert Horn, Godfry Bullen.
1447 William Abraham, Thomas Scot.
1448 William Cotlow, William Marrowe.
1449 William Hulin, Thomas Canning.
1450 John Middleton, William Deare.
1451 Matthew Philip, Christopher Warton.
1452 Richard Lee, Richard Alley.

1453 John Walden and Thomas Cooke.
1454 John Field and William Tailor.
1455 John Young and Thomas Oldgrave.
1456 John Styward and Ralph Verney.
1457 William Edwards and Thomas Reyner.
1458 Ralph Joceline and Richard Medham.
1459 John Plommer and John Stocker.
1460 Richard Flemming and John Lambert.

EDWARD IV.

1461. Edward, eldest surviving son of Richard, duke of York (son of Richard earl of Cambridge and Anne his wife, who was daughter of Roger earl of March, the son of Edmund Mortimer, and Philippa his wife, who was daughter of Lionel duke of Clarence, the third son of Edward III.) succeeded to the crown. His title, as descending from the third son of Edward III. was adjudged preferable to the Lancaster family, who descended from John of Gaunt, the fourth son of Edward III.

March 8. Edward was elected by the chief men, and Te Deum was the next day sung in Westminster Abbey; after which he returned to St. Paul's, and lodged in the bishop's palace.

Henry's army consisted of 60,000 men, and Edward's of 48,000.

March 12. Edward put himself at the head of his army, and marched against the queen.

March 29, Palm Sunday. King Edward obtained a great victory over king Henry's forces at Towton in Yorkshire, where were slain 36,776; whereupon king Henry, with his queen and son, retired into Scotland, and delivered up Berwick to the Scots.

The battle lasted from nine in the morning till night.

Lord Clifford was killed in defending a pass.

A tradesman was executed for saying he would make his son heir of the crown, alluding to the sign of his house.

The earl of Devonshire was taken by Edward, who caused him to be beheaded.

Edward marched to York, and had his father's head taken down from the walls, where it had been placed, and the duke of Devonshire's put in its room.

The queen embarked for France, to solicit supplies of Louis, and left her husband Henry, in the Grey Friars, Edinburgh.

June — The King returned to London and was crowned at Westminster the 28th.

George Plantagenet, half brother to king Edward IV. created duke of Clarence.

Richard Plantagenet, brother to king Edward IV., created duke of Gloucester.

Nov. 6. The parliament met, and confirmed Edward's election to the crown, and repealed all the laws made against the house of York.

The parliament passed an act of attainder against Henry, Margaret, the Prince their son, and their adherents.

Among others condemned of the Lancaster party, was John de Vere, earl of Oxford, and his son, who disputed, in a former parliament, the question about the precedency of temporal and spiritual barons, and by his arguments carried it for the lords temporal.

Edward confirmed the privileges of the clergy; exempting them from being prosecuted in civil courts for felony and other offences.

The queen was not able to raise in France more than 2000 men, and returned with them.

A truce was concluded with the French to the first of October, 1462.

Edward made a treaty with the earl of Ross.

1462. The King pardoned the earl of Somerset and Ralph Percy.

Dec. — Lord Fauconbridge was made high admiral of England.

A treaty of commerce was made between England and the duke of Burgundy's dominions.

1463. Queen Margaret landed in the north of England, and went to Berwick.

The King sent lord Montacute into the north.

The dukes of Somerset and Percy joined the queen's troops.

Feb. 20. The parliament granted the King an aid of £37,000 pounds.

The importation of woollen cloths, laces, and ribbons, and other articles manufactured in England, strictly forbidden.

Edward gave his friends the estates of the rebels, and made himself very popular.

April 29. A parliament met at Windsor, and was prorogued to York.

June — Montacute defeated a body of Henry's troops at Hegley-Moor.

He attacked Henry's camp at Hexham and took Somerset, Ross, and Hungerford prisoners. Somerset was beheaded at Hexham, and Ross and Hungerford, with twenty officers of note, suffered at York.

Edward returned to London, and left the earl of Warwick in the north, who recovered several places taken by Henry's forces.

Margaret fled to her father, at Anjou, taking her son with her.

Preparations were made in France to assist Henry's party, which were suspended by a treaty with Edward.

1464. King Henry was taken in disguise and carried prisoner to the tower, with his legs tied under the horse's belly.

Oct. 4. By the mediation of the duke of Burgundy, a truce was concluded for fifteen years, with the Scots.

The truce with the duke of Burgundy was likewise renewed.

Richard Nevill, earl of Warwick, was sent upon an embassy to propose a marriage between Edward and the lady Bona, daughter to the duke of Savoy.

Edward granted a pardon to Henry's friends, excepting Ralph Grey and Humphrey Nevil.

1465, Feb.—King Edward married the lady Elizabeth Grey, the widow of Sir John Grey, while the earl of Warwick was upon his embassy, which provoked the earl to desert the King's interest.

May 26. The queen was crowned at Westminster.

Edward made a truce for one year with the duke of Bretagne, and concluded another with James III. of Scotland for forty years.

1466, Feb. 11. King Edward's queen was delivered of a daughter, named Elizabeth, afterwards married to king Henry VII., whereby the families of York and Lancaster were united.

Richard Woodville, lord treasurer, father of queen Elizabeth, wife of king Edward IV. created earl Rivers.

April 20. Edward made a truce with Bretagne, and June 7th, with France.

Oct. 23. Edward signed a treaty of personal alliance and amity with the earl of Charollis.

Edward also made alliances with the kings of Castile and Denmark.

The duke of Burgundy died, and was succeeded by the earl of Charollis, who ratified the treaty with Edward.

1467. The earl of Warwick incensed against the King, withdrew from court.

June—The earl went to France to make Louis his friend.

July 8. King Edward married his sister Margaret to the duke of Burgundy.

The parliament passed an act of resumption of all grants and offices, to enhance the King's treasure, and granted the King a subsidy.

1468, July. The treaty of commerce was prolonged between England and the duke of Burgundy, for thirty years.

Edward sent an aid to the duke of Bretagne under lord Seals.

Oct. 20. Edward renewed an alliance with the king of Arragon; and on this occasion Edward sent him a present of some ewes and rams, and gave liberty for the exportation of Cotswold sheep to Spain.

The earl of Warwick, with his two brothers, the archbishop of York, and the marquis of Montacute, enterd into a conspiracy against king Edward.

The duke of Clarence who married the earl of Warwick's daughter, was drawn into the conspiracy.

An insurrection happened in Yorkshire.

Montague defeated the rebels, and beheaded their leader.

The earl of Pembroke was ordered to raise an army in Wales.

He assembled his army, and was joined by lord Stafford, in all to the amount of 20,000.

Lord Stafford in disgust quitted the royal party, and joined the malcontents.

1469. They broke out into rebellion, and defeated Edward's forces at Danesmoor, near Banbury, July 26.

July 28. The earl of Pembroke was taken, and beheaded at Banbury.

There were 5000 Welsh slain at the battle of Banbury.

July 28. They took the earl Rivers, the queen's father, and beheaded him at Northampton.

Aug. 17. The King caused lord Stafford to be beheaded at Bridgewater.

1470, Feb. — Edward sent the duke of Burgundy the order of the Garter.

The earl of Worcester was made high constable, vacant by the death of the earl Rivers.

March — The duke of Clarence and the earl of Warwick, who had been at Calais for some months past, returned to England, and were empowered by a commission to raise troops for the King.

The duke of Clarence and the earl of Warwick declared for the rebels, and levied troops against the King.

The earl of Warwick surprised king Edward in his camp, took him prisoner, and committed him to the care of his brother, the archbishop of York, from whom he escaped.

Edward went immediately to London, where he was received without difficulty.

Edward appointed the earl of Worcester, to the command in Ireland.

March—Louis XI. declared war against the duke of Burgundy.

March 13. King Edward after his escape, raised an army, and obtained a victory over Warwick's forces at Stamford, whereupon the duke of Clarence and the earl of Warwick, fled into Devonshire.

A conference was held at Westminster, which had no effect.

The King retired to Canterbury, and the duke of Clarence and the earl of Warwick to France.

The lord Wells's son raised troops for Warwick in Lincolnshire, and refusing to obey the King, his father was beheaded with Sir Thomas Dymock.

The King took lord Wells's son prisoner, at Stamford, and had him beheaded, the rebels lost 10,000 men.

Vaudair refused the earl of Warwick entrance into Calais, upon which the King made him governor.

Warwick visited the French king, who received him very kindly, and promised him assistance.

Margaret, Henry's queen became reconciled to Warwick, and Clarence was gained over to Edward.

Edward, prince of Wales, son of Henry VI. married Anne, daughter to the earl of Warwick.

Aug.— The King appointed the duke of York, guardian to the west marches.

Sep. 13. The earl of Warwick landed at Dartmouth, from whence he had passed into France about five months before.

Warwick's army on his landing, amounted to 60,000 men, he caused Henry VI. to be proclaimed, and published an order in his name for his subjects to take arms and expel Edward.

Edward raised forces, and the marquis of Montague deserted him.

Edward retired into Lincolnshire and was pursued, where he embarked and went to Holland, to the duke of Burgundy, his brother-in-law, by whom he was well received.

Oct. 1. His queen took sanctuary in Westminster abbey.

Nov. 4. A sedition broke out in Kent, and the populace marched towards London, but were met by the earl of Warwick, who caused some of the leaders to be hanged.

King Edward's queen was delivered of a son, named Edward, in the abbey of Westminster.

Nov. 6. A parliament was called, by which king Henry, after three years imprisonment, was released from the tower, reinstated in the government, the succession settled in his family, and king Edward was attainted as a traitor and usurper.

At Henry's restoration, Montacute was made president of the north.

An act passed confirming the crown on Henry VI. and his male heirs, but in default, the crown was to descend to the house of York.

The duke of Clarence and earl of Warwick declared governors of the kingdom.

The earl of Worcester was taken and beheaded.

1471, Jan. — The earl of Warwick was made high admiral in his room.

A truce of ten years was made with France.

The duke of Clarence was restored to his government of Ireland.

On Edward's landing, he took only the title of duke of York, calling Henry king.

The duke of Clarence offered his mediation between Edward and Warwick, who rejected it.

This year printing was first brought into England by one Caxton, a mercer, and the first printing press was set up in Islip's chapel, Westminster abbey, under the patronage of the abbot.

March 12. King Edward, being assisted by the duke of Burgundy, with 2000 Dutch, landed in Yorkshire, seized York, and marched to Nottingham, and the duke of Clarence came over to him on the 29th

April 11. King Edward took possession of London again (being about six months after his leaving it) and imprisoned king Henry.

April 13. Edward went out to meet Warwick, who advanced as far as Barnet.

Easter Sunday, April 14. King Edward obtained a great victory over the earl of Warwick at Barnet; in which battle the earl himself, his brother the marquis of Montacute, were killed, and on both sides 10,000 men.

Easter Day. Edward returned to London, and returned thanks at St. Paul's; he pardoned the archbishop of York.

April 14. King Henry's queen, Margaret, with her son Edward, landed at Weymouth, and raised forces against king Edward.

April 27. Edward issued a proclamation against the queen.

May 4. King Edward routed their army at Tewkesbury, and took prince Edward, king Henry's only son, prisoner, and suffered him to be killed in his presence.

In the battle of Tewkesbury, was lost, on the queen's side, 3000 men.

May 6. The duke of Somerset, and the prior of St. John's were beheaded.

May 12. The bastard of Fauconbridge raised an army, and attempted to surprise London; he submitted to the King, who

pardoned him, but he was afterwards beheaded.

The earls of Pembroke and Richmond retired into Wales.

Edward endeavoured to rid himself of them, but was disappointed, and they embarked for France, where the duke of Bretagne allowed them a salary.

June 20. King Henry was murdered in the tower by the duke of Gloucester (as it is said) in the fiftieth year of his age. He was buried first at Chertsey abbey, thence removed, and solemnly interred at Windsor. He was reckoned to have reigned thirty-eight years; he left no issue behind him, his only son Edward being killed, as is before related.

Henry during his reign founded Eton college, near Windsor, and King's college in Cambridge.

Edward, now in possession of the crown, created his son Edward Prince of Wales, duke of Cornwall, and earl of Chester.

Edward renewed a truce for thirty years with Francis II. duke of Brittany.

Queen Margaret was taken prisoner by king Edward, and ransomed by her father, Reyner duke of Anjou.

July. Edward engaged the lords to take the oaths to his son.

The parliament met, and granted the King one tenth and a fifteenth.

Edward granted a pardon to seven bishops.

The parliament voted, that 14,000 archers should serve the King, at their own charge.

1472. Edward made a truce with the Scots at Alnwick.

The King confirmed the ancient alliance with Portugal.

Feb. 15. The earl of Oxford landed in England, was taken prisoner, and confined.

Edward caused the archbishop of York to be confined.

The duke of Exeter died, which was the only considerable enemy the King had left.

Edward persecuted the Lancastrians, and demanded the earl of Richmond from the duke of Bretagne, who denied him.

George duke of Clarence, created earl of Warwick.

A plague in England this year carried off more than fifteen years war.

1473. Truces were confirmed with the several nations that negociated the last year.

The parliament being called, repealed all the acts made after king Henry's restoration, and revived the acts of king Edward for establishing the succession in the house of York.

The royal chapel at Windsor was founded this year by Edward.

March — The parliament granted the King £51170 4s. 7½d., for payment of the wages to his archers, and also a subsidy; the parliament was then dissolved.

Edward renewed the truce with Scotland and gave his daughter Cecilia, in marriage to the king of Scots eldest son, and paid her a dowry of 20,000 marks sterling.

The King entered into a treaty with the duke of Burgundy to invade France; the duke was to assist him with an army of 20,000 men.

1475. Edward ordered his troops to assemble on the 26th of May, at Portsmouth, to the number of 30,000, all Englishmen.

June 20. He embarked, and left his son, the prince of Wales, guardian of the realm.

July. — Edward having entered France, found the duke of Burgundy had deceived him.

Aug. 13. He called a council, and made proposals to the French king.

Catherine hall in Cambridge, was founded this year.

Aug. 29. The two Kings held a conference at Pequigny, and swore to the treaty.

Sept.—The King and his army returned.

He raised money by charitable contributions.

Nov.—Margaret of Anjou was released, for the ransom of 50,000 crowns, and quitting all claim to the crown of England.

1476. The King was apprehensive of the earl of Richmond, the pretended heir of the house of Lancaster, who had fled to the duke of Bretagne, but he could not prevail with the duke to deliver him up.

Richard duke of York, second son of Edward IV. &c., created earl of Nottingham, duke of Norfolk, and earl of Surrey, and soon after was created earl marshal.

1477. The duke of Burgundy died, and left a daughter, Maria, who married Maximilian of Austria.

Jan. The parliament met and created Richard, the King's second son, duke of York.

The King made a circuit with his judges, and applied himself to the administration of justice and filling his coffers.

Jan. 11. Richard duke of York married to Anne, daughter of John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, in their infancy.

1478. The duke of Clarence was attainted in parliament, and afterwards privately murdered in the tower. He had the choice of his death, and chose to be drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine, and was buried at Tewkesbury, March 11.

A treaty of trade and commerce was concluded between England and Burgundy.

The King gave himself up to pleasures, and raised money by illegal methods.

A treaty was concluded beween Edward and Louis, wherein the latter was to pay England 50,000 crowns yearly.

A great plague in England this year, which began in September and ended in November.

1479. Edward, eldest son of Edward IV. created earl of March and marquis of Pembroke.

Louis persuaded the king of Scotland to take arms against Edward.

1480. Edward sent an embassy to Castile to secure that King in his favour.

Edward married his daughter Anne to Philip earl of Charollis, son of Maximilian and Maria.

Edward sent an embassy to France, to conclude a marriage for his daughter Elizabeth.

He sent a fleet to the aid of Maximilian.

1481. James king of Scotland caused one of his brothers to be murdered for speaking too freely of his conduct; and imprisoned another.

James entered England and carried off some booty.

The duke of York was made lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Thomas Parr was born this year, noted for his extraordinary great age; he lived till he was 152 years old.

A project of a marriage was formed between the prince of Wales and Anne of Bretagne.

1482, Jan. 20. Edward renewed his alliance with Portugal.

The princess Anne, daughter of Edward, was allowed for herself and household only sixty-eight pounds one shilling per annum.

The parliament met, and granted the King a tenth and a fifteenth, and allotted him £1100 for his household expenses.

Aug.—King Edward entered into a war with Scotland, took Berwick, and marched to Edinburgh, whereupon a peace ensued.

Edward sent his son, the prince of Wales, with the earl of Rivers, into Wales, to quell some commotions that were raised there.

1483. James renewed his treaty with Edward, he attempted his brother's life, who fled to France, and was killed in a tournament by the duke of Orleans.

The Dauphin was married to Margaret, the daughter of Maria, duchess of Burgundy, who was killed by a fall from her horse in March, 1481.

April 9. King Edward died of a surfeit at Westminster, in the twenty-third year of his reign, and the forty-second of his age, and was nobly interred at Windsor, in the new chapel, the foundation of which himself had laid.

ISSUE.

He had by his queen, (the widow of Sir John Grey, of Grooby)

1. Edward his eldest son, born Nov. 4, 1471, who succeeded his father.

2. Richard, afterwards created duke of York.

3. George who died young.

He had also seven daughters.

1. Elizabeth, his eldest daughter, afterwards married to Henry VII.

2. Cecilia. 3. Anne. 4. Bridget, a nun. 5. Mary. 6. Margaret. 7. Katherine.

TAXES IN THIS REIGN.

1465. Tonnage and poundage granted the King for life, and a subsidy on wool and leather.

1468. Two tenths and two fifteenths granted.

1471. The commons granted that 14,000 archers should serve the King at their own charge, one tenth and one fifteenth also granted.

1473. One tenth and one fifteenth, and £51,170 for the payment of the wages of the 14,000 archers, which was levied proportionably on every county, city and town.

1482. One tenth and one fifteenth, and a subsidy to be levied on strangers and denizons, also an annual revenue of 11,000*l.* out of the customs. This King had a great many other ways of raising money, particularly, by confiscating the estates of the noblemen of the opposite party; by resuming the grants of former kings; by prosecuting the subject upon penal statutes; and extorting large sums from delinquents. He also raised great sums by privy seals and benevolences, borrowing from those who had any reputation for wealth, according to their respective abilities. He received also large sums from France, to induce him to withdraw his troops from that kingdom, and consent to a truce.

STATUTES IN THIS REIGN.

3. Ed. IV. Cap. 3. An act prohibiting the importation of wrought silk.

Cap. 4. An act prohibiting the importation of all such manufactures as were made in England.

Cap. 5. An act for restraining the excess of apparel, and prescribing what every class of men should wear.

4. Ed. IV. Cap. 7. An act prohibiting the wearing of shoes with long piqued toes.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE &c. DURING THIS REIGN.

Emperor of Germany.

1440 Frederick III.

Kings of France.

1461 Louis XI.
1483 Charles VIII.

Kings of Spain.

1454 Henry IV.
1474 Ferdinand V.

King of Hungary.

1458 Matthias I.

King of Sweden.

1458 Christian I.

Kings of Denmark.

1448 Christian I.
1481 John.

King of Poland.

1447. Casimir IV.

Czar and Emperor of Russia.

1462 John III.

Emperors of the Turks.

1451 Mahomet II.
1481 Cortacus.
Xemin.
Bajazet II.

Kings of Portugal.

1438 Alphonsus V.
1481 John II.

King of Scotland.

1460 James III.

Chief Governors of Ireland.

1461 Thomas earl of Kildare.
1462 George duke of Clarence.
Sir Rowland Fitz Eustace.
William Shirwood.
1463 Thomas earl of Desmond.
1467 John lord Tiptoft and Powis.
1468 Thomas earl of Kildare.
1475 William Shirwood.
1478 George, the King's son.
Richard duke of York.
Sir Robert Preston,
Viscount Gormanstown.
1480 Gerald earl of Kildare.

Popes.

1464 Paul II.
1476 Sixtus IV.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

1454 Thomas Bourchier.

Archbishop of York.

1464 George Nevill.

Lord Chancellors.

1467 Robert Kirkham, *keeper.*
1468 Robert Stillington.
1473 Henry Bourchier earl of Essex,
Laurence Booth.
1475 Thomas Rotherham.
John Alcock, *keeper.*
Laurence Booth.
1479 John Morton.

Chief Justices of the King's Bench.

1462 John Markham.
1469 Thomas Billing.
1482 William Husee.

Chief Justices of the Common Pleas.

1462 Robert Danby.
Richard Choke.
1472 Thomas Brian.

Chief Barons of the Exchequer.

1463 Richard Illingworth.
1472 Sir Thomas Urswick.
1480 William Nottingham.

Masters of the Rolls.

1461 Robert de Kirkham.
1471 John Alcock.
William Morland.
1475 John Morton.
1478 Robert Morton.
1483 Thomas Barrow.

Attorneys General.

1461 John Herbert.
Henry Southnell.
1471 William Husee.
1483 Merganus Kidwelly.

Solicitors General.

1461 Richard Fowler.
1469 Richard Page.
1483 Thomas Lynon.

Mayors of London.

1461 Sir Hugh Witch.

1482 Sir Thomas Cooke.
1483 Sir Matthew Philip.
1484 Sir Ralph Joceline.
1485 Sir Ralph Varney.
1486 Sir John Young.
1487 Thomas Oldgrave.
1488 Sir William Taylor.
1489 Sir Richard Lee.
1490 Sir John Stockton.
1491 Sir William Edwards.
1492 Sir William Hampton.
1493 Sir John Tate.
1494 Sir Robert Drope.
1495 Sir Robert Bassett.
1496 Sir Ralph Joceline.
1497 Sir Humphrey Hayford.
1498 Richard Gardener.
1499 Sir Bartholemew James.
1500 Sir John Browne.
1501 William Wiking.
1502 Sir Edmund Shawe.

Sheriffs.

1481 George Ireland and John Locke.
1482 William Hampton and Bartholomew James.
1483 Robert Bassett and Thomas Muschampe.
1484 John Tate and John Stone.
1485 Henry Weaver and William Constantine.
1486 John Brown, Henry Brice, and John Darby.
1487 Thomas Stalbrooke and Humphrey Heyford.
1488 Simon Smith and William Harriot.
1489 Richard Gardener and Robert Drope.
1490 John Crosby and John Ward.
1491 John Allen and John Shelley.
1492 John Brown and Thomas Bedlow.
1493 Sir William Stocker and Robert Belisdon.
1494 Edmund Shawe and Thomas Hill.
1495 Hugh Brice and Robert Colwick.
1496 Richard Rawson and William Horne.
1497 Henry Collet and John Stocker.
1498 Robert Harding and Robert Bifield.
1499 Thomas Ilam and John Ward.
1500 Thomas or William Daniel and William Bacon.
1501 Robert Tate, Richard Chawrey and William Wiking.
1502 William White and John Matthew.

EDWARD V.

1483, April 9. Edward, eldest son of king Edward IV. by Elizabeth his Queen, (the widow of Sir John Grey of Grooby, and daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, afterwards earl Rivers) succeeded his father at the age of eleven years, but was never crowned.

At Edward's accession to the crown there were two parties formed at court, the old and new nobility; the king protected the latter.

The duke of Gloucester seized upon earl Rivers, the queen's brother, and got the young king into his power, whereupon the queen, with her other son Richard, and five daughters, took sanctuary at Westminster.

April — Gloucester caused lord Say and two knights to be secured at Pontefract.

The duke of Gloucester carried the King to Northampton.

A tumult arose in London, which was appeased by lord Hastings.

May 4. The King was brought to London, and lodged in the bishop's palace.

The duke of Gloucester and the lords did homage to him.

The duke caused a grand council to be called.

The protector moved in council to take the duke of York from the queen.

The archbishop of Canterbury was sent to the queen, but he was against violating the sanctuary.

May 27. He prevailed upon the council to appoint him protector of the King and kingdom, and upon the queen to deliver up her son Richard duke of York; whereupon he secured him, with the King his brother, in the tower.

The protector took the great seal from archbishop Rotheram and gave it to the bishop of Lincoln.

June — The duke of Gloucester caused two councils to be erected, one to consult measures for the coronation, the other to retard it.

The protector held a council in the tower, and caused the lord Hastings to be arrested.

June 13. The protector cut off the heads of lord Hastings, Anthony Woodville earl Rivers, the queen's brother, and of her son lord Richard Grey.

He tried to justify himself to the lord Mayor, and issued a proclamation for that purpose.

He also issued a proclamation, that the King's coronation was obliged to be deferred.

June 17. The duke of Buckingham ha-

ranged the people at Guildhall in favour of the duke of Gloucester; and the duke waited upon the protector with the mayor, and offered him the crown, which he at first pretended to refuse, but at the duke of Buckingham's request he accepted it.

He declared his brothers, king Edward and the duke of Clarence, as well as the issue of Edward IV. bastards; and by the assistance of the duke of Buckingham usurped the throne, when his nephew, Edward V. had reigned but two months and eighteen days.

Jane Shore, concubine to king Edward IV. and afterwards to lord Hastings, was obliged by Richard III. to do penance publicly in St. Paul's, for incontinence.

RICHARD III.

1483, June 18. Richard III. the eighth and youngest son of Richard duke of York, and last of the line of Plantagenet, usurped the throne, under pretence that his brothers, Edward IV. and the duke of Clarence, as well as the issue of Edward IV. were illegitimate, Edward having, as it was alleged, been contracted to Elizabeth Lucy.

June 19. He married lady Anne, youngest daughter of Richard Nevill, the great earl of Warwick, and relict of prince Edward, son of Henry VI.

June 28. Richard made John Howard, duke of Norfolk, earl marshal, and made his son Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey.

The archbishop of York and lord Stanley were released, the latter was made lord steward of the household.

The bishop of Ely was committed to the custody of the duke of Buckingham.

Richard appointed Sir Robert Brackenbury governor of the tower.

The King sent embassies to Castile, Bretagne, and France, to renew his alliance with them.

He went to Gloucester, in order to be absent at the time of the murder of the young princes.

The King caused his two nephews, Edward V. and Richard to be murdered; after which they were buried obscurely in the tower.

In the time of Sir Thomas Chichely, master of the ordinance, great heaps of records lying in the six clerks office, were removed to be deposited in the white tower; a new pair of stairs were made into the chapel, for the easier conveyance of them thither; the labourers in digging, found a wooden chest containing bones of consumed corses, supposed to be those of the young princes. King Charles caused them to be interred in Henry the seventh's chapel.

The duke of Buckingham demanded the inheritance of Hereford, which the King denied him, whereupon the duke retired to York.

July 6. Richard was crowned at Westminster with Anne his queen.

At the ceremony of the coronation, seventeen knights of the Bath were made.

Post horses and stages established.

Aug. — Richard was crowned a second time at York.

Edward, his only son, created prince of Wales.

Aug. 30. Louis XI. king of France, died, and Charles VIII. his only son, being a minor, succeeded him, under the guardianship of his sister Anne.

The duke of Buckingham and bishop of Ely, with the countess of Richmond, consulted in what manner they might dethrone Richard.

The marquis of Dorset, Sir Richard Woodville, the bishop of Exeter, and Sir Richard Courtney joined in the plot, and raised forces for Richmond.

Sept. — The earl of Richmond was informed by express, of the proceedings in his favour; he acquainted the duke of Bretagne thereof, who promised to assist him.

Richard suspected the duke of Buckingham's conduct, and ordered him to court, which the duke refused, and declared against the King.

The duke took up arms, and was joined by numbers in Wales; he designed to go into Cornwall, but could not pass the Severn, by reason of the inundation of the waters, which was never so great before in that part, it lasted ten days, and men, women, and children were carried away in their beds by the violence of it.

Buckingham's army was dispersed, and he obliged to conceal himself in the house of Bannister one of his domestics, who betrayed him for a reward that had been published by Richard.

The conspirators were obliged to disperse, and the marquis of Dorset and others went over to Richmond.

Oct. 12. The earl of Richmond, with forty ships and 5000 men furnished by the duke of Bretagne, sailed from St. Maloes,

but was dispersed by a storm; the earl arrived at Pool, and had like to have been surprised by a stratagem of Richard's, but he escaped and sailed back to Bretagne.

The earl was joined by Dorset and others.

He swore at Rheimes to marry Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., or, in case she died, Cecily her sister.

Richard put several of the conspirators to death, and appointed Sir Ralph Ashton, vice constable, to try, condemn, and execute such as he should think suspicious.

1484, Jan. 22. The King summoned the first parliament.

Lord Stanley was made high constable.

Sir William Collingburn, of Lydiard in Wiltshire, was hanged, drawn, and quartered, as an adherent of Richmond's.

The parliament recognized Richard's title, and declared his two brothers, Edward VI. and the duke of Clarence illegitimate.

He concluded a truce with Scotland for three years, and married his niece, Anne de la Pole, daughter of his sister, to the king of Scotland's eldest son.

King Richard's only son died, and he declared his nephew, John de la Pole, presumptive heir to the crown.

The duke of Buckingham was beheaded at Shrewsbury.

The earl of Richmond and his adherents were attainted in parliament.

A great fire happened at Leadenhall London.

March 16. King Richard's queen died.

June.—He secured Castile and Portugal in his favour, and also concluded a truce with Bretagne.

Richard treated with Landais, the duke of Bretagne's prime minister, for the delivery of the earl of Richmond.

Richmond made his escape from Bretagne, and went to Augers in Anjou.

The earl of Oxford, with the governor of Calais, went to the earl of Richmond.

Richard obliged lord Stanley to leave his son in hostage at court for his peaceable behaviour.

He discovered the project of the marriage between Richmond and Elizabeth, and got the queen dowager to deliver up her daughters, when he endeavoured to marry Elizabeth himself.

The earl of Oxford having escaped out of Hammes, Richard ordered that castle to be reduced to obedience.

1485. The truce with Bretagne being prolonged, and Richard not fearing Richmond, laid his fleet up.

France resolved to aid the earl of Richmond, and the earl repaired to Rouen to assemble his troops.

Aug. 6. The earl of Richmond landed at Milford Haven with 2000 men.

Aug. 8. The earl marched to Shrewsbury, where he was received and joined by great numbers.

Lord Stanley raised 5000 men, as supposed for Richard, and his brother raised 2000.

Richard assembled his forces at Nottingham, and found they daily deserted to Richmond.

The earl marched to Litchfield, and had an interview with Lord Stanley at Atherston.

Lord Stanley refused to obey the King's orders, and Richard ordered his son's head to be struck off, but he was persuaded from it.

Aug. 22. The earl of Richmond engaged king Richard in Bosworth field, near Leicester, where Richard was killed and his army routed.

The King's army consisted of 12,000 men, and Richmond's not above 5000.

Almost at the decision of the battle, lord Stanley declared for Richmond, and placed the crown on his head after the battle.

On the King's side were slain 2000 men, amongst whom was the duke of Norfolk.

Richmond lost but 160 men; Sir Richard Brandon was the only person of note slain.

The earl of Surrey was made prisoner, but afterwards released and pardoned.

Lord Catesby, Richard's chief counsellor, was executed at Leicester.

Richard was reckoned to have reigned two years and two months. He was buried in the Grey Friars church at Leicester, and left no issue.

His wife was Anne, the second daughter of Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick and Salisbury, who was first married to Edward prince of Wales, son to Henry VI.

His issue was Edward, earl of Salisbury, created prince of Wales, the crown being entailed upon him by parliament, but he died before his father.

Richard left but one natural son, surnamed John of Gloucester, a minor, whom he had appointed governor of Calais, Guisnes, and all the marches of Picardy, and a natural daughter, named Catherine Plantagenet, who died young.

Thus ended the reign of the Plantagenets, and the end of a civil war that lasted thirty years, which destroyed above 100,000 Englishmen, and a great number of princes of the two contending houses.

STATUTES IN THIS REIGN.

1 Richard III. cap. 1. Enacted, that no money should, for the future, be demanded of the subject by way of loan or benevolence; it being frequently extorted by force, for the King named the sum and it was dangerous to refuse it.

Cap. 3. Justices of peace were empowered to admit people to bail that were suspected of felony.

Cap. 4. None to be impannelled on juries unless seized of twenty shillings per annum in lands.

Cap. 9. No alien shall exercise any handicraft, or trade by retail.

Cap. 12. No foreigners shall import any such manufactures as are made in England.

Cap. 13. Enacted, that a tun of wine or oil should consist of 252 gallons, a pipe 126, a tierce 84, a hogshead 63, a barrel 31 and a half, and a rundlet 18 and a half.

THE SAME SOVEREIGNS AS DURING THE REIGNS OF EDWARD IV. AND V.

Chief Governors of Ireland.

1483 Edward son to the King.
Gerald, earl of Kildare.
1484 John de la Pole, earl of Lincoln.
Gerald, earl of Kildare.

Pope.

1464 Innocent VIII.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

1454 Thomas Bourchier.

Archbishop of York.

1464 George Nevill.

Lord Chancellor.

1484 John Russell.

Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

1482 William Husee.

Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

1472 Thomas Brian.

Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

1484 Sir Humphrey Starkey.

Master of the Rolls.

1483 Thomas Barrow.

Attorney General.

1483 Merganus Kidwelly.

Solicitor General.

1484 Thomas Lynon.

Mayors of London.

1483 Sir Robert Billesdon.
1484 Sir Thomas Hill died.
Sir William Stocker died.
John Ward.

Sheriffs.

1483 Thomas Newland, William Martin.
1484 Richard Chester, Thomas Britaine.
Ralph Astrie.

HENRY VII.

1485. Henry, son of Edmund of Hadham, earl of Richmond (eldest son of Owen Tudor and queen Catherine, relict of Henry V.) by Margaret his wife, sole daughter of John duke of Somerset, the son of John earl of Somerset, who was son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, by Katherine Swinford, his third wife, was, the same day he obtained the victory over king Richard at Bosworth, proclaimed King by his army.

He could derive no title from John of Gaunt, for two reasons: first, because there were descendants from John of Gaunt by his former wife then remaining; secondly, because Katherine Swinford was not married to John of Gaunt when she had John earl of Somerset by him, but his former duchess was then living. Nor did that act of parliament which legitimated John of Gaunt's issue by Katherine Swinford, make them capable of inheriting the crown, but only gave them a capacity of inheriting any private estate descending to them from their ancestors.

Aug. 23. King Henry imprisoned the earl of Warwick, son of the duke of Clarence, in the tower.

Aug. 27. Henry came to London, and was met by the mayor and aldermen, and joyfully received by the people.

He assembled a council at the bishop's palace, where he was lodged; and he ratified his former oath to marry Elizabeth.

September.—The earl of Oxford made governor of the tower.

Henry made a truce with France for one year.

Oct. 30. King Henry was crowned at

Westminster, on which day he first instituted the yeomen of the guard.

Nov. 17. He called a parliament which settled the crown upon him and his issue.

The parliament passed an act of attainder against the late King, by the name of duke of Gloucester.

A general pardon took place to all who would take the oath of allegiance.

Several of the members having been attainted of treason in the late reign, it was resolved they could not sit in the house till their attainders were reversed: but as to the King, it was resolved, his attainder need not be reversed, the crown purging all defects.

The parliament repealed the first act of Richard III. for settling the crown on that prince, and ordered the record to be taken off and burnt.

Nov. 25. The parliament being dissolved, Henry sent Oliver King to France, with money to repay Charles for his assistance, and to redeem his pledges.

A new disease (called the sweating sickness) prevailed this year; it began in September, and though it held little more than a month, carrried off many thousands, particularly in London, two mayors successively and six aldermen died. It was cured, at length, by keeping the patient moderately warm, and giving him cordials that were not too strong.

The King would have borrowed 6000 marks of the city of London, but they lent him only £2000.

Jasper Tudor, earl of Pembroke, the King's uncle, was created duke of Bedford, and Sir Edward Courtney, earl of Devon, October 27.

1486, January. — A three years truce with France was concluded on.

The lord D'Aubeney was made governor of Calais for seven years; the earl of Derby high constable; and Sir William Stanley lord chamberlain.

Jan. 18. King Henry married the princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV., by which marriage he united the houses of York and Lancaster.

April.—The lords Lovel and Stafford raised forces in Worcestershire, but were dispersed by the duke of Bedford. Humphrey Stafford was taken and executed at Tyburn.

The King caused the earl of Warwick to be shewn in public, it having been reported that he had escaped out of the tower.

The earl of Lincoln went over to the duchess of Burgundy to solicit assistance against Henry.

Sept. 20. The queen was delivered of a prince named Arthur.

Lambert Symnel personated Richard duke of York, and was set up against king Henry.

He was afterwards made to personate Edward earl of Warwick, prisoner in the tower; and going into Ireland, was proclaimed king, and was crowned by the name of Edward VI. at Dublin.

A truce with Scotland for three years.

The queen dowager of Edward IV. was confined to Bermondsey abbey in Surrey, and her estate seized by the King, who suspected her to be concerned in the contrivance of Symnel. She died soon after.

Dr. Moreton, bishop of Ely (who had been very instrumental in the late revolution) was made archbishop of Canterbury on the death of cardinal Bourchier, the last archbishop.

November.—The King granted an annuity of ten marks to Bernard Andrews, poet laureat.

1487, January.—The King concluded a treaty of commerce with the low countries.

He visited Norfolk and Suffolk, and went in pilgrimage to our lady of Walsingham, after which he returned to London.

May.—The earl of Lincoln arrived in Ireland with lord Lovel, Martin Swartz, and 2000 Germans.

Henry assembled his troops at Coventry.

The King caused many suspected persons to be highly fined.

Henry sent an embassy to the pope.

Lambert, with the earl of Lincoln and a body of Irish troops landed in England.

June 16. They were defeated by king Henry at Stoke, near Newark. The earl of Lincoln was killed upon the spot, with 4000 of his party, and Lambert, with Simon his tutor, were made prisoners.

Lambert was made a scullion in the King's kitchen, and afterwards one of his falconers, in which post he died. His tutor, Simon, was committed to some obscure prison, and never heard of more.

Nov. 9. The parliament met and granted the King tonnage and poundage, and the clergy granted the King a tenth.

Nov. 25. The Queen was crowned.

Nov. 28. A treaty was made with the king of Scotland.

The French king sent an embassy to Henry about Bretagne.

Henry offered his mediation to Charles and the duke of Bretagne, which the French king accepted, but the duke rejected it.

Lord Woodville went with an aid of 400 men to the duke of Bretagne.

The court of starchamber was instituted this year.

Henry sent an embassy to France to treat of a peace with Bretagne.

1488, June.—The Scots rebelled against their king, James III., who was killed at Bannocksburn.

An insurrection in the north on account of taxes, in which the earl of Northumberland was killed, but it was soon suppressed.

The King went to York and punished the ringleaders of the insurrection.

The French king and Henry concluded a truce, which was to end in 1490.

The French king prosecuted the war with Bretagne, and in a battle killed lord Woodville and most of his men.

This year the Cape of Good Hope was discovered.

1489. Henry concluded a treaty with Bretagne, and engaged to send the duchess 6000 men.

Maps and sea charts first brought into England by Columbus.

1490, Jan. 13. A parliament met and passed several wholesome acts, and repealed others.

The duchess entered into fresh obligations with Henry without obtaining any succours.

Henry made several alliances this year.

1491. The King entered into a war with France.

Charles VIII. of France married Anne duchess of Bretagne.

Greek first introduced in England.

1492. The parliament met and granted the King a benevolence.

The city of London paid £9682 17*s.* 4*d.*

Henry sent twelve ships and 2500 men to the archduke.

October.—Henry assembled his troops, to the number of 27,000 men, embarked and went to Calais, appointing his son Arthur guardian of the realm.

America was discovered this year by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, for the Spaniards.

Nov. 3. A peace was concluded with France, and a truce with Scotland.

Dec. 17. The King returned from France.

He put the supplies in his pocket that were granted for the war; and at the same time made his enemies purchase their peace with a large sum, and scarce an officer at court, or general in the army, but received a considerable bribe from France.

The Moors were driven out of Grenada by the king of Spain.

In this year died William Caxton the celebrated printer.

1493. The duchess of Burgundy, Edward the Fourth's sister, set up Perkin Warbeck, to counterfeit Richard duke of York, second son of king Edward.

June 22. The Queen was delivered at Greenwich of her second son Henry, who succeeded his father.

The King sent the order of the garter to the duke of Calabria.

Sir Robert Clifford and Barley went over to Perkin, who sent word afterwards that the duke of York was alive.

August.—The emperor Frederick died, and Maximilian his son, king of the Romans, succeeded him.

Henry demanded Warbeck of the archduke who refused to deliver him.

Oct. 6. The King went to France with an army, and his title to the crown of England was acknowledged by that king.

Henry discovered Perkin's pedigree.

Feb. 16. He executed several that were in a conspiracy to bring in Perkin, and particularly Sir William Stanley, lord chamberlain, who set the crown upon his head.

Henry concluded a treaty of perpetual peace and amity with Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Castile and Arragon, also marriage articles were confirmed between Arthur and Catherine.

Joan Boughton, a widow, was burnt for heresy.

1494, Sept. 11. The King's second son Henry was made governor of Ireland, and Sir Edward Poynings appointed his deputy.

Alice Hackney, who had been buried 175 years, was dug up by accident at St. Mary Hill church; the skin was whole, and the joints of the arms pliable.

Sir Edward Poynings held a parliament in Ireland, which ordained, that the statutes of England concerning the public, should be observed in Ireland.

Libels were published against the King, for which five persons were executed.

1495. Perkin appeared upon the coast of Kent, where several of his followers were taken and hanged.

May 31. Cecily, relict of Richard duke of York died, she lived to see three princes of her body crowned and four murdered.

October.—The King called a parliament and passed several wholesome acts.

Perkin Warbeck married Catherine Gordon, daughter of the earl of Huntley.

February.—A treaty of peace was concluded with Flanders.

The king of Scotland received Perkin, and marched with an army into England in his behalf, but soon retired.

Edmund, third son of king Henry VII,

was created duke of Somerset; he was born the preceding year, and died in this.

Charles VIII. of France conquered Naples.

A perpetual peace concluded on by Henry and Philip, archduke of Austria.

Jesus college, in Cambridge, was converted into a college from a desolate nunnery, by John Alcock, bishop of Ely.

Sebastian Cabot was employed by the King to make discoveries on the eastern and north-eastern coasts of America.

Sept. 23. Henry entered into the league of Italy.

1497, January.—The parliament met and granted the King a subsidy.

An insurrection happened in Cornwall on account of the taxes.

The rebels being headed by James lord Audley, marched up towards London, but were defeated, and Lord Audley taken and executed, June 24.

Sep. 30. A seven years truce was concluded with Scotland, whereby Perkin was obliged to leave that kingdom.

The East Indies were discovered this year by a Portuguese; and Florida, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Trinidado and Newfoundland by Cabot.

September.—The Cornish men invited Perkin over from Ireland. He marched at the head of them, and besieged Exeter; but not being able to take the town, he took sanctuary, and his followers submitted themselves.

Perkin was brought up to London and shewn to the people.

The passage to the Indies by the Cape of Good Hope was found out by Vasca de Gama the Portuguese admiral.

North America discovered by Americus Vesputius, from whom its name is derived.

1498. Sheen, or Richmond palace, was burnt down and rebuilt.

The West Indies was discovered by Columbus.

April.—Charles VIII. of France died, and was succeeded by the duke of Orleans, as Louis XII., who ratified the late treaties made with Henry.

The King marched to Exeter and caused some of the rebels to be hanged.

1499. Perkin made his escape, but was taken again and sent to the tower, where, contriving with the earl of Warwick to make their escape, he was hanged at Tyburn (Nov. 16.), and the earl (the last of the male line of the Plantagenets) was beheaded on Tower-hill, the 28th.

1500, May.—There happened so great a plague in England that it occasioned the King and court to move to Calais, and it swept off upwards of 30,000 people in London.

The pope raised money in England and the rest of Europe, by proclaiming a Jubilee; he granted the same indulgence to those that remained at home, as to those who visited Rome, on paying certain sums of money.

The King extorted money from his subjects, on pretence of their disaffection, obliging them to purchase their pardons, though there was no evidence produced against them.

Cardinal Moreton, archbishop of Canterbury died, and was succeeded by Doctor Henry Dean, bishop of Salisbury.

Henry was chosen protector of the order of St. John by the knights of Rhodes.

July.—The pope granted a dispensation for the marriage between king James and Margaret.

Louis XII., and Ferdinand, king of Arragon, joined their forces and subdued Naples, sharing the kingdom between them.

The king of Naples retired into France upon a pension of 30,000 crowns.

Brazil discovered by the Portuguese.

1501. The earl of Suffolk having quarrelled with a man, killed him, when he withdrew into Flanders; soon after Henry pardoned him, and he returned.

Nov. — The marriage of Arthur with Catherine was consummated; the princess arrived in England Oct. 2.

Henry made the emperor Maximilian a present of £10,000 rather than engage himself against the Turks, and sent him and his son the order of the garter.

Sir John Shaw, lord mayor, was the first that held his feast at Guildhall.

The King gave the title of merchant taylors to the company of taylors, of which himself was a member.

1502, April 2. Prince Arthur died at Ludlow castle.

Prince Henry being about twelve years old, was made prince of Wales, and contracted to the infanta Catherine, his late brother's wife.

Sebastian Cabot returned from his discoveries to the north-west, and brought over some of the natives cloathed in skins. Others were employed to make further discoveries that way, for the crown of England the following year.

The agreement of marriage between Henry's daughter Margaret and James king of Scotland, and a perpetual peace were concluded.

1503. The queen died in childbed, and the young princess her daughter soon after.

Feb. 11. James Tyrrel, supposed to be one of the murderers of king Edward V. executed as a traitor, and was buried at Westminster.

Margaret was conducted to Scotland.

Pope Alexander VI. died, Pius III. succeeded him, and granted a dispensation for the marriage of prince Henry with his late brother's wife, the princess of Wales.

1504, Jan. — The parliament met, and granted the King a subsidy, and passed many good acts, and many tending to enhance the King's treasure.

The parliament countenanced the King's extortions.

This year Henry the seventh's chapel, at the east end of Westminster abbey, was built.

Henry obliged the city of London to give 5000 marks for a confirmation of their liberties.

The prince Henry married to Catherine princess dowager of Wales.

The princess Margaret, king Henry's eldest daughter, was this year married to James IV. king of Scots.

The King gave her a portion of £30,000 sterling, and king James made her a jointure of £2000 per annum.

1505. Henry made an alliance with the duke of Saxony.

Shillings first coined in England.

1506. Philip and Jane took the title of king and queen of Castile, and in their passage thither, were forced into England by a storm, they visited the King at Windsor, and concluded a marriage with the duchess of Savoy.

The island of Ceylon discovered.

1507. Henry concluded a treaty of commerce with the low Countries.

Henry raised money by extortion from his subjects, and is said to have amassed £1,800,000, chiefly by his instruments Empson and Dudley.

Another conspiracy by the earl of Suffolk, the earl of Devonshire, and others, was discovered and defeated.

Henry Pole, great grandchild of Richard Nevil, the elder brother of John lord Montacute, created lord Montacute.

The island of Madagascar, discovered by the Portuguese.

The Dutch, by treaty, excluded from fishing on the coast of England.

Christ's college in Cambridge, founded by Margaret countess of Richmond, mother to the King.

A sweating sickness raged this year.

Dec. 17. The archduke Charles was married by proxy to the princess Mary.

1508. Henry lent the archduke 50.000 crowns, upon a jewel the duke pledged, called the rich Flower-de-luce, which weighed in gold and precious stones two hundred and eleven ounces.

Henry thought no more on his own marriage.

St. John the evangelist's college, in Cambridge, founded by Margaret countess of Richmond.

The princess Mary married by proxy to the archduke of Austria, heir to the crown of Castile, never consummated.

1509. The King, a little before his death, published a general pardon to all his subjects, released all debtors out of prison, who did not owe more than forty shillings to any one man, paying their creditors out of his own purse; and by his will commanded his successor to make restitution to all men he had wronged by his extortions.

1509, April 22. King Henry died at Richmond, in the fifty-third year of his age, and the twenty-fourth of his reign; and was magnificently buried in the chapel built by him at Westminster; leaving behind him £1,800,000 which he had extorted from his subjects; but to make some amends, he converted the palace of the Savoy into an hospital, and built some religious houses.

ISSUE.

By Elizabeth his queen, eldest daughter of Edward IV. he had issue,

1. Arthur, his eldest son, married to Catherine, the infanta of Spain, by whom he had no issue.

2. Henry, his second son, who succeeded his father.

3. Edmund, born, anno 1495, who died a year old.

He had also four daughters.

1. Margaret, his eldest daughter, married to James IV. king of Scots, born Nov. 29, 1496.

2. Elizabeth, born in 1492, who died at three years of age, Sept. 14, 1495.

3. Mary, married first to Louis XII. king of France, by whom she had no issue; and afterwards to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, by whom she had issue Henry Brandon, her only son, and two daughters, viz. Francis Brandon and Eleanor Brandon.

4. Catherine, who was born in 1503, and died in her infancy.

TAXES IN THIS REIGN.

Tonnage granted, being three shillings

on every ton of wine by denizens, and six shillings by aliens, and one shilling in the pound on merchandize, except tin, for which aliens were to pay two shillings.

A subsidy on wool, viz. thirty-three shillings and four-pence a pack by denizens, and double that sum by aliens.

On every last of hides, three pounds six shillings and eight-pence by denizens, and six pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence by aliens, and the clergy granted a tenth.

A tenth granted by the laity.

(N. B. A tenth raised about £100,000.)

The parliament granted the King a benevolence, to be levied only on the rich; and he obtained of the French king near £150,000 for consenting to a peace.

A subsidy granted for the Scotch war, amounting to £120,000 besides two fifteenths.

A subsidy granted the King for the marriage of his daughter. He obtained a benevolence the same year.

The King levied a benevolence again.

Besides these taxes, this prince had many extraordinary ways of raising money, particularly by causing his subjects to be prosecuted on penal statutes, and making them buy a confirmation of their titles, liberties, and privileges with great sums. The city of London paid him £5000 on this account only. He acquired great sums also by calling in money, and re-coining it, raising and lowering the coin at his pleasure. The people, says lord Bacon, were perpetually pilfered and prosecuted by an army of tax-gatherers and informers. Men were obliged to redeem their persons from prison by sacrificing their estates, till he had, in a manner, engrossed all the riches of the kingdom. His subjects, like slaves in the mines, had no other prospect than filling their master's coffers; and the parliament, either awed or bribed by the court, countenanced his extortions, and chose the infamous Dudley, the chief instrument of these oppressions, their speaker.

STATUTES IN THIS REIGN.

1. Hen. VII. Cap. 4. The ordinary was empowered to punish priests by imprisonment for adultery and fornication.

Cap. 7. Hunting in the night-time in disguise made felony.

3 Hen. VII. Cap. 1. The star-chamber empowered to punish several offences. An appeal given to the wife, or nearest relation, where a person was acquitted for murder, at the King's suit.

Cap. 2. Felony to carry away a woman against her will, having lands or goods, or being heir apparent to her ancestor, and felony also in the abettors.

Cap. 4. Deeds of gift to defraud creditors made void.

Cap. 14. Felony in any of the King's servants, under the dignity of a peer, to conspire the destruction of the King, or any lord of the realm, or any of the King's council, steward, treasurer or comptroller of the household; the trial to be before the steward, treasurer, or comptrollers of the household, and twelve of the household to be of the jury.

4 Hen. VII. Cap 8. Enacted that no butcher should kill meat in any walled town, or in Cambridge.

Cap. 13. Enacted that the benefit of clergy should be allowed but once.

Cap. 24. Fines shall conclude all persons after five years nonclaim, if they are of age, at liberty, &c. but not barred till five years after their respective rights accrue, nor where the parties levying having nothing in lands.

11 Hen. VII. Cap. 1. Enacted that all men shall be indemnified, who shall serve a King *de facto* in his wars.

Cap. 4. Enacted, that weights and measures according to the standard shall be kept in every market town.

Cap. 12. Enacted, that poor men admitted paupers in any court should pay no fees, but their counsel and attornies should dispatch their business gratis.

Cap. 13. Enacted that no horse should be exported without the King's license.

Cap. 17. Inflicted a penalty of ten pounds on persons who take a pheasant or partridge in anothers freehold, and the taking the eggs of hawks or swans, was punished by a fine or a years imprisonment.

19 Hen. VII. Cap. 10. Enacted that the sheriff should have the custody of the county goal, and ascertain the penalty of escapes.

Cap. 21. The importation of such silk manufactures as were made in England prohibited.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE DURING THIS REIGN.

Emperors of Germany.

1440 Frederick III.
1493 Maximilian I.

Kings of France.

1483 Charles VIII.
1498 Louis XII.

Kings of Spain.

1474 Ferdinand V.

1504 Philip I.
1506 Joan (Queen)

Kings of Hungary.

1458 Matthias I.
1490 Ladislaus.

Kings of Sweden.

1458 Christian I.
1497 John II.

King of Denmark.

1481 John.

Kings of Poland.

1447 Casimir IV.
1492 John Albert.
1502 Alexander.
1507 Sigismund I.

Czars and Emperors of Russia.

1462 John III.
1504 Demetrius.
Basil V.

Emperor of the Turks.

1481 Bajazet II.

Kings of Portugal.

1481 John II.
1495 Emanuel.

Kings of Scotland.

1460 James III.
1489 James IV.

Chief Governors of Ireland.

1485 Jasper earl of Pembroke.
Gerald earl of Kildare.
1490 Jasper earl of Pembroke.
1492 Walter Fitz Simmons.
1493 Robert Preston viscount Gormanstown.
William Preston, his son.
1494 Henry duke of York.
Sir Edward Poynings.
1495 Henry Dean.
1496 Gerald earl of Kildare.
1498 Prince Henry.
Gerald earl of Kildare.
1503 Walter Fitz-simon.
Gerald earl of Kildare.

Popes.

1484 Innocent VIII.
1492 Alexander VI.
1503 Pius III.
Julius II.

Archbishops of Canterbury.

1454 Thomas Bourchier.
1486 John Morton.
1501 Henry Dene.
1504 William Warham.

Archbishops of York.

1464 George Nevill.
1486 Laurence Booth.
1490 Thomas Scot.
1501 Thomas Savage.
1508 Charles Bainbridge.

Lord Chancellors.

1485 Thomas Barrow, *keeper.*
Thomas Rotheram.
1486 John Alcock.
John Morton.
1501 Henry Deane.
1502 William Warham, *keeper.*
1503 The same.

Chief Justices of the King's Bench.

1482 William Husee.
1496 John Finux.

Chief Justices of the Common Pleas.

1472 Thomas Brian.
1501 Thomas Wood.
1507 Sir Robert Read.

Chief Barons of the Exchequer.

1484 Sir H. Sturkey.
1487 William Hody.

Masters of the Rolls.

1485 William Eliot.
1487 David Williams.
1491 John Blithe.
1493 William Wareham.
1501 William Baron.
1504 Charles Bennebrigge.
1507 John Yonge.

Attorneys General.

1485 William Hody.
1486 Jacob Hubbard.
1509 John Ernly.

Solicitors General.

1484 Thomas Lynon.
1485 Andrew Dimmock.
1506 John Ernley,

Mayors of London.

1485 Sir Hugh Brice.
1486 Sir Henry Collet.
1487 Sir William Horne.
1488 Sir Robert Tate.
1489 Sir William White.
1490 John Mathew.
1491 Sir Hugh Clopton.
1492 William Martin.

1493 Sir Ralph Astrie.
1494 Sir Richard Chawrey.
1495 Sir Henry Collett.
1496 John Tate, the younger.
1497 William Purchase.
1498 Sir John Percival.
1499 Sir Nicholas Aldwine.
1500 William Remington.
1501 Sir John Shaw.
1502 Sir Bartholemew Rede.
1503 Sir William Capell.
1504 Sir John Winger.
1505 Sir Thomas Kneisworth.
1506 Sir Richard Haddon.
1507 William Browne.
1508 Sir Stephen Jenings.

Sheriffs.

1485 John Tate, John Swan.
1486 John Percival, Hugh Clopton.
1487 John Fenkell, William Remington.
1488 William Isaac, Ralph Tilney.
1489 William Capell, John Brooke.
1490 Henry Coote, Robert Revell.
1491 Thomas Wood, William Browne.
1492 William Purchase, William Welbeck.
1493 Robert Fabian, John Winger.
1494 Nicholas Alwine, John Warner.
1495 Thomas Kneisworth, Henry Sommer.
1496 John Shawe, Richard Haddon.
1497 Bartholemew Rede, Thomas Windout.
1498 Thomas Bradbury, Stephen Jennings.
1499 John Wilford, Thomas and Richard Brond.
1500 John Hawes, William Steed.
1501 Lawrence Aylmer, Henry Hede.
1502 Henry Kibbie, Nicholas Nives.
1503 Christopher Hawes, Robert Watts.
1504 Roger Acheley, William Browne.
1505 Richard Shoare, Roger Grove.
1506 William Coppinger, Thomas Johnson, William Fitz Williams.
1507 William Butler, John Kirkby.
1508 Thomas Exmew, Richard Smith.

HENRY VIII.

1509, April 22. Henry, the second but only surviving son of Henry VII. by lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV. succeeded to the crown.

He confirmed the general pardon his father had granted, and published a proclamation, declaring, That if any of his subjects had been wrongfully deprived of their goods, under colour of commissions for levying forfeitures in the last reign, they should receive satisfaction. The inferior agents of Empson and Dudley being set in the pillory, were killed by the rabble.

Henry caused lord Stafford to be sent to the tower upon suspicion, but he was shortly after created earl of Wiltshire.

Henry the seventh's executors made restitution this year of great sums of money extorted by Dudley and Empson.

The countess of Richmond, the King's grandmother, died this year.

June 3. The King solemnized his marriage with the princess Catherine, his brother Arthur's widow, and they were crowned at Westminster on the 24th.

Henry made a league with the emperor Ferdinand of Naples, and king of Spain.

This year vegetables were imported from the Netherlands, before this time sugar was eaten with meat to correct its putrescency.

1510, Jan. — The parliament met and passed an act of attainder against Empson and Dudley.

March — Henry made a new treaty of alliance with Louis XII.

April — Pope Julius II. sent Henry a consecrated rose.

Henry made Thomas Wolsey last year dean of Lincoln, and presented him with Empson's house in Fleet-street.

Aug. 18. He caused Empson and Dudley, the instruments of his father's extortions, to be convicted and executed as traitors.

1511, Jan. — Henry had a son born, which died the following month.

May — Ferdinand demanded an aid of Henry, who sent him 1000 archers, under Sir T. Darcy, and they returned in August.

July — Henry sent 1500 men into Flanders, to assist the duke of Burgundy against the duke of Guelders.

Henry engaged in the Italian league to oppose the French.

Nov. 17. He concluded with Ferdinand a league for the conquest of Guienne.

1512, Jan 25. Henry declared war against France.

Sir Edward Howard, the first lord high admiral appointed.

A royal navy office was established, and we find nineteen ships manned and victualled by the government.

Jan 26 The parliament met and granted the King two fifteenths, and two tenths on the clergy.

Feb. — Henry sent ambassadors to the council of Lateran.

He sent the marquis of Dorset with an

army into Spain, and appointed Sir Edward Howard to command the fleet.

May — The admiral having landed the troops, returned to the coast of Bretagne.

Ferdinand ordered the marquis of Dorset to join the duke of Alva, which he refused, and returned to England with his army.

August — The admiral met the French fleet in the English channel, and engaged them, the Regent was blown up; the English had forty-five ships, and the French thirty-nine.

Nov. 4. A parliament met and granted the King a subsidy and poll tax.

James king of Scotland entered into a league with Louis XII. against England.

Part of the King's palace at Westminster, and the chapel in the tower of London, were burnt.

The pope, emperor, and king of Arragon, entered into a league against France.

1513. Wolsey, bishop of Winchester, was introduced at court, and became a privy councellor.

April—Admiral Howard put to sea with thirty-two ships of war, and engaged six galleys of the French, one of which he boarded, but was knocked overboard and drowned.

Thomas Howard, his brother, was appointed lord high admiral in his room.

The French afterwards made a descent upon the coast of Suffolk, and carried off some booty.

April 30. Edmund de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, upon account of his near relation to the house of York, was beheaded.

Brazen-Nose college in Oxford, founded by William Smith, bishop of Lincoln, and finished by Richard Sutton, esq.

May—The King and most of his troops went to Calais.

June — The troops under the command of the earl of Shrewsbury and lord Herbert began to march, and besieged Terouenne, where Henry soon joined them.

A war was declared against Scotland.

June 30. The King having made queen Catherine regent, invaded France with a great army in person.

Aug. 16. Henry defeated the duke of Longueville in a battle at Guinegaste.

Aug. 18. He retained the emperor Maximilian in his pay.

Aug. 21. The Scots took Norham Castle.

Henry defeated a great body of French troops, and took Terouenne.

Sep.—He took Tournay, in which place were 80,000 inhabitants.

He gave Terouenne to the emperor, who demolished it.

Sept. 9. The earl of Surrey, the kings general, gained a great victory over the Scots at Flodden field, where king James IV. of Scotland was killed upon the spot. James V. succeeded him; during his minority, the queen was made regent, and a truce was concluded on.

Oct. 24. The King returned and passed an act, taking away the benefit of clergy from all who committed murder or felony in any consecrated ground or elsewhere.

1514, Jan. — The parliament met, and passed an act that no surgeon should sit on juries, and be exempt from serving parish offices, by reason of their constant attendance on their patients.

The pope sent Henry a consecrated hat and sword.

A body of French landed and burnt Brightelmstone, whereupon Sir John Wallop went to Normandy and burnt twenty-one villages and towns.

Louis sent ambassadors to England to treat of a peace, and a truce was made.

The queen dowager of Scotland having married the earl of Angus, the duke of Albany was elected regent.

Oct. 9. The princess Mary, the King's youngest sister, was married to Louis XII. king of France, who died the first of Jan. following, and was succeeded by Francis I.

The princess, before her marriage with the French king renounced her espousals with Charles, prince of Castile and archduke of Austria.

1515, Feb. — The parliament met and passed several laws.

April — Francis I. renewed his alliance with Henry.

Henry sent ambassadors to the arch-duke Charles, which were coldly received.

May 2. The queen of France and duke of Suffolk arrived in England, and were publicly married at Greenwich on the 13th. She brought over with her the value of 200,000 crowns.

Sept. — Wolsey obtained a cardinal's hat.

Nov. 12. The parliament met, and the pope having demanded a supply, the clergy refused it.

Dec. 22. Cardinal Wolsey was made lord chancellor.

Cardinal Wolsey, the pope's legate, archbishop of York, and lord chancellor of England, became prime minister of state. He held at once the bishoprics of York, Winchester, and Durham, and the abbeys of St. Alban and Lincoln; divers priories, and other great benefices *in commendam*, and held the bishoprics of Bath, Worcester, and Hereford in farm, and had the dispo-

tal of all ecclesiastical benefices, so that his revenues were computed to equal those of the crown.

1516, Feb. 11. The princess Mary, Henry's eldest daughter, was born.

A great frost in England, that carts passed over the Thames on the ice.

Corpus Christi college, in Oxford, founded by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester.

May 8. Queen Margaret, dowager of Scotland, the King's eldest sister, was forced by a faction to fly into England, and came through London to Greenwich.

Ferdinand, king of Arragon, died, and was succeeded by Charles of Austria.

Henry tried to have the duke of Albany removed from the regency of Scotland, but could not.

The truce with Scotland was prolonged.

Americus Vesputius the discoverer of America, died.

1517, May 1. An insurrection of the London apprentices, on account of strangers being permitted to trade, which was suppressed; above 200 of the rioters were convicted of treason, of whom only fifteen were executed, the rest being pardoned, at the intercession of the queens of England, France, and Scotland, then residing at London.

The sweating sickness raged again this year, usually carrying off the patient in three hours. In some towns, half the people were swept away; and the terms were adjourned from London for a year and more.

Oxford was depopulated, supposed to proceed from a stagnation of the waters about that city.

The reformation in religion was begun this year in Germany by Martin Luther, a doctor in divinity, and reader of the university of Wittenburgh, and was countenanced by Frederick duke of Saxony.

June — The pope levied a tenth on the clergy of England, and appointed cardinal Wolsey collector.

Martin Luther's writings began now to appear.

The pope solicited a crusade, and demanded money of Henry, who denied him.

Alexander Hume and his brother were beheaded in Scotland for raising a rebellion.

1518. The streights of Magellan discovered by a person of that name.

New Spain discovered by Fernandez Cortez.

An embassy arrived from France to treat concerning the restitution of Tournay.

July 29. Cardinal Campeius was sent by the pope as legate into England, to whom Wolsey was joined.

Wolsey losing the bishopric of Tournay, was allowed by the French king an annual pension of 12,000 livres Tournois.

Oct. —The college of physicians in London was instituted.

The preaching up indulgencies, (or remission of sins) promising eternal salvation to the most profligate of sinners that would purchase them, gave the first hint to the calling the Pope's authority in question.

1519, Jan. — The emperor Maximilian died, upon which the electors met to choose an emperor, and Charles king of Spain was elected.

Great honours were heaped on cardinal Wolsey.

Henry stood godfather to Francis I. the king of France's son, afterwards Henry II.

Wolsey obtained a bull from the pope as sole legate *a latere*, and exercised his commission with great pride. He aspired to the popedom by means of the emperor.

The emperor and king of France equally courted Wolsey's friendship.

Henry being at Calais was visited by the emperor, after which he returned into England.

Scotland was divided by two factions, headed by Hamilton and the earl of Arran.

Sept. 30. Tournay delivered back to the French, on a treaty of marriage between the dauphin and the princess Mary, neither of them two years old.

Henry, to shew an extraordinary zeal against the doctrines of Luther, on the reformation, caused six men and one woman to be burnt at Coventry, for teaching their children the Lord's prayer, the ten commandments, and the apostle's creed in the vulgar tongue.

1520. Charles king of Spain was made emperor, an. ætat 19.

He came over to England.

June 4. A famous interview this year between the kings of England and France, near Guisnes; it was attended by the queen of England, the queen dowager of France, cardinal Wolsey, and a numerous train; the field where they met was called "The field of the cloth of gold."

The earl of Kildare was discharged from being lord lieutenant of Ireland, and it was conferred on Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey.

In this year died the famous painters Raphael and Leonardo da Vinci.

1521. King Henry wrote a book against Luther, whereupon the pope gave him the title of "Defender of the Faith."

May 17. Wolsey procured Edward Staf-

ford, duke of Buckingham, to be attainted and executed for high treason; since his death, the place of high constable of England has never been conferred on any person, but upon particular occasions.

This year muskets were first invented.

England entered into an alliance with the pope and the emperor against France.

Francis I. entered Spain with an army, and the emperor demanded assistance of Henry, upon which he sent ambassadors to France.

On the French king's representation, Henry offered to become mediator between him and the emperor.

The Ladrone isles discovered, and soon after the Philippines.

Aug. — A congress was held at Calais, where Wolsey was appointed to act for the King as mediator, and was appointed lieutenant general.

Aug. 12. Wolsey went to the emperor at Bruges, and (Nov. 24) made a treaty against France.

Nov. 27. Wolsey returned to London.

St. Alban's abbey was given to Wolsey.

There was so great a dearth in England that wheat was sold at twenty shillings per quarter.

The sea overflowed the dykes of Holland, drowned seventy-two villages, and above 100,000 people.

The conquest of Mexico was accomplished by Cortez.

1522. On the death of pope Leo X. Wolsey endeavoured to be made pope, but was disappointed.

March. — A war with France and Scotland commenced this year.

Henry hearing the duke of Albany was returned into Scotland, endeavoured to get him sent from thence.

The regent went back to France.

Henry sent six ships to sea to guard the coasts.

Anne Bullen returned to England from the French court.

The King raised money by a tax without a parliament; the laity made him a loan of a tenth, and the clergy a fourth.

The London merchants opposed the tax, and the people murmured against cardinal Wolsey.

April 15. A parliament met, chose Sir Thomas More their speaker, and granted a supply for the war with France; an army was sent over thither, commanded by the duke of Suffolk, which took some small places, and foraged the country almost as far as Paris.

May 26. The emperor Charles came a second time into England, landed at Dover, and was received with great honour and magnificence by Henry (June 6) who conducted him to London. He continued in England till July 5, and was made knight of the garter; he appointed the earl of Surrey admiral of the fleet, who made a descent on the coast of France, and brought off a rich booty. He lavished great bounties upon cardinal Wolsey.

The King ordered an exact survey to be made of the value of all the estates in the kingdom.

The English admiral convoyed the emperor to Spain.

Sept. 4. Wolsey was a second time disappointed of being made pope.

Wolsey's legantine power was still continued to him, and he was empowered by the new pope to suppress the lesser monasteries, to enable him to found a college at Ipswich and another at Oxford.

The damask rose was first brought into England by Dr. Linacre, the King's physician.

One of the ships of Magellan made the first voyage round the globe.

1523. The clergy granted the King one half of their annual revenue, to be paid in five years.

The college of physicians established.

The king and queen of Denmark were driven out of their kingdom by the malcontents, and hospitably entertained in the English court.

The French invaded the Milanese, whereupon the English and Dutch invaded France.

April.—A parliament met, also a convocation of the clergy, from both of whom the King received a great subsidy.

A war with France, the charges whereof amounted to £800,000.

An act of attainder was passed against the duke of Buckingham; also several other good acts passed, and the parliament was dissolved, Aug. 18.

Wolsey's legateship was prolonged for five years.

Sept. — Henry sent 13,000 men, under the command of the duke of Suffolk, into France.

Wolsey caused the subsidy, payable in five years, to be paid at once.

The King invaded Scotland, and sent a fleet of thirty-six ships to cruize on the coast of France.

Sept. 24. The duke of Albany deceived the vigilance of the English and went to Scotland, he marched to the borders of England, but was forced back by the earl of Surrey, (November) who commanded in the north.

Luther wrote an answer to Henry's book. Melancthon died.

1524. A truce concluded with the Scots.

Francis, the French king, was taken prisoner by the Imperialists, carried to Spain, and confined in the castle of Madrid.

Henry engaged to pay the duke of Bourbon 100,000 crowns a month, on condition of his entering Provence with an army.

July.— James, king of Scots, summoned the estates, and declared the regency void. The queen and earl of Arran governed in his name, upon which the earl of Angus was sent for and declared regent.

Aug.—The pope granted Wolsey a bull, to suppress as many monasteries as he pleased, to the value of 3000 ducats a year for the maintenance of the colleges.

Dec.— Commissioners were sent to Ireland, who reformed many abuses, and appointed Fitz Gerald deputy of the kingdom, and the earl of Ormond treasurer.

1525. Henry levied money on the subjects without a parliament, which occasioned an insurrection, but it was suppressed without bloodshed.

So severe a frost, after great winds and rains, that many lost the use of their limbs, and some perished with cold.

Divers things were imported into England, whereupon this rhyme was made.

Turkeys, carps, hops, piccarel and beer
Came into England all in one year.

June 18. Wolsey gave his palace at Hampton-Court to the King.

Whitehall built by cardinal Wolsey.

Henry Fitz-Roy (base son of Henry VIII.) created duke of Richmond and Somerset.

Henry and the emperor were dissatisfied with each other, and the King shewed a regard for France, and resolved to join with Francis.

The King received several complaints against the cardinal, upon which Wolsey removed from court those he mistrusted.

Henry restored him to his friendship, and gave him letters-patent for founding his college at Oxford.

The truce with Scotland was prolonged.

Francis Pizarro, a Spaniard, discovered the south sea coast, and ransacked Peru, after which one of the ships returned to Spain by the cape of Good Hope, and so first compassed the globe.

Pippins brought to England this year, and first planted at Plumstead in Sussex.

1526, Jan. 14. The emperor and Francis entered into a treaty at Madrid.

Henry made the pope a present of 30,000 ducats.

Wolsey obtained grants for his colleges, and suppressed several little monasteries.

March 18. The emperor released Francis, the French king, from his imprisonment, on certain conditions.

Francis and Henry deceived the expectations of the pope and Venetians.

1527. A war commenced between the pope and viceroy of Naples, but soon after ended in a truce.

The duke of Bourbon was killed before Rome; his army ransacked the city for a week, and killed above 5000 men, committing all manner of rapine and cruelty; the soldiers got above 1,000,000 ducats, and a much greater sum for ransoms.

The pope taken prisoner.

The French king agreed to pay Henry a tribute for the kingdom of France.

Henry determined to make a league offensive and defensive with France, which latter sent ambassadors to England, to treat on that head.

July. — Wolsey was sent to the court of France with a splendid retinue, to negociate for Henry; he bore the title of vicar-general.

Sept. — Wolsey returned to England, having ratified the treaties made with Francis.

Henry and Francis sent each other the order of the Garter, and order of St. Michael.

The pope wrote to Henry to solicit the emperor for his and the cardinal's release.

The emperor endeavoured to set Francis and Henry at variance, and offered Wolsey great bribes.

A plague raged among the Imperialists, and carried off two thirds of their army.

1528, Jan. 21. Francis and Henry proclaimed war against the emperor.

Feb.—The cardinal assembled the great men, and tried to justify the war against the emperor.

A truce was made between England and Flanders.

The plague raged greatly in France, as did the sweating sickness in England.

Margaret of Austria concluded a treaty for eight months with England.

The King entertained scruples as to the lawfulness of his marriage with the infanta Catherine, his brother Arthur's widow, and endeavoured to obtain a divorce by a dispensation from the pope.

All the bishops of England, except Fisher, declared the marriage unlawful.

Campeius exhorted Henry to keep his queen.

The King, in a public assembly of lords and judges at his palace, declared the rea-

son of his divorcing the queen, was to establish the succession of the crown in a right and undoubted line, and that he truly respected the queen.

James, the young king of Scots, assumed the reins of government before he was of age, and called a parliament in September.

A truce was concluded with Scotland for five years.

The Douglasses retired into England.

Monasteries suppressed to endow King's colleges at Cambridge and Eaton.

A bull was procured for uniting the lesser monasteries to the greater; and another, for converting some of the larger monasteries into cathedral churches, and erecting new bishoprics.

1529. The proceedings before Wolsey and cardinal Campeius, the pope's legate, concerning the divorce.

The name of protestants began.

The emperor protests in the queen's name, against the proceedings of the legates.

Queen Catherine appealed to Rome.

The pope gave Wolsey the bishopric of Winchester, vacant by the death of Richard Fox.

The pope sent a bull of avocation to London, which cited the King to Rome, and denounced heavy censures if he did not appear.

Aug. — The pope revoked his censures by a brief.

The King, in a journey into Sussex, met with Doctor Cranmer, for whom he entertained a great esteem.

Campeius returned to Rome.

Oct. 9. Cardinal Wolsey was indicted upon the statute of premunire, and was put out of the protection of the law.

The great seal was taken from him, and given to Sir Thomas More, and the cardinal was ordered to withdraw to Winchester.

Nov. 3. The parliament met and passed several laws, one of which was an act exempting the King from paying the several sums he had borrowed.

Wolsey's affair was brought before the parliament; Thomas Cromwell spoke for him in the house of commons, and cleared him of the impeachment of high treason.

The parliament was prorogued to April.

Henry ratified the treaty at Cambray with the emperor and Francis.

He behaved with great generosity to Francis, who had his sons restored to him, having paid the ransom for his liberty, by the assistance of Henry.

Machiavel the political writer died.

The pope was averse to granting the divorce between Henry and his queen.

1530. The parliament met and passed several bills for the reformation of the clergy.

Cardinal Wolsey's colleges at Oxford and Ipswich were seized by the King.

Oct. — The King granted Wolsey a general pardon for all his offences, and ordered him to retire to his archbishopric of York.

The palace of St. James built.

Nov. 4. Wolsey was apprehended at York, and charged with high treason; he died at Leicester, on his road to London, the 30th.

The first portable clock or watch made.

Secretary of state's office instituted.

Regular dramatic entertainments began to be performed about this time, Gammar Gurton's needle is supposed to be the first comedy, but several plays by Parker, Heywood, and others, both of a tragic and comic cast were represented.

1531, Jan. 6. The parliament met, and the clergy in convocation decided in favour of the King.

March.—The parliament was prorogued to Oct. 13.

May 30. Henry sent several lords to press the queen to consent to the divorce, but she persisted in appealing to Rome.

Several foreign universities declared the King's marriage with his brother's widow void.

The clergy were adjudged to have incurred a premunire, in applying to the see of Rome, and submitting to the legantine power, contrary to the statutes of provisors; but upon their submission, and advancing the King £100,000 they were pardoned; the province of Canterbury and the province of York advanced £19,000. In their petition, they stiled Henry, protector and supreme head of the church and clergy of England. The laity also received a pardon for the same offence.

July 14. The King separated himself from queen Catherine, and never saw her more. She retired to East Hampstead, and afterwards to Ampthill.

The laws against heresy were put in execution, and several protestants burnt.

1532, Jan. The parliament met.

A statute was made against paying first fruits to the pope, and for consecrating bishops, though bulls were denied a Rome.

April. — The commons addressed the King to redress the grievances occasioned by the clergy.

Henry was cited to appear at Rome to

answer queen Catherine's appeal, or send by proxy, but he refused both.

May 16. Sir Thomas More resigned the office of lord chancellor, and was succeeded by lord Audley.

An epidemical disorder broke out.

Six new bishoprics were erected on the suppressing some monasteries.

June.— Henry and Francis entered into a league against the emperor and the pope; Henry sent by the French ambassador 50,000 crowns, to be employed in the defence of the rights of the empire.

Sept. 1. Anne Bullen was made marchioness of Pembroke, with a pension of £1000 a year.

Oct. 11. The King visited France, (in company with Anne Bullen) and agreed to a new treaty with the French king.

Nov. 14. The King returned and married Anne Bullen, second daughter of Sir Thomas Bullen, earl of Wiltshire and Ormond.

1533, Feb. The parliament met.

Henry ordered queen Catherine to be stiled only princess dowager of Wales.

A statute passed, prohibiting all appeals to the court of Rome.

Dr. Cranmer made archbishop of Canterbury.

May 23. The convocation declared the King's marriage with queen Catherine void.

The archbishop pronounced the sentence of divorce, and the King's marriage with Anne Bullen was confirmed; the pope afterwards annulled the archbishop's sentence.

June 1. Queen Anne was crowned.

June 23. Mary, queen dowager of France, wife of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, died.

Sept. 7. The queen was brought to bed of a daughter, christened Elizabeth, afterwards queen of England.

The pope declared king Henry's marriage with queen Catherine good, and required him to live with her.

Currants or Corinthian grapes, first planted in England, brought from the isle of Zante, belonging to Venice; the musk rose and several sorts of plumbs from Italy, were brought and planted by lord Cromwell.

Ariosto the Italian poet died.

1534, Jan. 15. The parliament met, and repealed the statute of Henry VI. against heretics.

A statute passed, whereby the King was empowered to name thirty-two commissioners to reform the canons.

France made war against the duke of Savoy.

April.— Cromwell appointed chancellor of the exchequer, who with Cranmer supported the reformation, when they met with a strong party against them.

The parliament threw off all subjection to the see of Rome, upon receiving the pope's sentence against Henry; the convocation declared their submission to the King's authority, and abolished Peterpence.

April 20. Elizabeth Barton, called the Holy Maid of Kent, and five others, her accomplices, were executed for treason. She pretended to foretel the King's death, if he proceeded in the divorce.

Henry made a final peace with his nephew, James V. king of Scotland.

Three priors condemned and executed for denying the King's supremacy.

May 11. A peace was concluded with Scotland, to last till the death of one of the two kings.

Aug. — The monasteries of observant friars were suppressed.

Tindal's translation of the bible burnt.

Nov. — The parliament enacted, that the King was supreme head of the church of England, and gave him the first fruits and tenths.

Nov. 3. The parliament met, and passed an act, debarring persons accused of treason the benefit of sanctuary; they prescribed an oath, concerning the succession, to be taken by all persons.

The King granted a general pardon, but which excluded Sir Thomas More, and bishop Fisher.

1535. Several embassies passed between Francis and Henry. The King demanded what Francis owed him.

Several monks and twenty-five other persons that opposed the King were executed.

Henry resolved to join the protestants in Germany, and sent an embassy thither.

He endeavoured to persuade the king of Scotland to renounce the pope, and demanded an interview, which James refused.

May. — Henry commanded all persons at court to cut their hair short; he shewed the example, and began to wear his beard knotted, and was no more shaven.

June 22. Bishop Fisher, and (July 6) Sir Thomas More were condemned and executed for high treason, in denying the King's supremacy.

The King being excommunicated by the pope, determined to suppress the monasteries, and ordered a severe visitation of them.

Brass cannon first cast in England, by John Owen.

Oct.—Cromwell was made vicar general, and visited all the churches and monasteries in England. Several monasteries surrendered their charters to the King.

1536. All monasteries, under £200 per annum, were given to the King by act of parliament, whereby 376 were suppressed.

Bishop Burnet observes, that the report of the visitation of those houses is lost, yet he saw an extract of it, concerning 144 houses, which contained abominations in it equal to any that were in Sodom. The yearly amount of these lesser monasteries was £32,000 per annum.

Tindal, who translated the bible, was burnt for an heretic, at Geneva.

Ten thousand friars and nuns were turned out of the monasteries, with little allowance for their subsistance.

Wales was united and incorporated with England by act of parliament.

The bible was ordered to be translated and printed in English.

Jan. 8. Queen Catherine died in the fiftieth year of her age at Kimbolton.

King Henry was jealous of queen Anne, whom he caused to be condemned by her peers, for high treason, in procuring her brother, and four others, to lie with her. She confessed a pre-contract with the earl of Northumberland, and thereupon was divorced by archbishop Cranmer's sentence.

Feb. 4. The parliament met, and abolished every thing relative to the pope's power.

A new court of augmentations of the King's revenues was erected.

April 14. The parliament was dissolved, after having continued six years.

May 19. Queen Anne was executed in the tower.

May 20. The King married Jane Seymour.

The princess Mary was compelled to acknowledge the King's supremacy; and that the King's marriage with her mother was incestuous and unlawful.

June 8. The new parliament met, and passed an act of attainder against Anne Bullen, and enacted that both the divorces were legal, and the issue of both marriages illegitimate, and incapable of inheriting the crown.

An act was passed giving the King full power to declare the succession to the crown.

Reginald Pole distinguished himself, and wrote a book, entitled "Concerning ecclesiastical Union," in which he treated the King with much severity; Henry stripped him of his dignities, and wreaked his revenge on Pole's family.

The pope tried to make matters up with Henry, who rejected his proposals.

Henry proposed several articles for the house of convocation to debate upon.

The King was cited to a council at Mantua, called by the emperor and pope, which he protested against.

The lands belonging to religious houses were sold to the nobility at easy rates.

July. — The parliament was prorogued, after a session of forty days.

A rebellion happened in Yorkshire, headed by Robert Aske, they took York and Hull; the duke of Norfolk marched against the rebels, but upon being pardoned they dispersed.

The suppressing the monasteries occasioned an insurrection in the north.

Erasmus died aged seventy.

1537. The multitude dispersed upon offers of pardon, and the lords Hussey and Darcey were executed in June, with some of the great abbots.

Jan. — James V. king of Scotland, was married to Magdalen, a daughter of Francis, king of France.

Six of the family of Kildare were executed, to strike terror to the Irish.

July. — The queen of Scotland died.

Oct. 12. Queen Jane was brought to bed of a prince; the queen died two days after her delivery, and was buried in the choir at Windsor the 15th.

The new born prince was named Edward, and declared prince of Wales, duke of Cornwall, and earl of Chester.

The bible being translated and printed in English, was this year ordered to be set up in churches.

1538. Henry ordered the report of the last visitation to be published.

He ordered the new version of the bible to be observed.

The interest of the reformers declined at court.

Bonner was made bishop of Hereford and London.

Cranmer and Cromwell project to marry the King with Anne of Cleves, a protestant.

The pope made a ten years peace with the emperor and Francis.

Henry demanded from Francis the arrears of his pension by Bonner.

Cardinal Pole raised the King troubles, and his correspondents were taken and executed.

June. — The king of Scotland having married Mary of Lorrain, she came to Scotland.

During this year there were twenty-one monasteries suppressed.

Many of the greater monasteries surren

dered their charters, and the King seized Thomas à Becket's rich shrine; he converted it to his own use, and caused his bones to be burnt.

One hundred and fifty monasteries resigned.

The pope absolved the King's subjects from their allegiance, decreed him to be deposed, invited all christian princes to make war upon him, and excommunicated him.

Leaden pipes for the conveyance of water invented first by Robert Brook.

1539. Six articles of religion were established by act of parliament, called the bloody statute.

Lambert burnt for denying transubstantiation; he disputed with Henry in public.

Margaret countess of Salisbury (grand daughter of the duke of Clarence, brother of king Edward IV.) and cardinal Pole, her son, attainted of high treason, without being brought to trial.

The King called a parliament, to meet April 28; he visited the sea coasts, and ordered several forts to be built, in particular Dover pier.

The parliament granted the King the lands of the monasteries, and gave him power to erect new bishoprics.

The King argued with Cranmer upon the six articles of religion established by parliament, which Cranmer had opposed, upon which he afterwards wrote a book.

The King founded six new bishoprics with the money raised from the suppression of the monasteries, and fortified some ports.

The treasure found in these monasteries amounted to £100,000.

Gardiner diverted the King from his design to join the protestants.

April. The parliament having confirmed whatever the King pleased in matters of religion, they also granted him a tenth and two fifteenths.

The clergy in convocation granted the King a subsidy.

July 29. A statute was made confirming the seizures and surrenders of the abbeys; they amounted to the number of 645, of which twenty-eight were mitred abbots; there were also suppressed 152 colleges, and 129 hospitals. Their yearly value amounted to £160,000, besides the money which arose from the materials of the houses from plate, jewels, and church-ornaments: also those of Zeland were suppressed. Camden accounts the number of monasteries suppressed in England and Wales was 643, besides ninety colleges, 2374 chantries and free chapels, and 110 hospitals.

(See the List of Religious Houses, and their value, inserted at the end of this reign.)

The bishops took out commissions from the King, empowering them to ordain and execute their episcopal functions.

The bible printed in the English language.

1540, Jan. 6. The King married Anne, sister to the duke of Cleves, by proxy; but being disgusted with her person, on her arrival, never consummated the marriage.

Cromwell was attainted of high treason by act of parliament, without being heard, and beheaded on Tower-hill the 28th of July.

In this session, the order of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem was suppressed, and all their effects in England and Ireland were confiscated for the use of the King, who allotted £3000 per annum for their maintenance.

July 24. The parliament was dissolved.

The King granted a general pardon, with many exceptions.

Lord Hungerford was attainted and executed for keeping an heretical chaplain.

An exposition of the christian doctrine was published, which every one was obliged to receive.

Cranmer began to lose his interest.

Henry had a quarrel with the king of France, on which he reinforced the garrison of Calais, and repaired the fortifications there.

Ignatius Loyola, a Spaniard, founded the order of Jesuits, by virtue of a bull of pope Paul III. dated Sept. 27, 1540.

Cherries were this year first planted in Kent, where an orchard of thirty-two acres produced £1000. Apricots were brought here by Henry's gardener.

Archbishop Cranmer and the convocation divorced the King from Anne of Cleves, on pretence the King's internal free consent was wanting at the marriage, and that he had never consummated the marriage; the parliament passed an act, confirming the judgment of the convocation. She was allotted an estate of £3000 per annum.

An act passed, declaring all marriages should be firm and good, notwithstanding any pre-contract, not actually carried into consummation.

Aug. 8. The King married the lady Catherine Howard, who was declared queen of England.

Both papists and protestants were burnt, for not conforming to the articles

1541. The King declared all those heretics, who rejected the exposition of faith.

He resumed his design of gaining the king of Scotland, but James's clergy made him desist.

April. — An insurrection happened in Yorkshire, which was soon suppressed.

The King went to York to have an interview with James, who did not meet him.

He made a proclamation in favor of the people, each town the King went through, presented him with gifts to the amount of £2400.

The countess of Salisbury, the mother of cardinal Pole, being a prisoner in the tower, was executed, being thought too nearly related to the house of York.

The bishopric of Chester was founded by this king. John Bird the first bishop.

The bishopric of Peterborough was founded by this king. John Chambers, the last abbot thereof, the first bishop.

The bishopric of Gloucester was founded by this year. John Wakeman, chaplain to the king, and abbot of Tewkesbury, the first bishop.

The bishopric of Oxford was founded by this king. Robert King, last abbot of Osney, the first bishop.

Dancing by cinque paces introduced into England from Italy.

1542. Queen Catherine Howard was accused by archbishop Cranmer of incontinence, by the information of one Lascelles.

She was attainted of high treason by act of parliament, without being brought to a trial, and beheaded on Tower-hill, Feb. 13.

She confessed her guilt of criminality with Derham, Mannock, and Culpepper.

Derham was hanged, Mannock got off by giving up his estates, and the other was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment.

It was enacted also, to be high treason not to discover a queen's incontinence; and to be high treason in any one to marry the King, if she was not found a virgin.

Ireland erected into a kingdom, by the parliament of Ireland; confirmed by an act of the English parliament, and the king thereupon took the title of King of Ireland.

Feb. 13. Lady Rochford was beheaded, as an accomplice with the queen.

Henry sent ambassadors to France, to hinder Francis, if possible, from assisting Scotland.

Henry revived his pretensions to the sovereignty of Scotland, and made a declaration thereon.

The King gave the command of his forces against Scotland to the duke of Norfolk, who routed the Scotch army and took many prisoners, also twenty-four pieces of ordnance.

The lords taken prisoners were conducted to London, where after an interview with Henry, he set them at liberty.

Dec. 7. Mary Stuart, sole daughter and heir to king James, was born.

Dec. 14. James V. of Scotland, died, and was succeeded by his daughter.

The King entered Scotland, and defeated the Scots at Solway Moss.

Henry proclaimed king of Ireland.

A great mortality, and so great a drought, that small rivers were dried up; the Thames was so shallow, that the salt water flowed above London bridge.

1543, Jan. 22. The parliament met and granted the King a subsidy.

The clergy also granted the King a subsidy of six shillings in the pound.

Jan. 23. The bishopric of Bristol was founded by this king. Dr. Paul Bush the first bishop.

St. Mary Magdalen's college in Cambridge founded by Thomas lord Audley, lord high chancellor of England.

Feb. — Henry concluded a league with the Emperor, Charles V.

Henry projected a marriage between prince Edward and the young queen of Scotland.

A treaty was made with Scotland, but was broken through by the queen dowager and cardinal Beaton.

Three protestants were burnt at Windsor, at the instigation of Gardiner.

Archbishop Cranmer was accused to the King.

The King informed Cranmer of his being accused, and ordered him to prosecute his accusers.

Cranmer accused himself.

July 12. The King married lady Catherine Parr, widow of lord Latimer.

Dec. 13. The better sort of people only were allowed the use of bibles.

The litany was set forth in English, and commanded to be used.

This year mortars and cannons were cast in iron, the first that were ever made in England, at Buckstead in Sussex.

Copernicus the celebrated astronomer died, aged sixty.

1544. An act was made, limiting the succession (on failure of issue of prince Edward) to the princesses Mary and Elizabeth, and, in default of issue of either of them, to such person as the King should appoint by his letters patent, or last will.

Henry assisted the emperor with 6000 men, under the command of Sir John Wallop.

A new oath was ordained against the authority of the bishop of Rome.

The King's title was settled by parliament, as king of England, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, and supreme head of the churches of England and Ireland.

An act was passed to limit the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts.

The earl of Hertford marched to Scotland, and took Leith and Edinburgh, which latter he burnt.

May 17. The earl of Lenox sided with Henry, and concluded a treaty with him.

The King withdrew his troops from Scotland.

July 14. He went to Calais with the remainder of his troops.

Sept. 8. Henry invaded Scotland by sea, he entered into a war with France, and took Bologne in person.

Pistols were first used by the horse this year.

Sept. 19. The emperor concluded a seperate peace with France without informing Henry.

The dauphin marched against Henry at the head of 40,000 men, upon which Henry retired to Calais.

Sept. 30. The King returned and fortified Portsmouth, Dover, and Gravesend.

The earl of Lenox was sent to Scotland and took Dumfries.

The King reformed the public offices, and put out a form of profession, in English.

Read, one of the aldermen of London, was pressed, and sent as a common soldier for refusing to pay an arbitrary benevolence assessed on the city by the King.

1545, Jan. 26. The marshal De Biez encamped with 14,000 men near Bologne, but was dislodged by the earl of Hertford, with only 4700 men.

Both nations equipped a large sea force.

France attempted an invasion, and fitted out 210 sail of ships; they met the English fleet of 100 sail in the channel and engaged; the night parted them, but the French lost many of their ships.

July 18. The French fleet arrived at the isle of Wight, where the King had only a small fleet; the enemy put to sea, but were driven back, when the English attacked them, and engaged for two hours.

The protestant princes sent ambassadors to England and France to mediate a peace.

The French assisted Scotland with 5000 men.

Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, died this year, in whom Cranmer lost a great friend.

Nov. 23. The parliament met and granted the King a subsidy, also the lands of the suppressed colleges and hospitals.

The council of Trent opened this year on the 13th of December.

Dec. 24. The King went to the house of lords, made a long speech, and then dismissed them.

Henry reinforced lord Gray with 10,000 men, under the earl of Hertford.

Sir Thomas Poynings and several others were slain in skirmishes with the French.

1546, Feb. 18. Martin Luther died aged sixty-three.

June 7. Archbishop Cranmer and the queen were accused of heresy, but the King protected them.

A peace was concluded with France, and proclaimed in London.

Henry called in all the church plate.

He laid a tax upon his subjects, under the name of benevolence, which brought in £70,723.

He stood godfather to the dauphin's daughter, named Elizabeth.

Ambassadors arrived from France, and began to negociate about religion, and purposed to abolish the mass.

The emperor prepared to attack the protestant princes, who demanded assistance from Henry.

The pope and emperor entered into a league against the protestants.

Cardinal Beaton persecuted the Scots, and caused several persons to be burnt on account of religion; and soon after the cardinal was murdered at St. Andrew's.

Henry was much troubled with a diseased leg.

Several persons were burnt for denying the real presence in the sacrament.

Dec. 12. The duke of Norfolk and his son the earl of Surrey, were sent to the tower.

Gardiner was turned out of the council.

The King restored the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge to their estates and privileges.

The public stews were suppressed, which were before allowed by the state.

One William Foxley fell asleep, and never awoke for fourteen days and nights, he lived forty one years afterwards.

The King founded Trinity college in Cambridge, also St. Bartholemew's hospital in London.

Dec. 30. Henry made his will, and appointed thirteen lords his executors.

He settled the succession on prince Edward and his posterity.

The King struck Gardiner out of his will, he being appointed one of the councellors of state, during Edward's minority.

1547, Jan. 19. The earl of Surrey was executed for high treason, and his father

the duke of Norfolk, was attainted without being heard; but the King dying the night before his execution was appointed, he was saved.

In a convocation this year, all canons, laws, and usages, against the marriage of priests were annulled, and likewise all vows of celibacy; and it was resolved to administer the communion in both kinds, which the parliament confirmed.

The council ordered a suppression of images; Gardiner was imprisoned for defending popery, and all his papers secured.

Jan. 28. King Henry died in the fifty-sixth year of his age, and the thirty-eighth year of his reign, and was buried at Windsor, where he founded a college for thirteen poor knights and two priests. As he destroyed all religious houses, viz. 1148, and seized their lands, amounting to £168,707 13s. per annum, he out of them erected six bishoprics, viz. Westminster, Oxford, Peterborough, Bristol, Chester, and Gloucester; he founded Trinity college in Cambridge and Christ's hospital in London, and re-founded Christ's college in Oxford.

The King being empowered to limit the succession of the crown by act of parliament; settled it on the issue of his sister Mary, by Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, in case his two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, died without issue, to the exclusion of Margaret his eldest sister, who had married James V. king of Scots.

ISSUE.

He had by the infanta Catherine two sons, Henry, and another son not named, who died young, and one daughter, named Mary, afterwards queen of England.

A son was born at the end of the year 1514, who died an infant, also a daughter.

He had by his second wife, Anne Bullen, the princess Elizabeth, afterwards queen of England, and a still-born son.

He had by his third wife, the lady Jane Seymour, one only child, named Edward, who succeeded him in the throne.

By his other three wives he left no issue.

STATUTES AND TAXES IN THIS REIGN.

1 and 2 Henry VIII. Empson and Dudley, the instruments of the late king's extortions, were attainted by act of parliament, and another act directing prosecutions on penal statutes to be commenced within three years after the offence committed.

4 Hen. VIII. Two fifteenths and four demies granted by parliament, together with a poll-tax, whereby a duke was to pay ten marks, an earl five pounds, a baron four pounds, a knight four marks, every one worth £8000 in goods, four marks, and others after that rate down to those who had forty shillings per annum, and every other person of fifteen years of age was to pay four pence.

7 Hen. VIII. Enacted that the members of the house of commons absenting themselves from parliament should lose their wages.

13 Hen. VIII. An act relating to surgeons, exempting them from serving in parish duties, and from sitting on juries. This privilege is still enjoyed.

14 and 15 Hen. VIII. The parliament granted the King two shillings in the pound on every estate upwards of twenty pounds per annum, and on estates from twenty pounds to forty shillings per annum, one shilling, and every other person to pay four pence a head within two years. And the clergy in proportion gave double what the laity had given, half their revenue for five years.

An act passed empowering all those who should attend the King in his wars, to dispose of their lands by will, without paying a fine for alienation.

An act for establishing a college of physicians in London.

An act dispensing with the marriage of the six clerks in chancery.

16 Hen. VIII. Wolsey attempted by commission to make the people pay a sixth of every man's substance in plate or money, but was opposed, for which Henry blamed him much.

22 Hen. VIII. cap. 5. Justices of peace empowered to tax their several counties for the repair of bridges.

Cap. 9. Poisoning made high treason.

23 Hen. VIII. cap. 2. Justices empowered to tax their counties towards building of gaols.

Cap. 10. Assurances of lands in mortmain to the use of churches, chapels, &c. declared void.

Cap. 15. Costs given to the defendant, where the plaintiff was non-suited.

24 Hen. VIII. A fifteenth was granted to the King, towards his charges in erecting fortifications against Scotland.

24 and 25 Hen. VIII. An act was made for settling the price of meat, viz. beef and pork at a half-penny per pound, and veal at three farthings.

An act indemnifying persons for killing highwaymen and housebreakers.

An act prohibiting all appeals to Rome, and that all persons procuring or executing any process or censures from Rome, should incur a premunire.

Cap. 3. Clergy taken away from prisoners standing mute, or challenging more of the jurors than the law allows.

Cap 6. Clergy taken away from sodomites.

26 Hen. VIII. An act for attainting Elizabeth Barton, the nun, usually called the maid of Kent (and her accomplices) of high treason, in taking upon them to prophesy the destruction of the King.

An act that none should be prosecuted for heresy but in the courts of common law, and that justices of the peace might bail any person accused of heresy.

An act prohibiting the convocation to meet or transact business without the King's writ, and empowering the King to appoint thirty-two commissioners to determine what canons should be in force; and that the court of delegates should be the last resort in ecclesiastical causes.

An act prohibiting annates, or the payment of the first fruits of bishoprics to Rome, and directing the manner of electing, investing, and consecrating archbishops and bishops, particularly that bishops should be elected on the King's *conge d' elire*, and consecrated without applying to Rome.

An act prohibiting peter pence and all other payments to the see of Rome.

An act empowering the archbishop of Canterbury to grant licenses, dispensations, faculties, &c. which used to be granted by the see of Rome.

That persons applying to Rome, or obeying any process from thence, should incur a premunire.

Enacted that none should marry within the levitical degrees.

An act entailing the crown on his Majesty's issue by queen Anne.

An act declaring the King the only supreme head of the church of England, and empowering him to visit, redress, and reform all errors, heresies, and offences.

An act granting annates, first-fruits, and tenths of the clergy, to the crown.

An act appointing twenty-five great towns to be the sees of suffragan bishops.

27 Hen. VIII. cap. 4. Pirates to be tried according to the course of the common law.

Cap. 10. Uses were transferred into possession.

A woman should not have both a jointure and dower, but may refuse a jointure made after marriage.

Cap. 18. Deeds of bargain and sale to be enrolled.

28 Hen. VIII. cap. 11. The next incumbent to have the fruits taken during the vacancy of a benefice.

Cap. 13. Clergymen shall be resident on their livings.

Enacted that Wales should be governed by the laws of England, and that the Welsh counties should be divided into hundreds.

An act for suppressing the lesser monasteries, whose revenues did not amount to 200*l.* per annum.

An act for erecting the court of augmentations, to take care of the revenues arising from the suppressed monasteries.

An act repealing the former act of succession; and the sentences of divorce against the King's first two queen's confirmed, and the issue of both those marriages declared illegitimate; the King was empowered to declare the succession of the crown by his letters patent, or last will.

And it was enacted to be high treason to believe either of the above marriages good, or the issue legitimate.

An act for extinguishing the pope's authority, and declaring that whosoever maintained it, should incur a premunire.

An act obliging incumbents to reside on their livings.

Declared to be high treason to marry any person nearly allied to the crown, without the King's license.

Enacted that French wine should be sold at two-pence a quart, and sack at three-pence a quart.

31 Hen. VIII. An act confirming the surrenders of the larger monasteries to the crown.

An act enforcing the six bloody articles, as they were called, viz. 1. The belief of transubstantiation. 2. A declaration that the communion in both kinds was not necessary. 3. That it was not lawful for priests to marry. 4. That vows of chastity were not to be broken. 5. That private masses were profitable. And 6. That auricular confession was necessary.

If any person held opinions contrary to any of these articles, they were to be adjudged heretics, and burnt, and forfeit all their lands and goods, as in high treason.

Enacted, that the King's proclamations should be of the same force as acts of parliament, except in cases of private right.

An act empowering the King to erect new bishoprics.

An act settling the precedency of the peers and great officers of state, whereby Cromwell, the King's vicegerent, was appointed to take place of the archbishop of Canterbury, and all other peers that were not of the royal family.

An act for suppressing the knights hospitallers, whose chief residence was at St. John's, Clerkenwell. They were vastly

rich, having had the lands of the knights templars conferred on them. The reason given for their dissolution, in the act, was their dependance on the pope and emperor.

A subsidy of two shillings in the pound on lands, and twelve pence in the pound on goods with four fifteenths, were granted towards making bulwarks.

31 Hen. VIII. cap. 1. Joint-tenants and tenants in common compellable to make partition.

Cap. 10. The precedency of the peers was settled.

32 Hen. VIII. cap. 1 and 33 Hen VIII. cap. 5. The subject was enabled to dispose of his lands by will.

Cap. 7. A remedy was given for the recovery of tythes in the spiritual court.

Cap. 36. Fines levied by tenants in tail, to bar the heirs of his body.

An act to dissolve the King's marriage with the princess Anne of Cleves, because he did not inwardly consent to it.

An act declaring the breaking a vow of chastity should not be capital.

An act that whatever the King's commissioners should determine, concerning the doctrines and ceremonies of the church should be obeyed on pain of death.

An act granting the King one tenth and two fifteenths.

An act for the attainder of Cromwell the vicegerent.

An act for the attainting queen Catherine Howard, (and her accomplices) of high treason, in being false to the King's bed.

33 Hen. VIII. A penalty was inflicted on those who defraud others by false tokens, or counterfeit letters.

Cap. 13. The county and city of Chester were first empowered to send members to parliament.

Cap. 24. None to be justice of assize in the county where he was born, or doth inhabit, on pain of forfeiting 100*l.*

34 Hen. VIII. An act making it high-treason to conceal the queen's incontinence, and that if the queen consort, or the prince's wife, should procure any person to lie with either of them, they should be guilty of high treason.

An act for erecting Ireland into a kingdom.

An act for anulling the local statutes of all colleges and hospitals.

35 Hen. VIII. Enacted that persons possessed of goods of the value of twenty shillings and upwards to five pounds should pay four pence in the pound; from five to ten pounds eight pence in the pound; from ten to twenty pounds sixteen pence in the pound; and all who possessed above the value of twenty pounds, two shillings in the pound; and all foreigners double, and the clergy granted six shillings in the pound to be paid in three years; and for lands every Englishman paid eight pence in the pound, from twenty shillings to five pounds; from five pounds to ten pounds, sixteen pence in the pound; and from ten pounds to twenty pounds, two shillings in the pound: and from twenty pounds and upwards, three shillings in the pound. Foreigners double.

An act permitting the bible to be read in private houses.

Enacted that none of the clergy should be burnt for heresy till the third offence, and that the laity should suffer only imprisonment and loss of goods.

36 Hen. VIII. An act to limit the succession of the crown to prince Edward, and the princesses Mary and Elizabeth, and in default of issue of any of them, then to such persons as the King by his letters patent, or last will, should appoint, and made high treason to oppose such limitation.

An act declaring the King's title to be King of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and Supreme Head of the Churches of England and Ireland.

An act empowering the King to defraud his creditors, and where any of them had received their money, to oblige them to repay it back into the Exchequer.

37 Hen. VIII. All colleges, free chapels, chanteries, hospitals, and fraternities, with their lands, tenements, and hereditaments, granted to the crown.

Two shillings and eight pence in the pound granted on goods, and four shillings in the pound on lands, to be paid in two years, and the clergy gave two shillings in the pound for two years.

38 Hen. VIII. The King notwithstanding seized the church plate and ornaments; and extorted another benevolence.

An act for attainting the duke of Norfolk of high treason.

There were several other acts also passed in this reign that deserve to be remembered, particularly

4 Hen. VIII. cap. 2. Whereby robbers and murderers were excluded the benefit of clergy.

21 Hen. VIII. cap. 4. The administering executors were empowered to sell lands devised to be sold.

Cap. 6. Mortuaries are ascertained, and enacted that none exceed ten shillings.

Cap. 7. It was made felony in a servant

to embezzle his master's goods to the value of forty shillings.

Cap 11. Stolen goods shall be restored to the owner, on the conviction of a felon.

Cap. 13. Clergymen were prohibited to trade, or hold a farm, and the number of noblemen's chaplains limited.

SOVEREIGNS &c. OF EUROPE DURING THIS REIGN.

Emperors of Germany.

1493 Maximilian I.
1519 Charles V.

Kings of France.

1498 Louis XII.
1515 Francis I.

King and Queen of Spain.

1506 Joan (Queen)
1516 Charles I.

Kings of Hungary.

1490 Ladislaus.
1516 Louis II.
1526 John Sepusius.
1527 Ferdinand.
1534 John Sepusius.
1539 John II.

Kings of Sweden.

1497 John II.
1520 Christian II.
1528 Gustavas I., Vasa.

Kings of Denmark.

1481 John.
1513 Christian II.
1523 Frederick I.
1534 Christian III.

King of Poland.

1507 Sigismund I.

Czars or Emperors of Russia.

1504 Basil V.
1534 John IV.

Emperors of the Turks.

1481 Bajazet II.
1512 Selim.
1520 Solyman, the Magnificent.

Kings of Portugal.

1495 Emanuel.
1521 John III.

Kings and Queen of Scotland.

1489 James IV.
1514 James V.
1543 Mary (Queen).

Chief Governors of Ireland.

1509 Girald earl of Kildare.
1513 Girald earl of Kildare, his son.
1515 William Viscount Gormanstown.
Girald earl of Kildare.
1516 Sir Maurice Fitz-gerald.
1521 Thomas Howard earl of Surrey.
Pierce earl of Ormond and Ossory.
1524 Girald earl of Kildare.
1526 Sir James Fitz-gerald.
Richard Nugent.
1528 Pierce earl of Ossory.
1529 Henry Fitzroy duke of Richmond and Somerset.
Girald earl of Kildare.
1530 Sir William Skeffington.
1532 Girald earl of Kildare.
1534 Thomas lord Offaly.
1535 Leonard lord Grey.
1540 Sir William Brareton.
Sir Anthony St. Leger.
1543 Sir William Brebason.
1544 Sir Anthony St. Leger.
1546 Sir William Brabason.
Sir Anthony St. Leger.

Popes.

1503 Julius II.
1513 Leo X.
1522 Adrian VI.
1523 Clement VII.
1534 Paul III.

Archbishops of Canterbury.

1504 William Warham.
1532 Thomas Cranmer.

Archbishops of York.

1508 Thomas Wolsey.
1531 Edward Lee.
1544 Robert Holgate.

Lord Chancellors.

1503 William Warham.
1516 Thomas Wolsey.
1530 Sir Thomas More.
1533 Sir Thomas Audley.
1534 Thomas Goodrick.
1545 Thomas lord Wriothesley.

Secretaries of State.

Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester.
Thomas lord Cromwell.
1540 Sir Ralph Sadler.
1543 Sir William Paget.

Chief Justices of the King's Bench.

1496 John Fineux.

1486 John Fitz-james.
1520 Sir Edward Montague.

Chief Justices of the Common Pleas.

1507 Sir Robert Read.
1519 John Cranby.
1521 Robert Brudnel.
1531 Robert Norwich.
1536 Sir John Baldwin.

Chief Barons of the Exchequer.

1487 William Hody.
1513 John Scot.
1523 John Fitz-james.
1526 Richard Brooke.
1529 Richard Leicester.

Masters of the Rolls.

1507 John Yonge.
1516 Cuthbert Tunstal.
1522 John Clarke.
1523 Thomas Hannibal.
1527 John Taylor.
1534 Thomas Croombwell.
1536 Charles Hales.
1541 Robert Southwell.

Attorneys General.

1509 John Ernly.
1518 John Fitz-james.
1522 Radulphus Swillington.
1529 Charles Hales.
1536 Sir John Baker.
1540 William Whorwood.
1545 Henry Bradshaw.

Solicitors General.

1506 John Ernly.
1513 John Port.
1521 Richard Lister.
1525 Charles Hales.
1531 Baldwin Malet.
1533 Richard Rich.
1535 William Whorwood.
1540 Henry Bradshaw.

Mayors of London.

1509 Thomas Bradbury.
1510 Sir Henry Kebble.
1511 Sir Roger Acheley.
1512 Sir William Coppinger.
1513 Sir William Browne.
1514 Sir George Monox.
1515 Sir William Butler.
1516 Sir John Rast.
1517 Sir Thomas Exmewe.
1518 Sir Thomas Mirfine.
1519 Sir James Yardford.
1520 Sir John Bruges.
1521 Sir John Milborne.
1522 Sir John Mundy.
1523 Sir Thomas Baldrie.
1524 Sir William Bailey.
1525 Sir John Allen.
1526 Sir Thomas Seymour.
1527 Sir John Spencer.
1528 Sir John Rudstone.
1529 Sir Ralph Dodmer.
1530 Sir Thomas Pargetor.
1531 Sir Nicholas Lambert.
1532 Sir Stephen Peacock.
1533 Sir Charles Askew.
1534 Sir John Champneys.
1535 Sir John Allen.
1536 Sir Ralph Warner.
1537 Sir Richard Gresham.
1538 Sir William Forman,
1539 Sir William Holleis.
1540 Sir William Roche.
1541 Sir Michael Dormer.
1542 John Cotes.
1543 Sir William Bowyer.
1544 Sir William Laxton.
1545 Sir Martin Bowes.
1546 Sir Henry Hobberthorne.

Sheriffs.

1509 George Monox, John Doget.
1510 John Milborn, John Rest.
1511 Nicholas Shelton, Thomas Mirfine.
1512 Robert Holderness, Robert Fenrother.
1513 John Dawes, Robert Bruges, Robert Basford.
1514 James Yardford, John Mundy.
1515 Henry Warley, Richard Grey, William Bailey.
1516 Thomas Seymer, John Thurston.
1517 Thomas Baldrie, Ralph Simons.
1518 John Allen, James Spencer.
1519 John Wilkinson, Nicholas Partrick.
1520 John Skeffington, John Kyme or Keble.
1521 John Breton, Thomas Pargetor.
1522 John Rudstone, John Champneys,
1523 Michael English, Nicholas Jennings.
1524 Ralph Dodmer, William Roche,
1525 John Caunton, Charles Askew.
1526 Stephen Peacock, Nicholas Lambert.
1527 John Hardy, William Holleis.
1528 Ralph Warren, John Long.
1529 Michael Dormer, Walter Champion,
1530 William Dauncey, Richard Champion.
1531 Richard Gresham, Edward Altham.
1532 Richard Reynolds, John Martin, Nicholas Pinchon, John Priest.
1533 William Forman, Thomas Kitson.
1534 Nicholas Leveson, William Depham.

1535 Humphry Monmouth, John Cotes.
1536 Robert Paget, William Bowyer.
1537 John Gresham, Thomas Lewen.
1538 William Wilkinson, Nicholas Gibson.
1539 Thomas Ferrer, Thomas Huntlow.
1540 William Laxton, Martin Bowes.
1541 Rowland Hill, Richard Suckley.
1542 Henry Hobberthorne, Henry Amcoates.
1543 John Toulouse, Richard Dobbs.
1544 John Wilford, Andrew Judd.
1545 George Barne, Ralph Allen.
1546 Richard Jarvis, Thomas Curtis.

A SUMMARY OF

ALL THE RELIGIOUS HOUSES IN ENGLAND AND WALES;

WITH THEIR VALUATIONS AT THEIR DISSOLUTION, WHAT THEIR NAMES WERE, IN WHAT COUNTY, AND THEIR ORDER.

A

Abberbury, in Shropshire, an alien priory, given to All-Souls college in Oxford.

Abbotsbury, in Dorsetshire, an abbey for black monks, valued at 485*l.* 3*s.* 5½*d.*

Aberconway, in Caernarvonshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 179*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

Abergavenny, in Monmouthshire, an alien priory of black monks, valued at 129*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

Abergwilly, in Caermarthenshire, a collegiate church for twenty-two prebendaries, valued at 49*l.*

Abingdon, in Berkshire, an abbey of benedictines, valued at 2042*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

Accesal or Seal, in Sussex, an alien priory or cell.

Acornsbury, in Herefordshire, a nunnery of the order of St. Austin, valued at 75*l.* 7*s.* 5½*d.*

Alba Landa, or White Land, or Blancland, in Northumberland, a Præmonstratensian abbey, valued at 44*l.* 9*s.* 1½*d.*

Also in Caermarthenshire, a cistercian abbey, valued at 153*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire, an abbey of the order of St. Benedict, valued at 2510*l.* 6*s.* 1½*d.*

Alnecester or Alcester, in Warwickshire, a Benedictine priory, valued at 101*l.* 14*s.*

Aldeby, in Norfolk, a cell of Benedictines.

Aldgate, vide London, in Middlesex.

North Allerton, in Yorkshire, an alien priory.

Alnewick, in Northumberland, an abbey for Præmonstratensian canons, valued at 194*l.* 7*s.*

Alverton, in Yorkshire, an hospital dissolved by the pope.

Alvingham, in Lincolnshire, a Gilbertine monastery, valued at 141*l.* 15*s.*

Ambresbury, in Wiltshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 558*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

Andover, in Southampton, a foreign cell, given to the college of St. Mary near Winchester.

Andervel, in Southampton, an alien priory.

Anebury, vel Avebury, vulgarly called Awbury, in Wiltshire, a manor annexed to the college church of Fodringly in Northamptonshire.

Anglesey, in Cambridgeshire, a priory of Austin canons, valued at 149*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

Ankerwike, in Bucks, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 45*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

Ansty, in Dorsetshire. Walter de Turberville, gave this manor to the hospitallers to whom it became a præceptory, valued at 81*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*

St. Anthony, in Cornwall, a cell of two canons to Plymton priory.

Appledurcomb, in the Isle of Wight, an alien priory.

Nun Appleton, in Yorkshire, a Cistercian nunnery, valued at 83*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

Aquilæ Balivatus, vide Eagle.

Arden, in Yorkshire, a priory for Benedictine nuns, valued at 13*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

Armethwait, in Cumberland, a priory of Benedictine nuns, valued at 18*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

Arthington, in Yorkshire, a Cluniac nunnery, valued at 19*l.*

Arundel, in Sussex, an alien priory of black monks, afterwards turned to a college, valued at 166*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.*

St. Asaph, in Flintshire, first a monastery, then a bishopric.

Ashby, in Northamptonshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 127*l.* 19*s.*

Ashford, in Kent, a college founded by Sir John Fogg.

Asseridge or Asserugge, in Bucks, a priory of canons called Bonhommes, valued at 447*l.* 18*s.* 0½*d.*

Astley, in Worcestershire, an alien priory.

Astley, in Warwickshire, a collegiate church, valued at 39*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Athelny, in Somersetshire, a Benedictine abbey, valued at 209*l.* 0*s.* 3½*d.*

Attilburgh, in Norfolk, a college for a warden and for secular canons, valued at 21*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

Aucot, in Warwickshire, a cell of Benedictines to Malvern, in Worcestershire, valued at 34*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

Ankland, in the bishopric of Durham, a college church for twelve prebendaries.

Aulcaster, in Yorkshire, a college, valued at 27*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Axholm, vide Newstede.

Axmouth, in Devonshire, an alien priory.

B.

Badeisley, in Hants, a præceptory, valued at 118*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*

Badlesmere, in Kent, a priory of black canons.

Baketun, in Norfolk, vide Bromholme.

Banbury, in Oxfordshire, a college, valued at 48*l.* 6*s.*

Banwell, in Somersetshire, an old monastery, in the time of king Alfred.

Bardon, vide Burton.

Bardney, in Lincolnshire, an abbey of Benedictine monks, valued at 429*l.* 7*s.*

Bardsey, in Caernarvonshire, an abbey, valued at 56*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

Barking, in Essex, the first nunnery in England of the order of St. Benedictine, valued at 1084*l.* 6*s.* 2½*d.*

Barking, a college, vide London.

Barlinch or Berliz, in Somersetshire, a priory, valued at 98*l.* 14*s.* 8½*d.*

Barnwell, in Cambridgeshire, a priory of thirty Austin canons, valued at 351*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

Barnstaple, in Devonshire, an abbey of Cluniac monks, valued at 129*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*

Barrone, or Bartone, in Herefordshire, a Benedictine priory.

Barrow, in Derbyshire, a priory of black monks, valued at 107*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

Barrow Gurney, or Minching Barrow, alias *Bearwe*, in Somersetshire, a nunnery, valued at 29*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Basedale, in Yorkshire, a Cistercian nunnery, valued at 21*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

Basing Werke, in Flintshire, an abbey of white canons, valued at 157*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

Bath, in Somersetshire, first a nunnery, then an abbey, valued at 695*l.* 6*s.* 1½*d.*

Battle, in Sussex, a Benedictine abbey, valued at 987*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.*

Battlefield, in Shropshire, a college of secular canons, valued at 54*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

Beauchief, in Derbyshire, a priory of Præmonstratenses, valued at 126*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

Beaulieu, in Bedfordshire, a cell of Benedictine monks.

Beaulieu, in Hants, an abbey of thirty Cistercian monks, valued at 428*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Beauvale, in Nottinghamshire, a Carthusian priory, valued at 227*l.* 2*s.*

Bedford, in Bedfordshire. St. Paul's there was a priory of secular canons.

Bechland, vide Bella Launda.

St. Bees, in Cumberland, a cell to St. Mary's at York, valued at 149*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

Beeston, vide Biston.

Beigham, in Kent, a priory of Præmonstratensian canons.

Beckford, in Gloucestershire, an alien priory, given to Eaton College.

Bella Launda, or Bilaund, or Bechland, in Yorkshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 295*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

De Bello Capite, vide Beauchief.

De Bello Loco, vide Beaulieu.

Bel Voir, in Leicestershire, a priory of black monks, valued at 129*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Bennington, in Lincolnshire, an alien priory, given by king Richard II. to St. Ann's, near Coventry.

Berkinghead, in Cheshire, a priory of sixteen Benedictines, and cell to Chester, valued at 102*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*

Berkley, in Gloucestershire, here was a nunnery before the conquest.

Berleston, in Devonshire, a priory of black canons.

Berlings, or Oxeney, in Lincolnshire, a monastery for Præmonstatensian canons, valued at 307*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

Bermondsey, in Surrey, an abbey of Cluniac monks, valued at 584*l.* 2*s.* 5½*d.*

Bernard Castle, in Durham, a college for a dean, twelve secular canons, ten clerks, and six choristers.

Bethkelert, in Caernarvonshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 69*l.*

Beverley in Yorkshire, a monastery, valued at 109*l.* 8*s.* 8½*d.*

Beverley, in Yorkshire, a house of the trinity belonging to the knights hospitallers of Jerusalem, valued at 167*l.* 10*s.*

Bierden, in Essex, a priory, valued at 31*l.* 5*s.* 1½*d.*

Bigleswade, in Bedfordshire, a guild.

Biland, vide Bella Launda.

Bildewas, in Shropshire, an abbey of Cistercian monks, valued at 129*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

Bileigh, in Essex, vide Maldon.

Bilsington, in Kent, a priory of black canons, valued at 81*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

Bindon, in Dorsetshire, an abbey for Cistercian monks, valued at 229*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

Binham, in Norfolk, a priory of black monks.

Barstall, in Yorkshire, an alien priory.

Bisham, in Berkshire, an abbey of canons regular, valued at 327*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

Bissemede, in Bedfordshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 81*l.* 13*s.* 5⅔*d.*

Biston, or Beeston, in Norfolk, a Benedictine priory, valued at 50*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.*

Bitham, in Lincolnshire, vide Vaudey.
Bittlesden, in Bucks, an abbey of Cistercian monks, valued at 142*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*
Blackborough, in Norfolk, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 76*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*
Blackmore, in Essex, a priory of black canons.
Blackenham, in Suffolk, a manor given to Eaton College.
Blakewase, in Kent, a priory of white canons.
Blanca Landa, vide Alba Landa.
Bliburgh, in Suffolk, an abbey of Præmonstratensian canons, valued at 48*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*
Blith, in Nottinghamshire, a Benedictine priory, valued at 126*l.* 8*s.* 0½*d.*
Blithbury, in Staffordshire, a Benedictine nunnery.
Bodmin, or Petrockstow, in Cornwall, an abbey for Benedictine monks, afterwards for black canons, valued at 289*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*
Bolton, in Yorkshire, a college, valued at 102*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*
Bolyngton, in Lincolnshire, a Gilbertine priory, valued at 187*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*
Bonury, in Cornwall, a priory of black canons.
Bordesley, in Worcestershire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 392*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*
Bosco Juxta, or Mergate, in Bedfordshire, a nunnery of Benedictines and cell to the abbey of St. Alban's, valued at 143*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*
Bosenham, in Sussex, an ancient monastery.
Boxgrave, in Sussex, an alien priory, valued at 155*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*
Boxley, in Kent, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 218*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*
Boxwell, in Gloucestershire, a nunnery destroyed by the Danes.
Brackley, in Northamptonshire, a college.
Bradenstoke, in Wiltshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 270*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*
Bradley, in Leicestershire, a priory of black canons, valued at 20*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*
Maiden Bradley, in Wiltshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 197*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*
Bradsole, or St. Radegunde, in Kent, a priory of Præmonstratensian canons, valued at 142*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*
Bradwell, in Bucks, an abbey of black monks.
Brecknock, in Brecknockshire, a priory of Benedictines, valued at 134*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*
Ditto, in ditto, here was a college of fourteen prebendaries, translated hither from Caermarthenshire.
Bredgare, in Kent, a college.
Bredon, in Leicestershire, a cell of black canons to the abbey of St. Oswald, in Yorkshire.
Bredon, in Worcestershire, a monastery.
Bedsall, vide Brisol.
Brekenburn, or Brinkburn, in Northumberland, a priory of black canons, valued at 77*l.*
Brend, in Derbyshire, a monastery.
Brerewood, or Brewood, in Shropshire, a priory of white nuns, valued at 31*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*
Bretford, in Warwickshire, a Benedictine nunnery.
Monks Bretton, in Yorkshire, a Cluniac monastery, valued at 322*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*
Brewood, in Staffordshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 11*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*
Bridlington, in Yorkshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 662*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*
Bridport, in Dorsetshire, an alien priory, valued at 6*l.*
Briggerd in Lincolnshire, a priory, valued at 101*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.*
Brightley, in Devonshire, an abbey of Cistercian monks.
Brimsfield, vide Bromfield.
Brinkburn, vide Brekenburn.
Brioptun, in Wiltshire, a priory of black canons.
Brisette, in Suffolk, a priory of Austin canons.
Brisol, or Bredsall, in Derbyshire, an abbey, valued at 10*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*
Bristol, in Somersetshire. Here was a priory of monks annexed to Tewkesbury abbey.
Ditto, in Ditto, likewise a priory of black canons, which king Henry VIII. turned into a Cathedral, valued at 767*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*
Brivern, in Staffordshire. Here were two priories, one of black monks, and the other of white nuns.
Brodham, in Nottinghamshire, a Præmonstatensian abbey, valued at 16*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*
Bromfield, alias Brimsfield, in Gloucestershire, an alien priory, given by king Edward IV. to the college at Windsor.
Bromfield, in Shropshire, a Benedictine priory.
Bromhall, in Berkshire, a Benedictine nunnery.
Bromholme, or Baketun, in Norfolk, a priory of Cluniac monks, valued at 144*l.* 19*s.* 0½*d.*
Brommere, in Hampshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 200*l.* 16*s.* 1½*d.*
Brook, in Rutlandshire, a priory of canons regular of St. Austin, valued at 43*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
Bruern, in Oxfordshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 124*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*
Brunne, in Lincolnshire, a priory of black canons, valued 101*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.*

Bruton, in Somersetshire, a monastery for black canons, valued at 460*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*
Buckenham, in Norfolk, a priory of black canons, valued at 131*l.* 11*s.*
Buckfastre, in Devonshire, an abbey of Cistercians, valued at 466*l.* 14*s.* 2½*d.*
Buckland, in Devonshire, a priory of Cistercians, valued at 241*l.* 17*s.* 9½*d.*
Buckland, in Somersetshire, a preceptory of sisters of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, valued at 223*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*
Budeham, in Norfolk, vide Cokesford, in Rudeham.
Bunbury, in Cheshire, a college for a dean and six regular canons.
Bungey, in Suffolk, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 62*l.* 2*s.* 1½*d.*
Burcester, in Oxfordshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 167*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*
Burford, in Oxfordshire, a priory, valued at 13*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*
Burgh Castle, alias Cnobbersborough, in Suffolk, an ancient monastery.
St. Burien, in Cornwall, a college of secular canons.
Burnham, in Bucks, a priory of Benedictine nuns, valued at 91*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*
Burnham, in Norfolk, a priory of Austin canons.
Burscough, in Lancashire, a priory of black canons, valued at 129*l.* 1*s.*
Burshyard, in Suffolk, first a priory, then changed into a nunnery of St. Clare, valued at 56*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*
Burton, in the Isle of Wight, a priory of Austin canons.
Burton, in Staffordshire, an abbey of Benedictines, valued at 356*l.* 16*s.* 3½*d.*
Burton, or Harden, in Hertfordshire, a priory of Austin canons.
Burwell, in Lincolnshire, an alien priory.
Bustleham, vide Bisham.
Butley, in Suffolk, a priory of black canons valued at 318*l.* 17*s.* 2½*d.*

C.

North Cadbury, in Somersetshire, a college for a rector, six regular canons and four clerks.
Caer Guby, vide Holy Head.
Caermarden, in Caermarthenshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 164*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*
Caerusk, vide Usk.
De Calceto, vide Pynham.
Caldrey, in Pembrokeshire. In this isle was a college of the order of St. Dogmael.
Caldre, in Cumberland, an abbey for Cistercian monks, valued at 64*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*
Caldwell, in Bedfordshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 146*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*
Cale, vide Calk.
Calk, in Derbyshire, a priory of the order of St. Austin.
Calwich, in Staffordshire, a cell of black canons.
Cambridge, in Cambridgeshire, St Giles's church. Here was a convent of six black canons.
Here was likewise a Benedictine nunnery.
Cameringham, in Lincolnshire, an alien priory.
Camestrum, in Dorsetshire, a monastery of white nuns.
Campess, in Suffolk, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 182*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*
Caninton, in Somersetshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 39*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*
Canon Leigh, in Devonshire, a monastery of Austin canons, afterwards a nunnery, valued at 202*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*
Canterbury, in Kent. Here was an abbey of Benedictines, valued at 2489*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*
Ditto, in ditto, another monastery, afterwards called St. Austin's abbey, valued at 1413*l.* 4*s.* 11½*d.*
Ditto, in ditto, a priory of black canons, valued at 166*l.* 4*s.* 5½*d.*
Ditto, in ditto, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 38*l.* 19*s.* 7½*d.*
Canwell, in Staffordshire, a monastery for Benedictine monks, valued at 25*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*
Carbroke, in Norfolk, a commandery of knights of St. John of Jerusalem, valued at 65*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*
Cardigan, in Cardiganshire, a priory of black monks, valued at 13*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*
Cardiou, vide Carrow.
Caresbrook, in the isle of Wight, a cell to Shene abbey, in Surrey.
Careswell, in Devonshire, a cell to Montacute priory, in Somerset.
St. Caricus, or St. Syria, in Cornwall, a cell to Montacute priory, in Somerset.
Carlisle, in Cumberland, a priory of black canons, valued at 482*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*
Carow or Cardow, in Norfolk, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 84*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*
Cartmele, in Lancashire, a priory of Austin canons, valued at 124*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*
Castle Acre, in Norfolk, an abbey for Cluniac monks, valued at 324*l.* 17*s.* 5½*d.*
Castre juxta Yarmouth, in Norfolk, a college church.
Castre, in Northampton, an old monastry destroyed by the Danes.
Catesby, in ditto, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 145*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*
Cattely, in Lincolnshire, a monastery of the Sempringham order, valued at 28*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

Catune, in Staffordshire, a Benedictine nunnery.
Cerne, in Dorsetshire, a Benedictine abbey, valued at 623*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*
Chacomb, in Northamptonshire, a priory of Austin canons, valued at 93*l.* 6*s.* 3½*d.*
Carleton, in Wiltshire, an alien priory, but given by king Edward IV. to Windsor.
Charley, in Leicestershire, an Austin priory.
Chatteris, in Cambridgeshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 113*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.*
Chepstow, in Monmouthshire, a priory of black monks, valued at 32*l.*
Chertsey, in Surrey, a Benedictine monastery, valued at 744*l.* 13*s.* 6½*d.*
Chester, in Cheshire, a Benedictine abbey, valued at 1073*l.* 17*s.* 7½*d.*
Ditto, in ditto, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 99*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*
Chester olim Cuncacester, in Durham, a college for a dean and seven canons.
Chesterfield, a guild of lay brethren.
Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 27*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
Chetwood, in Bucks, a cell of black canons to the abbey of Nutley.
Chich, in Essex, a priory of black canons, valued at 75*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*
Chichester, in Sussex. Here was both an abbey and a nunnery.
Chicksand, in Bedfordshire, a priory of Gilbertine nuns, valued at 230*l.* 8*s.* 4½*d.*
Chille, in Hertfordshire, a Benedictine nunnery.
Chilletree, in ditto, a Benedictine nunnery.
Chipenham, in Wiltshire. The manor of this place was given to the knights hospitallers of St. John, and so it became a preceptory.
Chibury, alias Snede, in Salop, a priory of black monks, valued at 87*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*
Christchurch, alias Twinham, in Hants, a college of prebendaries, afterwards converted into a priory of black regular canons, valued at 544*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*
Christchurch, in London, vide London.
Christchurch, in Oxford, a college, first a nunnery, afterwards a convent.
Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, an abbey of black canons, valued at 1051*l.* 7*s.* 1½*d.*
Clare in Suffolk, vide Stoke Clare.
St. Clare, in Caermarthenshire, an alien priory, but given to All-Souls college, in Oxford.
Clatford, in Wiltshire, an alien priory, given by Henry VI. to Eaton college.
Clattercote, in Oxfordshire, a Gilbertine priory, valued at 84*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*
Clerkenwell, vide London.
Clifford, in Herefordshire, a priory of Cluniac monks, valued at 65*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*
Clifton, in Nottinghamshire, a college, valued at 20*l.* 2*s.*
Clive, in Devonshire, a monastery of black canons.
Clive, in Somersetshire, a Benedictine abbey, valued at 155*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*
Clive, in Worcestershire, a monastery.
Clovely, in Devonshire, a college for a dean and six prebendaries.
Clunock Vaur, in Caernarvonshire, a Cistercian abbey.
Cnobbersburgh, vide Burgh castle.
Coats, vide Croxton.
Cobham, in Kent, a collegiate church, valued at 128*l.* 1*s.* 9*d*½.
Coggs, in Oxfordshire, an alien priory, but given to Eaton college.
Cogges-hall, in Essex, a monastery of white monks, valued at 296*l.* 8*s.*
Cokehill, in Worcestershire, a priory of white nuns, valued at 34*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*
Cokersand, alias Pyling, in Lancashire, an abbey of Præmonstratensian canons, valued at 228*l.* 5*s.* 4½*d.*
Cokesford, in Rudeham, in Norfolk, a priory of regular canons of St. Austin, valued at 153*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*
Colchester, in Essex, an abbey of Benedictine monks, valued at 523*l.* 17*s.*
Ditto, in ditto, a priory of Austin canons, valued at 113*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*
Cold Norton, vide Norton.
Colne Earles, vide Earles Colne.
Com. ol. Smite, in Warwickshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 343*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*
Combe Hire, in Radnorshire, a Cistercian priory, valued at 24*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*
Congresbury, in Somersetshire, heretofore a bishop's see, moved to Wells by king Ina.
Conyshoved, in Lancashire, a priory of black canons, valued at 124*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*
Conworthy, in Devonshire, a nunnery, valued at 63*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*
Corsham, in Wilts. The church of this place was given by Henry II. to the abbey of Marmonstier, in Tourien, and became a cell.
Corsham ditto, in Wilts, a priory, valued at 300*l.*
Cotherstoke, in Northamptonshire, a college for a provost, twelve secular canons and two clerks.
Cotingham, in Yorkshire, a priory of black canons.
Covenham, in Lincolnshire, an alien priory.
Coventry, in Warwickshire, an abbey for black monks.
Ditto, in ditto, an abbey for Carthusians, valued at 251*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*
Coverham, in Yorkshire, a priory of Præ-

monstratensian canons, valued at 207*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

Cowike, or Cuich, in Devonshire, an alien priory.

Crabhouse, in Norfolk, an Austin nunnery, valued at 31*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*

Cranbourne, in Dorsetshire, a monastery of black monks, afterwards a cell to Tewkesbury abbey, in Gloucestershire.

Crantock, in Cornwall, a college, valued at 89*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*

Crediton, in Devonshire, a collegiate church, consisting of a dean and twelve prebendaries. N. B. when dissolved, worth but 140*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*

Crendon, vide Nutley.

Cressing Temple, in Essex, a preceptory of hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem.

Creswell, in Herefordshire, an alien priory.

Creting, in Suffolk. Its lordship was given to Griestien, in Normandy, but on the dissolution of alien priories, king Henry VI. gave it to Eaton college.

Creyk, in Norfolk, between this place and Burnham was a priory of Austin canons.

St. Cross, in the isle of Wight, an alien priory to Tyronne, in France.

Croxton, in Leicestershire, a Præmonstratensian abbey, valued at 458*l.* 19*s.* 11½*d.*

Croxton, in Staffordshire, a Cistercian abbey, removed from Coats, valued at 103*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*

Croyland, or Crowland, in Lincolnshire, an abbey of black monks, which Dugdale valued at 1803*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

Cuich, vide Cowike.

Cumbermere, in Cheshire, an abbey of Cistercian monks, valued at 225*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

Cumbwell, in Kent, a priory of black canons, valued at 80*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*

Caunacester, vide Chester.

D.

Dacre, in Cumberland, an ancient monastery.

Dala, or Deparco Stanly, in Derbyshire, a cell of black canons, afterwards it was made a convent.

Dalby, Hether, and Rodely, in Leicestershire, three preceptories of the knights templars, valued at 231*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

Darleigh, in Derbyshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 256*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*

Dartford, in Kent, a nunnery of the order of St. Austin, valued at 400*l.* 8*s.*

Dartmouth, in Devonshire, in the castle, a cell of St. Patrick.

St. David's, in Pembrokeshire, a bishopric.

Ditto, in ditto, a college of a master and seven priests, valued at 106*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

Daventree, in Northamptonshire, a priory of Cluniac monks, valued at 236*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Dauntree, in Kent, a Benedictine nunnery.

St. Davy, in Northamptonshire, a priory of black canons.

Delacres, in Staffordshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 234*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

Denny, in Cambridgeshire, first a Benedictine priory, then a nunnery of the order of St. Clare.

Denston, in Suffolk, a college, valued at 22*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

Deeping, in Lincolnshire, a cell of black monks to Thorney abbey.

Derby, in Derbyshire, a college, dedicated to All-saints, valued at 38*l.* 14*s.*

Ditto, in ditto, a priory of black canons, dedicated to St. Helen.

Ditto, in ditto, a cell of Cluniac monks, dedicated to St. James.

Derby, Juxta, in ditto, a nunnery of Benedictines, called the monastery of St. Mary de Pratis.

West Dereham, in Norfolk, a Benedictine nunnery, afterwards an abbey for Præmonstratensian canons, valued at 252*l.* 12*s.* 11½*d.*

Derehirst, in Gloucester, first a monastery, then an alien priory.

Derlington, in Durham, a college of a dean and six prebendaries.

Dernhalle, in Cheshire, an abbey for one hundred monks of the Cistercian order.

De Devisis, vide Pipewell.

Dodnash, in Suffolk, a priory of black canons, valued at 42*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

St. Dogmaels, in Pembroke, a Benedictine priory, valued at 68*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

Donington, in Berks, a priory.

Dorchester, in Oxfordshire. Here was a priory and a bishop's see, the priory was of black canons, valued at 219*l.* 12*s.*

But the bishopric was so large, that though the bishoprics of Winchester, Salisbury, Exeter, Bath, and Wells, Litchfield, Worcester, and Hereford were taken out of it, yet it still remained the greatest diocess of any in England; this see was afterwards translated to Lincoln.

Dore, in Hants, an abbey of Cistercian monks, valued at 118*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*

Dover, in Kent, a college of secular priests, who were afterwards turned into Benedictine monks, valued at 232*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

Douglas, in the isle of Man, sometime an abbey.

Drax, in Yorkshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 121*l.* 18*s.* 3½*d.*

Dudley in Staffordshire, a priory of Cluniac monks.
Dukeswell, in Devonshire, an abbey of white monks, valued at 298*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*
Dunmow, in Essex, a priory of black canons, valued at 178*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*
Dunstable, in Bedfordshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 402*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*
Dunster, in Somersetshire, a Benedictine priory, valued at 37*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*
Dunwich, in Norfolk, a bishop's see.
Durford, in Sussex, a priory of Præmonstratensian canons, valued at 108*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*
Durham, in Durham, an abbey, and afterwards a bishopric, valued at 1615*l.* 14*s.* 10½*d.*

E.

Eastburn, in Sussex, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 47*l.* 8*s.*
Eaton, in Bedfordshire, a college, valued at 7*l.* 16*s.*
Eaton, in Bucks, a college.
Earles Colne, in Essex, a priory of Benedictines, valued a. 175*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*
Ecclesfield, in Yorkshire, an alien priory.
Eddington, in Wiltshire, a priory of Bonhommes, valued a. 521*l.* 12*s.* 0½*d.*
Ederose, vide Ivychurch.
Edichweston, in Rutlandshire, an alien priory.
St. Edmonds, in Cambridgeshire, a priory of white canons, valued at 16*l.* 16*s.*
St. Edmunds-bury, in Suffolk, a Benedictine abbey, valued at 2336*l.* 16*s.*
Edward Stow, in Suffolk, a cell of black monks.
Eagle, in Lincolnshire, a commandery of knights templars, valued at 124*l.* 2*s.*
Egleston, in Durham, a priory of black canons.
Einsham, in Oxfordshire, a Benedictine abbey, valued at 441*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*
Einulphs-bury, vide St. Neots.
Elflete, in Kent, a nunnery.
Ellerton, in Yorkshire, a Gilbertine priory, valued at 78*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*
Ellingham, in Hampshire, an alien priory, given by king Henry VI. to Eaton college.
North Elham, in Norfolk, an old episcopal seat.
Elsham, in Lincolnshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 88*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*
Elstow, or St. Hellens-Stow, in Bedfordshire, a priory of nuns of the order of St. Benedict, valued at 325*l.* 2*s.* 1½*d.*
Eltesly, in Cambridgeshire, a nunnery.
Ely, in Cambridgeshire. It was first a nunnery, then a convent of Benedictine monks, then a bishopric; its revenues at the dissolution were 1301*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*
Emmesey, in Yorkshire, a priory of black canons.
Epworth, in Lincolnshire, a Carthusian abbey, valued at 290*l.* 14*s.* 7½*d.*
Erdbury, in Warwickshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 122*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*
Esseholt, in Yorkshire, a priory of Cistercians, valued at 19*l.*
Eston, in Wiltshire, a priory, valued at 55*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*
Everdon, in Northamptonshire, an alien priory, given to Eaton college.
Evesham, in Worcestershire, a Benedictine abbey, valued at 1268*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*
Ewias, in Herefordshire, a Benedictine priory.
In the close there were three religious houses, viz. a nunnery, a priory, and a monastery.
Exeter, in Devonshire. In this city was a priory dedicated to St. Nicholas, valued at 154*l.* 12*s.*
Item, a monastery of Cluniac monks, dedicated to St. James, valued at 502*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*
Item, a priory of Austin canons, dedicated to St. John, valued at 102*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*
Item, a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. Catherine.
Eye, in Suffolk, a priory of Benedictines, valued at 184*l.* 9*s.* 7½*d.*

F.

Fairweld, in Staffordshire, a Benedictine nunnery.
Falkenham, vide Hempton.
Falkinhindon, vide Hempton.
Farringdon, in Berkshire, a priory of Cistercian monks.
Farley, in Wiltshire, a Cluniac priory, valued at 217*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*
Farn, alias Frameland, Fernland, vel Flaneland, in Northumberland, a cell of Benedictines, valued at 12*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*
Faverweld, vide Fairweld.
Felly, in Nottinghamshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 61*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*
Ferneeland, vide Farn.
Ferreby, in Yorkshire, a priory, valued at 95*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*
Feversham, in Kent, a Cluniac abbey, valued at 266*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
Filldalling, in Norfolk, an alien priory.
Finchall, in Durham, a Benedictine priory, valued at 146*l.* 19*s.*
Finisheved, in Northamptonshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 62*l.* 16*s.*
Fladbury, or Fledanbirig, in Worcestershire, an ancient monastery.

Flamstede, or de Bosco juxta Flamstead, in Hertfordshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 46*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*

Flaneland, vide Farn.

Flanesford, in Hants, a priory of black canons, valued at 15*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

Fledanbirig, vide Fladbury.

Flexely, in Gloucestershire, an abbey of Cistercian monks, valued at 112*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

Flixton, in Suffolk, a nunnery of the order of St. Austin, valued at 23*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*

Flytcham, in Norfolk, a nunnery, valued at 69*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Fodringhey, in Northamptonshire, a nunnery, turned into a college, valued at 419*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

Folkstone, in Kent, from a nunnery it was made into an alien priory, valued at 63*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*

Ford, in Devonshire, an abbey for Cistercian monks, valued at 381*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Fordham, in Cambridgeshire, a cell of Gilbertine monks to the abbey of Sempringham, valued at 46*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

Fors, in Yorkshire, an abbey of Cistercian monks.

Fess, in Lincolnshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 8*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

Fountains, in Yorkshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 1173*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*

Frameland, vide Farn.

Frampton, in Dorsetshire, an alien priory.

Freston or Friscus, in Lincolnshire, a cell of black monks.

Frithelstoke, in Devonshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 127*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*

Furness, in Lancashire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 936*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

G.

Gare, in Northamptonshire, a Benedictine nunnery.

Garradon or Gerrondon, in Leicestershire, an abbey of Cistercian monks, valued at 186*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

St. Germans, in Cornwall, a collegiate church, valued at 243*l.* 8*s.*

Gilling, in Yorkshire, a nunnery.

Ginge Attestone, in Essex, a priory of black canons.

Gisborn, in Yorkshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 712*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

Glannach, vide Penmon.

Glassoney, vide Penryn.

stonbury, in Somersetshire, an abbey, alued at 350*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

cester, in Gloucestershire, a nunnery, terwards turned into a nunnery of Benedictine monks, and lastly by Henry VIII. made a bishop's see.

Its revenues at the dissolution, according to Dugdale, amounted to 1946*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

Here was also a college, dedicated to St. Oswald, of secular priests, who were turned into canons of the order of St. Austin, valued at 90*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

Godstow, in Oxfordshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 319*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

Godcliff, in Monmouthshire, the church of St Magdalene was a cell of black monks, but it was since given to Eton college.

Goring, in Oxfordshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 60*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*

Goykwell, in Lincolnshire, a priory of Cistercian nuns, valued at 19*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

Gracedieu, in Leicestershire, a Cistercian nunnery, valued at 101*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

Gracedieu, in Monmouthshire, a Cistercian priory, valued at 19*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

Graystoke, in Cumberland, a college of secular canons.

Greenfield, in Lincolnshire, a Cistercian nunnery, valued at 79*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*

Gresley, in Derbyshire, an abbey, valued at 39*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

Gresley, or Beauvale, in Nottinghamshire, a Carthusian priory, valued at 227*l.* 2*s.*

Grimsby, or Welhove, in Lincolnshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 9*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

Here was likewise a nunnery, valued at 12*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*

Grosmont, in Yorkshire, an alien priory, valued at 14*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

Grundale, the same as Handale.

Gyrwi, see Jarrow.

H.

Hagh, in Lincolnshire. This manor was made an alien priory.

Hagham, in ditto, an alien Cluniac priory.

Haghmon, in Shropshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 294*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

Hagneby, in Lincolnshire, a Præmonstratensian abbey, valued at 98*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

Hailing, in Hants, an alien priory.

Hakeness, in Yorkshire, a cell to Whitby.

Hales, in Gloucestershire, an abbey, valued at 357*l.* 7*s.* 8.

Halesowen, in Shropshire, an abbey for Præmonstratensian canons, valued at 327*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

Halliston, or Halliscomb, in Northumberland, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 15*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Haliwell in Middlesex, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 29*l.*

Halstede, in Essex, a college, valued at 23*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*

Haltemprice, in Yorkshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 178*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

Hamele, in Hants, an alien priory.

Hamme, in Berkshire, a Benedictine nunnery.

Hampol, in Yorkshire, a Cistercian nunnery, valued at 85*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*

Handale or Grundale, in ditto, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 20*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

Hardam, alias Heringham, in Sussex, a priory of Austin canons.

Hartlepool, or Heortu, in Durham, an old nunnery.

Harwood, in Bedfordshire, a nunnery of the order of St. Austin, valued at 47*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*

Haselburgh, in Somersetshire, a priory of black canons.

Hasilden, in Gloucestershire. Once an abbey of Cistercians.

Hastings, in Sussex, a priory of black canons, valued at 57*l.* 19*s.*

Hatfield Peverell, in Essex, a priory of Benedictine monks, valued at 83*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*

Hatfield Regis, or Bradoke, in Essex, a Benedictine abbey, valued at 157*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*

Haverford, in Pembrokeshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 135*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*

Haverholm, in Lincolnshire, a monastery of Gilbertine nuns, valued at 86*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

Hawston, in Flintshire, a preceptory, valued at 160*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*

Heanbirig, in Worcestershire, a monastery subordinate to Worcester abbey.

Hedley, in Yorkshire, a cell to the monastery of the Holy Trinity, at York.

Heanings, in Lincolnshire, a Gilbertine priory, valued at 58*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Heiagh Park, in Yorkshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 96*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

St. Helen, in the Isle of Wight, an alien priory of Cluniac monks given to Eaton college.

Hellenstow, in Berks, a nunnery. N. B. It was where St. Hellen's church now stands in Abingdon.

Hellenstow or Elstow, in Bedfordshire, a priory for Benedictine nuns, valued at 325*l.* 2*s.* 1¾*d.*

Helston, in Cornwall, a priory, valued at 14*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

Hemingburgh, in Yorkshire, a college for a provost, three canons, six vicars, and six clerks, valued at 36*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*

Hempton, or Falkin-Hindon, vulgo Falkenham, in Norfolk, a priory of black canons, valued at 39*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

Herles, in Lincolnshire, a cell to the abbey of St. Mary, at York.

Heningham, in Essex, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 29*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

Henton, in Somersetshire, a monastery of Carthusian monks, valued at 262*l.* 12*s.*

Henwood, in Warwickshire, a benedictine nunnery, valued at 21*l.* 2*s.*

Heortu, vide Hartlepool.

Hepp, vide Shapp.

Herbaldown, in Kent an hospital and a priory of black canons, valued at 109*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

Here was formerly a bishop's see.

Hereford, in Herefordshire, the church of St. Peter. Here was a cell to the abbey of St. Peter, at Gloucester,

Here was also a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 12*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*

Herinflete, in Suffolk, a priory of canons regular, valued at 49*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*

Heringby, in Norfolk, a college, valued at 23*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*

Heringham, vide Hardham.

Hermondesworth, in Middlesex, an alien priory.

Hertford, in Hertfordshire, a Benedictine priory, valued at 86*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

Hertland, in Devonshire, a priory of Austin canons, valued at 306*l.* 3*s.* 2¼*d.*

Hestland, in Cornwall, a monastery. (Query if it be not the same as Hertland, in Devonshire?)

Hether, vide Dalby.

Heverings, see Heinings.

Heveringland, in Norfolk, an alien priory.

Hegham, in Kent, a Benedictine nunnery, given to St. John's college, in Cambridge.

Hexham, in Northumberland, a convent of Austin canons, valued at 138*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*

Hitchin, see Newhiggin.

Hickling, in Norfolk, a priory of black canons, valued at 137*l.* 0*s.* 1¾*d.*

Hide, in Hampshire, an abbey, valued at 865*l.* 18*s.* 0¾*d.*

Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonshire, a college for eight secular canons, four clerks, and six choristers, valued at 156*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*

Hinkley, in Leicestershire, an alien priory.

Hirst, in Lincolnshire, a cell of black canons, valued at 5*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*

Hinchinbroke, in Huntingdonshire, a priory, valued at 19*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

Hode, in Yorkshire, a cell of black canons, to Newburgh.

Holiscomb, vide Haliston.

Holland, in Lancashire, a Benedictine priory, valued at 61*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

Holland Brugge, in Lincolnshire, a Gilbertine priory.

Holme, in Dorsetshire, a cell to Montacute abbey, in Somerset.

Holme Cultram, in Cumberland, an abbey of white monks, valued at 533*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*

Holyhead, or Caer Guby, in the isle of Anglesea, a college of prebendaries, valued at 24*l.*

Hoo, in Sussex, an alien priory.

Horkesleigh, in Essex, a cell of Cluniac monks, valued at 27*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*

Horneby, in Lancashire, a cell to the abbey of Croxton, in Leicestershire.

Horseford, alias Horsham, in Norfolk, a priory of black monks, valued at 123*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

Horsley, in Essex. Its manor was made an alien priory.

Horsley, in Surrey, a priory of black nuns.

Horton, in Dorsetshire, a monastery of Benedictines.

Horton, in Kent, a cell of Cluniac monks, valued at 111*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*

Hoton, in Yorkshire, a Cistercian nunnery.

Hoveden, in ditto, a college of ten prebendaries.

Hounslow, in Middlesex, a priory of Maturines, valued at 80*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*

Hull, in Yorkshire, a Carthusian priory, and likewise a college of prebendaries, valued at 231*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

Hulme, in Norfolk, a monastery of black monks, valued at 677*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

Hulton, in Staffordshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 76*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*

Humberston, or Umberston, in Lincolnshire, a priory of Benedictines, valued at 42*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

Huntingdon, in Huntingdonshire, a priory of black canons, dedicated to St. Mary, valued at 232*l.*

A Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. James.

Hurley, in Berks, a cell of Benedictine monks, valued at 134*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

I

Jarrow, olim Gyrwi, in Durham, an abbey, valued at 40*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

Ickleton, or Ikelington, in Cambridgeshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 80*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

Jerval, in Yorkshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 455*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

Illingham, in Lincolnshire, an abbey of white canons.

Ilbre, in Cheshire, a cell of black monks to Chester.

...m-Little, in Norfolk, a Trinitarian ...ry, valued at 7*l.* 2*s.* 7*d*½.

...ch, in Suffolk, a priory of black ca...ns, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, valued at 86*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*

Likewise a priory of black canons, dedicated to St. Peter, valued at 98*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

Irford, vide Urford.

Irtelinburgh, in Northamptonshire, a collegiate church for six canons and four clerks, valued at 64*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

St. Ives, olim Slepe, in Huntingdonshire, a priory of Benedictine monks, a cell to Ramsey.

Ivingho, in Bucks, a nunnery of Benedictines, valued at 22*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*

Ivy-Church, or Ederese, in Wiltshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 133*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*

Ixford, vide Urford.

Ixworth, in Suffolk, a priory of black canons, valued at 280*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*

K.

Keldhome, or Keldon, in Yorkshire, a Cistercian nunnery, valued at 29*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*

Keling, in Yorkshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 50*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

Kemsey, in Worcestershire, a cell to Worcester abbey.

Kennelworth, in Warwickshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 538*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

Kersey, in Suffolk, a Benedictine priory.

Keynsham, in Somersetshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 450*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

Kilburn, in Middlesex, a priory of Benedictine nuns, valued at 12*l.* 16*s.*

Kilpeke, in Herefordshire, a cell to the abbey of St. Peter, at Gloucester.

Kime, in Lincolnshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 138*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

Kimmer, in Merionethshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 58*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

Kingswood, in Gloucestershire, an abbey of Cistercians, valued at 256*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

Kington, or Keinton, in Wilts, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 38*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*

N. B. Here was a priory.

Kirkby Beller, in Leicestershire, a priory of black canons, valued at 178*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

Monks Kirby, in Warwickshire, an alien priory.

Kirkham, in Yorkshire, a priory of Austin canons, valued at 300*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

Kirkley, in ditto, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 20*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

Kirk Oswald, in Cumberland, a college of twelve secular canons.

Kirkstall, in Yorkshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 512*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Kirksted, in Lincolnshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 338*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*

Knaresburgh, in Yorkshire, a Trinitarian priory, valued at 35*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*

Knoll, in Warwickshire, a college, valued at 18*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

Kydwelly, in Caermarthenshire, a priory of Benedictines, valued at 29*l.* 10*s.*

L

Laycock, in Wiltshire, a nunnery of the order of St. Austin, valued at 203*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

Lambley, in Northumberland, a priory of Benedictine nuns.

Lancadane, in Caermarthenshire, a college church, consisting of a preceptor and 21 canons.

Lancaster, in Lancashire, an alien priory, appropriated to Sion College.

Lancestom, in Cornwall, a college of secular, then of Augustin canons, valued at 392*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

Lanercost, in Cumberland, a priory of black canons, valued at 79*l.* 19*s.*

Langcester, in Durham, a college for a dean and seven prebendaries.

Langdon, in Kent, a priory of Premonstratensian canons, valued at 56*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*

Langley, in Leicestershire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 34*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

Langley, in Norfolk, an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, valued at 128*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

Lanthonys, at Hyde, near Gloucester, in Gloucestershire, a monastery of black canons, valued at 748*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*

Lappele, in Staffordshire, an alien priory of black monks

Latton, in Essex, a religious house.

Lavenden, in Bucks, a Premonstratensian abbey, valued at 91*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*

Launde, in Leicestershire, an abbey of black canons, valued at 510*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*

Lechlade, in Gloucestershire, a priory of black canons.

Leeds, in Kent, a priory of black canons, valued at 369*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*

Leicester, in Leicestershire, a college of a dean and twelve prebendaries, valued at 23*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*

Ditto, another college of a dean and twelve prebendaries, valued at 595*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

Leiston, in Suffolk, an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, valued at 181*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

Lemster, in Herefordshire. It was first a nunnery, then a college, and last a cell of Benedictine monks.

Lenton, in Nottinghamshire, a priory of Cluniac monks, valued at 417*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*

Leominster, in Herefordshire, vide Lemster.

Leominster, in Sussex, an alien priory, given to Eaton College.

Lesingham, in Norfolk, an alien priory given to Eaton College.

Lesnes, or Westwood, in Kent, a priory of black canons, valued at 195*l.* 9*s.*

Lestingham, in Yorkshire, an old monastery.

Letheringham, in Suffolk, a priory, valued at 26*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*

Lettely, in Hampshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 160*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

Lewes, in Sussex, an abbey of Cluniac monks, valued at 1091*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

Lewisham, in Kent, an alien priory of black monks, given to Shene abbey.

Leyborn, in Lincolnshire, a Cistercian nunnery, valued at 57*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*

Lighs, or Leaz, in Essex, a priory, valued at 141*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

Lille Cherche, in Kent, a priory of black canons.

Lille Shull, in Shropshire, a collegiate church for ten prebendaries, valued at 327*l.* 10*s.*

Here was likewise a priory of Austin canons.

Limbroke, in Herefordshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 23*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

Liming, in Kent, a Benedictine nunnery.

Lincoln, in Lincolnshire, a cathedral, with a dean and chapter, valued at 207*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

Here was also a Gilbertine priory.

Landis-farn, or Holy Island, in Northumberland, once a bishop's seat, but afterwards a cell of black monks to Durham abbey, valued at 60*l.* 5*s.*

Lingfield, in Surrey, a collegiate church, valued at 75*l.*

Lynn, in Norfolk, a cell of Benedictines.

Linton, in Somersetshire, an alien priory.

Litchfield, in Staffordshire, a cathedral church.

Litleburch, in Suffolk, a priory of black canons.

Lithom, in Lancashire, a Benedictine priory, valued at 53*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

Little Maries, see Yedingham.

Littlemore, near Sandford, in Oxfordshire, a Benedictine nunnery.

Llandaff, in Glamorganshire, a cathedral church.

Llanclere, vide Llanleir.

Llandewibrevy, in Cardiganshire, a college of a dean and twelve prebendaries.

Llangenith, in Glamorganshire, an alien priory, given to All Souls college in Oxon.

Llanleir, or Llanclere, in Cardiganshire, a Cistercian nunnery, valued at 57*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

Llan Lugan, in Montgomeryshire, a nunnery, valued at 23*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

Llanrustyt, in Cardiganshire, a nunnery.

Llansanfride, in ditto, a nunnery.

Llantarnam, in Monmouthshire, a Cistercian abbey.

Llantony, in ditto, a priory of black canons, valued at 71*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*

Lodres, in Dorsetshire, an alien priory.

London, in Middlesex, St. Paul's, anciently an heathen temple, but now a cathedral.

Ditto, St. Martin's, near Aldersgate, was a college of a dean and secular canons.

Ditto, Clerkenwell, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 262*l.* 19*s.*

Ditto, in the Temple, a priory of knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem; best part of the knights templars estates were given to these knights hospitallers, valued at 3385*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

Ditto, Christchurch, near Aldersgate, was a priory of black canons. N. B. This was the first monastery that was dissolved by Henry VIII.

Ditto, St. Bartholomew's, in Smithfield, was a priory of black canons, valued at 757*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

Ditto, St. Mary de Bethlem, now Bedlam, was a priory of black canons, valued at 557*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*

Ditto, the nunnery without Aldgate was of the order of St. Clare or minoresses was valued at 419*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*

Ditto, Elsing Spittle, by Cripplegate, was first a nunnery, then a college for a warden and four secular canons, the a monastery of the Augustine order, valued at 193*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

Ditto, Corpus Christi College in Candlewick street, valued at 79*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

Ditto, St. Mary of Grace, near the tower, was a Cistercian abbey, valued at 602*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

Ditto, St. Helens, near Bishopsgate, was a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 376*l.* 6*s.*

Ditto, the Charter-house was a Carthusian abbey, valued at 757*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

Ditto, St. Michael, in Crooked-lane, was a college for a master and nine priests.

Ditto, Barking was a college founded in the chapel of our Lady within All-Hallows Barking.

Ditto, Whittingdon College, in the church of Pater Noster, valued at 20*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

Longleat, in Wilts, a priory of black canons.

Louthpark, vide Parco Luda.

Luffield, in Bucks, a Benedictine priory, cell to Westminster abbey.

Lulminster, in Sussex, a Benedictine nunnery.

M.

Macclesfield, in Cheshire, a college of secular canons.

Magnotsfield, in Gloucestershire, a nunnery.

Maidstone, in Kent, a college, valued at 159*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

Maiden Bradley, see Bradley.

Maldon, alias Bileigh, in Essex, a monastery of Præmonstratensian canons, valued at 196*l.* 6*s.*

Malling, in Kent, a Benedictine monastery, afterwards a nunnery, valued at 245*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.*

South Malling, in Sussex, a collegiate church, valued at 45*l.* 12*s.* 5*d*½.

Malmsbury, in Wilts, a Benedictine abbey, valued at 803*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*

Malpas, in Monmouthshire, a cell to Montacute priory in Somerset, valued at 14*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*

Malsingham, in Norfolk, a cell of canons, to Westacre.

Malton, in Yorkshire, a Gilbertine priory, valued at 257*l.* 1*s.*

Malvern Major, in Worcestershire, a Benedictine abbey, valued at 375*l.* 0*s.* 6*d*½.

Malvern Minor, in ditto, a Benedictine priory, valued at 102*l.* 10*s.* 9½.

Manchester, in Lancashire, a college.

Maresy, or Mattersey, in Nottinghamshire, a Gilbertine priory, valued at 61*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*

Margan, in Glamorganshire, a Benedictine priory, valued at 188*l.* 14*s.*

St. Mary Overies, Southwark, in Surrey, an abbey of black canons, valued at 656*l.* 10*s.* 0½*d.*

St. Mary de Pre, in Hertfordshire, a priory of leprous nuns.

St. Mary de Pre vel de Pratis, juxta Derby, in Derbyshire, a nunnery of Benedictines, valued at 18*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

St. Mary de Pre, vel de Pratis, juxta Leicester, in Leicestershire, an abbey of Austin canons, valued at 1062*l.* 14*s.* 5½*d.*

St. Mary de Pre, vel de Pratis, juxta Northampton, an abbey of cluniac nuns, valued at 119*l.* 9*s.* 7½*d.*

St. Mary Du Val, in Cornwall, a monastery of black monks of the angels.

Markby, or Mattersey, in Lincolnshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 163*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Markham Barbara, in Norfolk, a Cistercian nunnery, valued at 42*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

Marlborough, in Wiltshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 38*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

Marmound, in Norfolk, a Gilbertine nunnery, valued at 13*l.* 6*s.* 1½*d.*

Marsche, in Devonshire, a cell to Plympton.

Marton, in Yorkshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 188*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

Maryke, in Yorkshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 64*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*

Matteresey, vide Maresey or Markby.
Maxtock, in Warwickshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 129*l.* 11*s.* 8½*d.*
Meux or Melsa, in Yorkshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 445*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*
Medeshamstede, vide Peterborough.
Medmendham, or Mendham, in Buckinghamshire, a priory of Cistercian monks, valued at 23*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* Likewise a Cluniac priory, in Norfolk.
Melsa, vide Meaux.
Melton Mowbray, in Leicester, a cell to Lewes, in Sussex.
Mercy, in Essex, a cell of Benedictines.
Merivall, in Warwickshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 303*l.* 10*s.*
Mergate, vide De Bosco juxta Mergate.
Merlow, in Buckinghamshire, a house of black nuns, valued at 37*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*
Merton, in Surrey, an abbey for Austin canons, valued at 1039*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*
Mettingham, in Suffolk, a collegiate church, valued at 202*l.* 7*s.* 5½*d.*
St. Michael, in Devonshire, a priory of black monks, cell to Malmesbury, in Wiltshire.
St. Michael's Mount, in Cornwall, a priory of Benedictines.
Michelham, in Sussex, a priory of black canons, valued at 191*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*
Michelney, in Somersetshire, a Benedictine abbey, valued at 496*l.* 16*s.* 3½*d.*
Midlesburgh, in Yorkshire. This manor was given to the monks of Whitby.
Midleham, in Yorkshire, a college.
Middleton, vulg. Milton, in Dorsetshire, an abbey of Benedictines, valued at 720*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*
Milton, in Oxfordshire, a priory of monks.
Minchin Barrow, vide Barrow Gurney.
Minching Hampton, in Gloucester, a nunnery.
Minster Lovel, in Oxfordshire, an alien priory.
Minting, in Lincolnshire, an alien priory.
Mirdial, in Hertfordshire, a priory of black canons.
Mirmaud, in Cambridgeshire, a cell to Sempringham, valued at 28*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*
Missenden, in Buckinghamshire, an abbey of black monks.
Modberley, in Cheshire, a priory of black canons.
Modbury or Molery, in Devonshire, an alien priory, given to Eaton college.
Moddry, vide Beaulieu.
Modney, in Huntingdonshire, a cell to Ramsey.
Molesby, in Yorkshire, a priory of Austin nuns, valued at 32*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*
Monkenlane, in Herefordshire, an alien priory, given to Windsor college.
Monks Bretton, vide Bretton.
Monks Kirkby, vide Kirkby.
Monmouth, in Monmouthshire, an alien priory.
Montacute, in Somersetshire, a priory for Cluniac monks, valued at 524*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*
Montisfont, in Hampshire, a priory of Austin canons, valued at 167*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*
Mottinten, in Kent, a Trinitarian priory valued at 60*l.* 13*s.* 0½*d.*
Moudroy, in Somerset, a college, valued at 11*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*
Mount-grace, in Yorkshire, a Carthusian monastery, valued at 323*l.* 2*s.* 10½*d.*
Mount St. John, in Yorkshire, a preceptory of knights templars, valued at 102*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*
Mounton, in the suburbs of Pembroke, in Pembrokeshire, a priory of black monks.
Mundene, vide Rowney.
Munstre, in Cornwall, an alien priory.
Murresley, in Buckinghamshire, a priory, valued at 14*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*

N.

St. Neots, or Einulphsbury, in Huntingdonshire, a monastery, valued at 256*l.* 1*s.* 3½*d.*
Nesseham, in Durham, a nunnery, valued at 26*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*
Neath, in Glamorganshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 150*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*
Newark, near Guilford, in Surrey, a priory of black canons, valued at 256*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*
Newhiggin, in Hertford, a priory, valued at 15*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*
Newbo, in Lincolnshire, a Premonstratensian abbey, valued at 115*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*
Newburgh, in Yorkshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 457*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*
Newcastle, in Northumberland, a nunnery, valued at 37*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*
Newhenham, in Bedfordshire, an Austin priory of canons regular, valued at 343*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*
Newenham, in Devonshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 231*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*
Newent or Niwetton, in Gloucestershire, an alien priory.
Newhouse, or Newsom, in Lincolnshire. This was the first monastery of the Premonstratensian order in England, valued at 114*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*
Newington Langaville, in Buckinghamshire, an alien priory.
Newington, in Kent, a nunnery, then a college.
Newland, in Yorkshire, a preceptory, valued at 129*l.* 14*s.* 11½*d.*
Newinster, near Morpeth, in Northumber-

land, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 140*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*

Newnersby, vide Nun Ormsby.

Newport, in Buckinghamshire, a priory of Cluniac monks, valued at 126*l.* 17*s.*

Newport, in Shropshire, a collegiate church.

Newsome, vide Newhouse.

Newstede, in Axholm, Lincolnshire, a Gilbertine priory, valued at 55*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

Newstede juxta Stanford, in Lincolnshire, a Gilbertine priory, valued at 42*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

Newstede, in Nottingham, a priory of black canons, valued at 219*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*

Niwetton, vide Newent.

Nocton, in Lincolnshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 59*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

Nolon, or Novo Mercato, in Berkshire, a cell of benedictines.

Nothill, alias North Yevel, alias Nothyle, in Bedfordshire, a college, valued at 61*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

Northallerton, vide Allerton.

Northampton, in Northamptonshire. Here was a Cluniac abbey, vide St. Mary de Pre.

Likewise an abbey of black canons, valued at 213*l.* 17*s.* 2½*d.*

And a priory of Cluniac monks, valued at 344*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

North Cadbury, vide Cadbury.

Norton, in Cheshire, an Austin priory of canons regular, valued at 259*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

Cold Norton, in Oxfordshire, a priory of black canons, given to Brazen-nose college, in Oxford.

Norwich, in Norfolk, an episcopal seat; here was likewise a college in the church of St. Martin.

Nostel, in Yorkshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 606*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

Nousley, in Leicestershire, a collegiate church, consisting of three priests, three clerks, and four choristers, valued at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Nun Appleton, vide Appleton.

Nunburnham, alias Nunverholme, in Yorkshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 10*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*

Nuncotton, in Lincolnshire, a Cistercian nunnery, valued at 46*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*

Nun Eaton, in Warwickshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 290*l.* 15*s.* 0½*d.*

Nun Monkton, in Yorkshire, a nunnery of Benedictines, valued at 85*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

Nun Ormesby, alias Newnersby, in Lincolnshire, an abbey for Gilbertine nuns, valued at 98*l.*

Nutley, vel de parco Crendon, alias Paratrendune, in Buckinghamshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 405*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*

O.

Oddington, in Oxfordshire. In this parish was an abbey, founded in a place called Otmoor.

Ospringe, in Kent, a preceptory of templars.

Okebourn, in Wiltshire, an alien priory, given to Windsor college.

St. Olaves, in Norfolk, a Benedictine priory.

Oldbury, in Warwickshire, a cell to Pollesworth nunnery.

Olveston, or Ouselveston, in Leicestershire, a priory of black canons, valued at 173*l.* 18*s.* 9½*d.*

Ormesby, vide Nun Ormesby.

Osney, in Oxfordshire, a priory of Austin canons, valued at 755*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

Oswestre, in Shropshire. The church of this place was a monastery.

Otteham, in Kent, a priory of Præmonstratensian canons.

Otterington, in Devonshire, an alien priory.

Otterey, in Devonshire, a college consisting of a warden, eight prebendaries, ten vicars, a master of music, a master of grammar, two priests, eight deacons, eight choristers, and two clerks, valued at 303*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

Overton, in Durham, a Gilbertine priory, valued at 11*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

Ovingham, in Northumberland, a cell to Hexham.

Oxney, vide Berlings.

Oxford, in Oxfordshire. Christchurch college was heretofore a nunnery, and called St. Frideswides, and afterwards it became a priory, till surrendered into king Henry VIII's hands.

There was likewise, where Christchurch now stands, a college for black monks of Canterbury.

In the castle there was a collegiate church for a dean and secular canons.

Gloucester hall now, was heretofore a college for Benedictines.

Trinity college was a college for eight Benedictine monks of Durham, and dedicated to the honour of St. Cuthbert.

There was a college for black monks in the parish of St. Aldate, called London college.

There was another college near the north gate, for novices of the order of St. Austin.

St. John's college was heretofore the college of St. Bernard, for monks of the Cistercian order.

P.

Paratrendune, vide Nutley.

De Parco Crendon, vide Nutley.
Parco Luda, or Louth-park, in Lincolnshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 169*l.* 5*s.* 6½*d.*
Parco Stanley, vide Stanley.
Patricksbourn, in Kent, an alien priory.
Pawnsfield, in Essex, an alien priory.
W. Peckham, in Kent, a preceptory of the templars, valued at 68*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
Penkridge, in Staffordshire, a collegiate church.
Penmon, in Caernarvonshire, a priory of black canons.
Penryn, or Glassoney, in Cornwall, a collegiate church with a dean, and twelve prebendaries, valued at 205*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*
Pentney, in Norfolk, a priory of black canons, valued at 215*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*
Penwortham, in Lancashire, a priory of Benedictines, valued at 114*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*
Pershore, in Worcestershire, a college for secular canons, afterwards Benedictine monks, valued at 666*l.* 13*s.*
Peterborough, or Medeshamstede, in Northamptonshire, a Benedictine abbey, converted afterwards to a bishopric, valued at 1972*l.* 7*s.* 0½*d.*
Petrokstow, vide Bodmyn.
Peykirk, in Northamptonshire, an ancient monastery.
Piddington, in Bucks, a hermitage, called Musewell.
Pilton, in Somersetshire, a Benedictine priory, valued at 56*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*
Pipewell, olim de Devisis, in Northamptonshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 347*l.* 8*s.* 0½*d.*
Plecy, in Essex, a college for a master, eight priests, two clerks, and two choristers, valued at 139*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*
Plimpton, in Devonshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 912*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*
Poghley, in Berks, a priory of canons, regular, valued at 71*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*
Pollesworth, in Warwickshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 23*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*
Pollewerk, in ditto, according to Tanner, the same as Polleswerth.
Polishoo, in Devonshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 170*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*
Pontefract, in Yorkshire, a Cluniac monastery, valued at 472*l.* 16*s.* 1½*d.*
Ditto, a college, valued at 182*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*
Ditto, in the castle was another college, consisting of a dean and three prebendaries.
Prittlewell, in Essex, a Cluniac priory, cell to the abbey of Lewes, valued at 194*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*
Pulla or Pilla, in Pembrokeshire, an alien priory, valued at 52*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*
Pulton, in Cheshire, a Cistercian abbey.
Pulton, in Wilts, a Gilbertine priory.
Pyling, vide Cokersand.
Pynely, in Warwickshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 27*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*
Pynham, or de Calceto, juxta Arundel, in Sussex, a priory of black canons.
Pyonia, vide Wormesley.

Q.

Quarrer, in the Isle of Wight, an abbey of Cistercian monks, valued at 134*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*
Queinington, in Gloucestershire, a preceptory of templars, valued at 137*l.* 7*s.* 0½*d.*

R.

Radford, vide Wirkshop.
Radmore, in Staffordshire, a Cistercian abbey.
Rafford, in Suffolk, a monastery.
Ramsbury, in Wilts. Here was a bishop's seat.
Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, a Benedictine abbey, valued at 1983*l.* 15*s.* 3½*d.*
Ratlingcope, in Shropshire, a priory of black canons.
Ravendale in Lincolnshire, an alien priory, given to the church of Southwell, in Nottinghamshire.
Raveningham, in Norfolk, a college for a master and eight priests.
Ravenston, in Bucks, a priory of Austin canons, valued at 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
Raveston, in Lincolnshire, a college of secular canons.
Raunton, in Staffordshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 90*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*
Reading, in Berks, an abbey of black monks, valued at 2116*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*
Reculver, in Kent, an abbey of black monks.
Redbridge, in Hampshire, an ancient monastery.
Redbury, in Hertfordshire, a cell to St. Albans.
Readingfield, in Suffolk, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 81*l.* 2*s.* 5½*d.*
Reinham, in Norfolk, a cell of Cluniac monks.
Remstead, in Sussex, a Benedictine nunnery.
Repingdon, in Derbyshire, a monastery, valued at 107*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*
Revesby, in Lincolnshire, an abbey of Cistercian monks, valued at 349*l.* 4*s.* 10½*d.*
Rowley, in Oxfordshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 174*l.* 8*s.* 0½*d.*
Reygate, in Surrey, a priory of black canons, valued at 78*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

Ribleston, in Yorkshire. Its manor was a preceptory to the knight templars, valued at 207*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

Richmond, in ditto, a cell to the abbey of St. Mary, at York, valued at 43*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

Richmond juxta, in ditto, a Præmonstratensian priory, valued at 188*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*

Rippon, in ditto, first a monastery, then a college for a dean and secular canons, valued at 35*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

Risburg, in Bucks, a cell of fourteen monks to Christchurch in Canterbury.

Rivaulx, in Yorkshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 351*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

Roberts-bridge, in Sussex, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 232*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

Roch, in Yorkshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued by Dugdale, at 224*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*

Rochester, in Kent, a monastery for secular priests, then black monks, then secular priests again, valued at 486*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

Rodeley, vide Dalby.

Roderham, in Yorkshire, a college church for a provost, five priests, six choristers, one music master, one school master, and writing master, valued at 58*l.* 5*s.* 9½*d.*

Royston, in Hertfordshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 106*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*

Romberg, in Suffolk, a Benedictine priory, cell to the abbey of St. Mary at York.

Rosedale, in Yorkshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 41*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

Rothwell, in Northamptonshire, a nunnery, valued at 10*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*

Roucester, in Staffordshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 111*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*

Rowney, olim Munde, in Herefordshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 13*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

Rudham, vide Cokesford.

Rufford, or Rumford, in Northamptonshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 252*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

Romney, in Kent, an alien priory.

Rumsey, in Hants, a nunnery of the order of St. Bennet, valued at 528*l.* 8*s.* 10½*d.*

Rupperar, alias Ruspur, in Sussex, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 39*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*

Rushworth, in Norfolk, a college of secular canons, valued at 85*l.* 15*s.* 0½*d.*

Rassin, in the Isle of Man, a Cistercian abbey.

Ruthin, in Denbighshire, a cell of Bonhommes.

S.

Salisbury-Old, in Wilts, here was a cathedral church, till that was built at New-Sarum.

Salisbury-New, in ditto, the church of St. Edmund was a collegiate church, consisting of a provost and twelve secular canons.

Salley, in Yorkshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 221*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*

Soltry, in Huntingdonshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 199*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

Sampford, or Stamford, in Durham, a cell to Durham abbey, valued at 36*l.* 17*s.*

Sandford, or Sandleford, in Berks, a priory of Austin canons.

Sandford, in Oxfordshire, a preceptory of the knights templars.

Sandwell, in Staffordshire, a Cluniac monastery, valued at 36*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

Santof, in Lincolnshire, a cell to the abbey of St. Mary, at York.

Sapcote, in Leicestershire, a college.

Saucomb, in Oxfordshire, a priory of black canons.

Scarborough, in Yorkshire, an alien priory.

Sarthe, in ditto, a cell of black canons to Gisbourn.

Scobbedon, in Herefordshire, a priory of black canons.

Selby, in Yorkshire, a Benedictine abbey, valued at 819*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Sele, vide Acceseal.

Seleburn, in Hampshire, a priory of black canons.

Selsey, in Sussex, an old monastery, turned into a bishop's see, and translated to Chichester.

Sempringham, in Lincolnshire, an abbey of Gilbertines, valued at 359*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*

Senningthwaite, in Yorkshire, a Cistercian nunnery, valued at 62*l.* 6*s.*

Seton, in Cumberland, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 64*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

Sewardesley, alias Sewesley, in Northamptonshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 18*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

Shaftesbury, in Dorsetshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 1329*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

Shap or Hepp, in Westmoreland, an abbey of Præmonstratensian canons, valued at 166*l.* 10*s.* 6½*d.*

Shelford, in Nottinghamshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 151*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*

Shene, in Surrey, a Carthusian abbey, valued at 962*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

Shengay, in Cambridgeshire, its manor a preceptory of knights hospitallers, valued at 175*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

Shepey, in Kent, a monastery of Benedictine nuns, valued at 129*l.* 7*s.* 10½*d.*

Shirburn, in Dorsetshire, a Benedictine abbey, valued at 682*l.* 14*s.* 7¾*d.*

Shirburn, in Hampshire, an alien priory of Benedictine monks.

Shottes Brook, in Berks, a college, valued at 33*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

Shouldham, in Norfolk, a Gilbertine nunnery, valued at 171*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
Shrewsbury, in Shropshire, a Benedictine abbey, valued at 615*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*
Ditto, the college of St. Mary, valued at 12*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto, the college of St. Chad, valued at 14*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*
Shulbred, in Sussex, a priory of black canons, valued at 79*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*
Sibthorp, in Nottinghamshire, a college of a warden, eight secular priests, and three clerks.
Sibton, in Suffolk, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 250*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*
Sidmouth, in Devonshire, an alien priory.
Silly, in Cornwall, a cell of Benedictines to Tavistock abbey.
Sion, in Middlesex, an abbey for sixty nuns, thirteen priests, and eight lay brethren, valued at 1731*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*
Sirhowis, in Caernarvonshire, a priory, valued at 47*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*
Sixle, in Lincolnshire, a Gilbertine priory, valued at 170*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*
Slapton, in Devonshire, a college of prebendaries.
Slebach, in Pembrokeshire, a preceptory, valued at 184*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*
Slepe, vide St. Ives.
Sleveshome, in Norfolk, a cell of Cluniac monks.
Smite, vide Combe.
Snapes, in Suffolk, a cell to the abbey of St. John, in Colchester, valued at 99*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*
Snede, vide Chirbury.
Snelshall, in Bucks, a priory of black monks, valued at 24*l.*
Swaffham Bulbeck, in Cambridgeshire, a priory of black nuns, valued at 46*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*
Sopewell, in Hertfordshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 68*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*
Sopewikes, in Essex, a Benedictine nunnery.
Southampton, in Hants, a priory of black canons, valued at 80*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*
South Malling, vide Malling.
Southwark, in Surrey, St. Mary Overie was an abbey for black canons, valued at 666*l.* 10*s.*
Southwell, in Nottinghamshire, a collegiate church.
Southwike in Hants, a priory of Austin canons, valued at 81*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*
Spalding, in Lincolnshire, a priory of black monks, valued at 878*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*
Spele-peane, in Devonshire, an alien priory.
Spinney, in Cambridgeshire, a priory of black canons.
Sporley, in Norfolk, an alien priory, given to Eaton college.
Stafford, in Staffordshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 141*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*
Ditto, a college of a dean and canons.
Staindrop, in Durham, a collegiate church, for a master, six priests, six clerks, six decayed gentlemen, six grooms, and six poor men, valued at 130*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*
Stainfield, in Lincolnshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 119*l.* 5*s.*
Staining, in Sussex, an alien priory, then a college for a dean and canons.
Stamford, in Lincolnshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 72*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*
Ditto, a Benedictine monastery for monks, valued at 65*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*
Stampford, vide Stamford.
Stane, or Stave, in Leicestershire, a Benedictine nunnery.
Staines, in Middlesex, a priory.
Stanesgate, in Essex, a priory of Cluniac monks, valued at 48*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*
Staulaw, in Cheshire, a Cistercian abbey.
Stanley, in Derbyshire, vide Dale.
Stanley, in Gloucestershire, a priory, and cell to Gloucester abbey, valued at 126*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*
Stanley, in Wiltshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 222*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*
Staverdale, in Somersetshire, a priory of black canons.
Steiningtore, or Stivington, in Berks, an alien priory.
Stixwold, in Lincolnshire, a monastery for Præmonstratensian nuns, valued at 168*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*
Stodeley, in Oxfordshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 102*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*
Stoke Clare, vide Clare.
Stoke Curcy, in Somersetshire, an alien priory of black monks, given to Eaton college.
Stoke Kirk, in Yorkshire, a cell to Nostel abbey, valued at 8*l.*
Stone, in Staffordshire, a college of secular canons, then a priory of black canons, valued at 119*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*
Stonely, in Huntingdonshire a priory of Austin canons, valued at 46*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*
Stonely, in Warwickshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 57*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*
Stow, in Lincolnshire, a Benedictine priory.
Stowre, in Dorsetshire, an alien priory.
Stowre, in Worcestershire, a monastery.
Stratfieldsay, in Hants, an alien priory.
Stratflour, in Cardiganshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 122*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
Stratford Langthorn, in Essex, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 373*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*
Stratford Bow, in Middlesex, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 191*l.* 16*s.*

Stratford, in Warwickshire, a collegiate church, valued at 128*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*
Stratmargel, in Montgomeryshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 73*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*
Strenshall, vide Whitby.
Striguil, in Monmouthshire, an alien priory.
Studley, in Warwickshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 181*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*
Sudbury, or Southbury, in Suffolk. Here was a cell of Benedictine monks to Westminster abbey.
Likewise a college of a master and five priests, valued at 122*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*
Sulby or Welleford, in Northamptonshire, a Præmonstratensian abbey, valued at 305*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*
Sutton, in Yorkshire, a college, valued at 13*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*
Swainby, in ditto, a priory of Præmonstratensian canons.
Swansey, in Glamorganshire, a preceptory of the templars, valued at 20*l.*
Swavesey, in Cambridgeshire, an alien priory of Benedictines.
Swineshed, in Lincolnshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 175*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*
Swingfield, in Kent, a preceptory of the knights templars, valued at 87*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*
Swinhey, in Yorkshire, a Cistercian nunnery, valued at 134*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*
St. Syriac, vide St. Caricius.

T.

Tactly, in Essex, an alien priory.
Talcarn, in Cornwall, a monastery for black monks of the angels.
Tallach, in Caermarthenshire, a Benedictine abbey, valued at 15*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*
Tame, in Oxfordshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 256*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*
Tamworth, in Staffordshire, a Benedictine nunnery, then a priory of secular canons.
Tane, vide Toquin.
Tanrigg, in Surrey, a priory of Austin canons, valued at 78*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*
Tarent, in Dorsetshire, a Cistercian nunnery, valued at 239*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*
Tatteshall, in Lincolnshire, a college, valued at 348*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*
Tavistoke, in Devonshire, a Benedictine abbey, valued at 902*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*
Taunton, in Somersetshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 438*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*
Tequin or Tane, in Caermarthenshire, an abbey of white monks.
Temple Bruer, in Lincolnshire, a preceptory of the knights templars, valued at 184*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
Temple Combe, in Somersetshire, a preceptory of the knight's templars, valued at 107*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*
Tetnall, in Staffordshire, a collegiate church.
Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, an abbey of black monks, valued at 1698*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*
Thanet, in Kent, a nunnery.
Thele, in Hertfordshire, a college of a warden and four secular canons.
Thelesford, in Warwickshire, a Maturine priory, valued at 23*l.* 10*s.*
Thetford, in Norfolk, a bishop's seat.
Ditto, a priory for Cluniac monks, valued at 418*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*
Ditto, a priory of canons regular, of the order of St. Sepulchre, valued at 40*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*
Ditto, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 50*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*
Thirkhead, in Yorkshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 23*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*
Thoby, in Essex, a priory of Austin canons, valued at 75*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*
Thorneton, in Lincolnshire, a monastery of black canons, valued at 73*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*
Thorney, in Cambridgeshire, a Benedictine abbey, valued at 508*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*
Thornholm, in Lincolnshire, a priory of Austin canons, valued at 155*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*
Thrimhale, in Essex, a priory of black canons, valued at 70*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*
Thurgarton, in Nottinghamshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 359*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*
Tichfield, in Hants, an abbey for Præmonstratensian canons, valued at 280*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*
Tickford, vide Newport.
Tilty or Wudenham, in Essex, an abbey of white monks, valued at 177*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*
Tinmouth, in Northumberland, a Benedictine priory, valued at 511*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*
Tintern, in Monmouthshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 253*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*
Tiptree, in Essex, a priory of black canons, valued at 22*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*
Titley, in Herefordshire, an alien priory.
Tiwardreth, in Cornwall, an alien priory, valued at 15*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*
Toftes in Norfolk, an alien priory, given to Eaton college.
Tomeston or Tomson, in ditto, a college of secular canons, valued at 52*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*
Tong, in Shropshire, a collegiate church, valued at 22*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*
Torington, in Lincolnshire, a priory of black canons.
Torkesy, in ditto, a priory of black canons, valued at 27*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*
Torr, in Devonshire, a Præmonstratensian abbey, valued at 390*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*
Tortington in Sussex, a priory of black canons, valued at 101*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*

Totnes, in Devonshire, an alien priory, valued at 124*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*
Toucester, in Northamptonshire, a college, valued at 19*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
Trentham, in Staffordshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 106*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*
Trew, in Suffolk, a Benedictine priory.
Trewleigh, in Kent, an alien priory.
Tunbridge, in ditto, a priory of black canons, valued at 169*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*
Tunstall, in Devonshire, an alien priory.
Tupholm, in Lincolnshire, a Præmonstratensian abbey, valued at 119*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*
Tutbury in Staffordshire, a Cluniac priory, valued at 244*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*
Tuxford, in Nottinghamshire, a college of secular priests.
Twinham, vide Christchurch.

V.

Vale Royal, in Cheshire, a monastery, valued at 540*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*
De Valle Crucis, in Denbighshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 214*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*
Vaudey, olim Bitham, vel de Valle Dei, in Lincolnshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 177*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.*
Ulcolm, in Kent, a collegiate church.
Ulvescroft, in Leicestershire, a priory of Austin canons, valued at 101*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*
Umberstane, vide Humberstone.
Upeaven, in Wilts, an alien priory given to Windsor college.
Urford, Irford, or Ixford, in Lincolnshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
Usk, or Cairusk, in Monmouthshire, a priory of Benedictine nuns, valued at 69*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*
Uxbridge, in Middlesex, a monastery.

W.

Waburn, in Norforlk, a Benedictine priory, valued at 28*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*
Walden or Saffron Walden, in Essex, a Benedictine abbey, valued at 406*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*
Wallingwells, in Nottinghamshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 87*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*
Wallingford, in Berks, a convent of monks, subject to the abbey of St. Alban, valued at 147*l.* 8*s.*
Walsingham, in Norfolk, a priory of black canons, valued at 446*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.*
Waltham, in Essex, a college for secular then regular canons, valued at 1079*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*
Walton, in Suffolk, a Benedictine priory.
Wangford, in ditto, a Cluniac priory, valued at 30*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*
Warden, in Bedfordshire, a house of Cistercian monks, valued at 449*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*
Ware, in Hertfordshire, an alien priory.
Warham in Dorsetshire, an alien priory.
Warmington, in Northumberland, a cell to St. Mary's abbey at York.
Warmington, in Warwickshire, an alien priory,
Warter in Yorkshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 221*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*
Warwick, in Warwickshire, a priory of canons regular of the order of St. Sepulchre, valued at 49*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto, a collegiate church, valued at 333*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*
Waterbeach, in Cambridgeshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 218*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*
Watton, in Yorkshire, a Gilbertine abbey, valued at 453*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*
Waverley, in Surrey, a Cistercian abbey, the first of that order, valued at 174*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*
Wedon, in Northamptonshire. Here were two alien priories, the one was given to All-Souls college in Oxon, the other to Eaton college.
Welbeck, in Nottinghamshire, a Præmonstratensian priory, valued at 298*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*
Wellhove, vide Grimsby.
Welleford, vide Sulby.
Welles, in Lincolnshire, a Gilbertine monastery, valued at 152*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*
Welles, in Norfolk, an alien priory.
Wells, in Somersetshire, a bishop's seat, and collegiate church.
Wendling, in Norfolk, a Præmonstratensian abbey, valued at 55*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*
Wenge, in Bucks, an alien priory, or cell to a foreign abbey.
Wenghall, in Norfolk, a nunnery.
Wenlock, in Shropshire, a Cluniac abbey, valued at 434*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*
Wenney, in Glamorganshire, a cell to Gloucester abbey.
Wenslow, in Yorkshire, a college.
Wereworden, the same as Gerondon.
Wermouth, in Durham, an abbey, valued at 25*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*
Westacre, in Norfolk, a priory of Cluniac monks, valued at 308*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*
Westbury, in Worcestershire, a cell of black monks to Worcester abbey.
Westbury, in Wiltshire, a college of a dean and five prebendaries, valued at 232*l.* 14*s.* 0½*d.*
Westminster, in Middlesex, a Benedictine abbey, now a college church for a dean and canon, valued 3977*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*
Ditto, in Ditto. Here was likewise a college begun by king Stephen, but finished by

Edward III. for a dean, twelve secular canons, thirteen vicars, four clerks, six choristers, dedicated to St. Stephen, valued at 1065*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

Westwood, vide Lesnes.

Westwood, in Worcestershire, a cell of black nuns, valued at 78*l.* 8*s.*

Wetherall, in Cumberland, a cell of Benedictines to the abbey of St. Mary at York, valued at 128*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

Weybridge, or Wexbridge, in Norfolk, a priory, valued at 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Whalley, in Lancashire, an abbey of white monks, valued at 551*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

Wherwall, in Hants, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 403*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Whiston, in Worcestershire, a nunnery, valued at 56*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*

Whitby, olim Strenshull, in Yorkshire, a Benedictine monastery, valued at 505*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*

Whiteland, vide Alba Landa.

High Wickham, in Bucks, a priory, valued at 22*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*

Wickham, in Yorkshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 25*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Wigmore, in Herefordshire, was first a college for secular canons, then a priory for black canons, valued at 302*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

Wigsthorpe, vide Wirthorpe.

Wikes, in Essex, an Austin nunnery.

Wilberfoss, in Yorkshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 28*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

Willesford, in Lincolnshire, an alien priory.

Willoughton, in Ditto, a Preceptory of the knights templars, valued at 174*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*

Willmington, in Sussex, an alien priory, its manor belongs to it.

Wilton, in Wilts, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 652*l.* 11*s.* 1½*d.* Here was likewise a bishop's seat.

Wimundham, vulgo Windham, in Norfolk, a priory of black monks, valued at 211*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

Wimondley, in Hertfordshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 37*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Winbourn, in Dorsetshire, a monastery for Benedictine nuns, afterwards a collegiate church.

Winchelcomb, in Gloucestershire, a nunnery, afterwards an abbey of black monks, then a college of seculars, and then an abbey again, valued at 749*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*

Winchester, in Hants, now a bishoprick and a collegiate church, but heretofore an abbey of the order of St. Bennet, valued at 1507*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

Ditto, in Ditto. Here was also a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 179*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

Ditto, in Ditto, likewise a college of secular canons which was called the new minster, they were removed afterwards to Hyde.

Ditto, in Ditto, likewise another monastery dedicated to St. James.

Ditto, in Ditto, likewise a college for a provost, six priests, six clerks, valued at 112*l.* 17*s.* 4½*d.*

Ditto, in Ditto, also another college built by William of Wickham, which is now in being.

Windsor, in Berks, a college.

Wingham, in Kent, a college for a rector and six canons, valued at 84*l.*

Winteney, in Hants, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 59*l.* 1*s.*

Wirham, in Norfolk, a Benedictine nunnery.

Wirkshop, or Radford, in Nottinghamshire, a priory of black cannons, valued at 302*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

Wirmegoy, in Norfolk, a priory.

Wirthorp, or Wigsthorp, in Northamptonshire, a Benedictine nunnery.

Witham, in Berks, a nunnery.

Witham, in Somersetshire, the first Carthusian monastery in England, now the seat of Sir William Windham, valued at 227*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

Woburn, in Bedfordshire, a Cistercian abbey, valued at 430*l.* 13*s.* 11½*d.*

Wolfricheston, vulgo Wolston, in Warwickshire, a cell to the abbey of St. Peter sub Dinam.

Wolverhamptory, in Staffordshire, a college of secular canons annexed to the dean and chapter of Windsor.

Wombridge, in Shropshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 72*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*

Woodbridge, in Suffolk, a priory of black canons, valued at 50*l.* 3*s.* 5½*d.*

Woodkirk, in Yorkshire, a cell of black canons to Nortel, valued at 47*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*

Worcester, in Worcestershire, an abbey for secular canons, then for Benedictine monks, valued at 1386*l.* 12*s.* 10½*d.*

Wormesley, olim Pyonia, in Herefordshire, a priory of black canons, valued at 83*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

Worspring, in Somersetshire, a priory of Austin canons, valued at 110*l.* 18*s.* 4½d.

Wottonwaven, in Warwickshire, an alien priory.

Wrexham, in Denbighshire, a collegiate church.

Wrongley, in Norfolk, a cell to Pentney.

Wroxall, in Warwickshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 78*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*

Wroxton, in Oxfordshire, a priory of Austin canons, valued at 78*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

Wudenham, vide Tilty,

Wudiandun, in Worcestershire, a nunnery made a cell to Worcester.

Wye, in Kent, a college for secular canons, valued at 93*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*

Y.

Yarmouth, in Norfolk, a cell of black monks to Norwich.

Yedingham, or Little Maries, in Yorkshire, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 26*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Yevelay, in Derbyshire, a Preceptory of the knights of St. John, valued at 93*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

York, in Yorkshire, a cathedral church.

Ditto, in Ditto. Here was likewise a priory of black canons and an hospital, the foundation consisting of a master, thirteen brethren, four secular priests, eight sisters, thirty choristers, two schoolmasters, two hundred and six beadmen, and six servitors, valued at 362*l.* 11*s.* 1½*d.*

Ditto, in Ditto, likewise an abbey for black monks, valued at 2085*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*

Ditto, in Ditto, an alien priory of Benedictine monks, valued at 196*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

Ditto, in Ditto, also a Benedictine nunnery, valued at 55*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*

Ditto, in Ditto, also a collegiate church dedicated to St. Sepulchre for a warden, four priests, four deacons, four subdeacons, valued at 138*l.* 19*s.* 2½*d.* Also a Gilbertine priory, valued at 57*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

		£	s	d.
A	has valued monasteries..	8146	15	10½
B	ditto	16031	11	2¼
C	ditto	16295	14	9
D	ditto	5219	14	7
E	ditto	8160	19	4¼
F	ditto	4926	12	7
G	ditto	7591	6	7½
H	ditto	7682	15	9¼
I	ditto	1325	4	11
K	ditto	3119	5	11½
L	ditto	13902	16	8½
M	ditto	9929	3	3½
N	ditto	5293	1	11½

		£	s.	d
O	has valued monasteries..	1244	0	8½
P	ditto	6058	18	9½
Q	ditto	271	10	11¼
R	ditto	8125	15	10½
S	ditto	14654	16	11¼
T	ditto	9558	5	11½
V	ditto	1117	12	0¾
W	ditto	19540	16	11½
Y	ditto	3015	16	7½
The 653 valued monasteries amount to		£171314	18	4

As far as can be collected, the religious houses in England and Wales, are in all to the number of 1041, of these only 653 are of known value, whilst there remain 388 of which we have no estimate. The only fair method of computing the value of the latter, will be by considering the proportion they bear to the former in number. Common arithmetic will inform us, that if 653 houses were estimated at 171,314*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* then 388 houses may reasonably amount to the sum of 101,792*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.* which added together, make 273,106*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.* Now one penny in those days was equivalent to a shilling at present, as doth undoubtedly appear from the observation that may be made upon the proportion that labourers wages,* the price of wheat,‖ and the subsidies‡ granted in parliament then, bear to those of our time. For this reason, you ought to multiply the above-mentioned sum of 273,106*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.* by 12, which will give you the real value at this day, and amounts to the sum of 3,277,283*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Now although this may appear to be an almost incredible sum; yet we are not to imagine, that it was the only income of these religious houses; for it was but the reserved rent of their manors, and the yearly produce of their demesnes, without computing fines, herriots, renewals, deodands, &c. which would have, perhaps, amounted to twice as much. But to be more exact in our calculations, let us from this yearly income of the monastic houses, deduct a sixth part for demesnes, and then

* The wages of an hay-maker in the reign of Henry VII. was settled at one penny, and in the reign of Henry VIII never exceeded three half pence.

‖ We have no direct accounts of the price of corn in Henry VIIIth's time, but we may suppose it the same as it was in that of his predecessor and successor. In the second year of Henry VII. wheat was sold for three shillings the quarter; in his seventh year, when a terrible dearth happened, it did not rise to above twenty-pence the bushel; and in his tenth and fifteenth years, was sold for four shillings the quarter. In the reign of queen Mary, unless in time of famine, wheat was commonly sold for five shillings the quarter in London, and for four shillings the quarter in the country. So that we may fairly compute the price of wheat, in Henry VIII's time, to have been four shillings the quarter which multiplied by twelve, amounts to two pounds eight shillings, which is but a reasonable price for wheat at this day.

‡ In the tenth year of Henry VII. 120,000*l.* was granted by parliament for the Scotch war, which was looked upon to be so exorbitant a tax, that 16,000 men rose in rebellion to oppose its being levied. This aid (which was granted but thirty-eight years before the dissolution of the abbeys) were we to multiply it by twelve, would make but a trifling sum compared with the subsidies that have been yearly raised for the late wars.

the remainder will be merely their reserved rents. If therefore from 3,277,283*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* you will subtract 546,213*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* there will exactly remain for their rent, 2,731,069*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* Now the reserved rent being, in all church tenures, at least a fifth part of the estate; it will follow, that the lands which the monks had out upon lives, in all, amounted to the sum of 13,655,346*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* and if to this you add their demesnes, you may fairly affirm that the whole land, which the monks were lords of, came to 14,201,560*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* How great a part of our land this must be you may learn from the following calculation. The land tax, is paid so unequally, that when it is nominally four shillings in the pound, though in the midland counties they are kept up to the rigour; yet in the north and in the west, in many districts only one and a half, and others two, but in almost in no place above two and a half is paid. We may therefore fairly affirm, that when the land tax is assessed for four, it brings in but full two shillings in the pound, or a tenth part of the income of our estates reckoning one place with another. The land tax is supposed one year with another to bring in 2,000,000, and this may be accounted when multiplied by ten, to be the value of all the lands in England, which is 20,000,000 per annum.* Of which only 14,201,560*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* was dependent on our poor and humble clergy, which is in other words, that the monks were masters of above fourteen parts out of twenty of the whole kingdom. And out of the six parts which were thus kindly left dependent on king, lords, and commons, were the four numerous orders of Mendicants to be maintained, against whom no gate could be shut, to whom no provision could be denied, and from whom no secret could be concealed.

As the religious houses in this island were of several denominations, it will not be improper to give a short explanation of their titles.

When in any society of religious persons, whether male or female, one abbot or abbess (so called from the Hebrew, *abba*, which signifies father, in English) presided, then that was stiled an Abbey. This governor had the sole power over the convent, could place or displace any officer at pleasure, and prescribe what rules the monks or nuns should be obliged to observe.

But when the chief person in the monastery bore the name of Prior, that was stiled a Priory. And these kind of religious houses were of two sorts; either they were such, whose Prior was independent, and as absolute a tyrant as any Abbot could be, or they were such as depended upon some great abbey, from which they received their Prior, and to which they were often obliged to pay a small pension or annual acknowledgment. And whensoever the convent, to which any priory belonged, was beyond the seas, then it was stiled an Alien Priory.

When a certain number of secular canons assembled themselves under the government of a warden, dean, provost or master, they were called a College or a Collegiate Church.

Whensoever the knights templars, or hospitallers had any considerable manors or farms, they erected churches for the service of God, and built a convenient house for habitation, to which they sent part of their fraternity, under the command of one preceptor. And these houses were called Preceptories or Commanderies.

When the society of religious persons consisted of men, it was called a Monastery.

When it consisted of women, it was stiled a Nunnery, from the Hebrew, *filia*, according to Hospinian.

When any monastery or nunnery was subject to another, then it was called a Cell. And many have imagined that the revenue of the cell was included in that of the mother abbey; which if it were true, would very much diminish the calculation I have made of the monastic wealth. In justification of my method, I have this to observe, First, that all those who have written upon this subject, have calculated cells distinct from the abbeys they appertained to. Secondly, that many cells were given in at their dissolution at a certain value, and their mother abbeys reckoned up distinct from them at another value; and we can scarce imagine that the monks would at that time make themselves appear more rich than they really were. Thirdly, that of the cells mentioned in the foregoing list

* Gregory King's calculations, published by Dr. Davenant, compute the whole rent of lands in England to be but 14,000,000, and Sir William's Petty's calculations, which were much older, only compute them at 8,000,000 a year.

The latter of these wrote in the middle of the reign of king Charles II. and the former in the reign of king William, and the vast difference between them as to the annual value of all the lands and houses in England, we may chiefly attribute to our trade, the increase of which has, in half a century, much more than doubled the rents of our estates in this nation.

a considerable number were alien priories, and belonged to monasteries abroad, which are not valued there at all. Fourthly, that the whole number of cells, which can be included in the revenue of their mother abbeys, do not exceed forty, whose part in my calculation would easily be supplied, by inserting chantries, guilds, and hospitals, which were equally detrimental to the public, and superstitious in their origin.

Chantries were chapels erected and endowed for the singing of masses for the souls of the deceased.

Hospitals were houses founded for the entertainment of all who went any pilgrimage on a religious pretence.

Guilds were societies of lay brethren, who lived together like monks, but who professed no order.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE

WEIGHT OF THE CHURCH PLATE, GOLD AND SILVER IMAGES, JEWELS, &c.,

DELIVERED TO KING HENRY THE VIIITH, AS TAKEN FROM THE ORIGINAL IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

GOLDE.

Item, Delivered unto his Majesty, one pix of golde, weinge nyne unces.

Item, Delivered unto his Majesty the xxiii day of May, Anno xxxi, a little pix of golde the cover garnished with stone, an aggat set in golde, and garnished with emeraldes and balaces. A bokile of th'olde fashion set with four bents. And foure either rynge set with dyamonds, and older stones of diverse sorts. All which premises weye together eleven unces.

Item, Deliver'd unto the Kings Majestie xv die Maii Anno xxxi. A small crosse of gold with one image garnished with xv emeralds, sixe garnets and certayne smalle perles, Parcel of suche stuffe as came to his graces use, as well by the surrender as by the visitation of dyverse religious howsese and cathedral churches in the west parties, weinge togeithers with the stones and perles twelve unces and three quarterns.

Item, Delivered unto his Majestie the same day of the same stuffe, four chalices of golde with four patents of golde to the same; and a spoone of golde, weinge all togeithers, an hundred and six unces.

Item, ii collets of golde, wherein standith two course emeralds.

Item, Delivered to Corneyls Heys goldsmithe xiiii die November, An. xxx, by the Kings gracys commandment for the tryminge and garnishing of a cuppe called an aggat in golde, fiftie and three unces.

Item, Delivered unto the Kings Majestie the xix day of June, a crosse of golde full garnished with emeralds. A pontifical of golde, wherein is set a great saphire boith being parcels of such stuffe as came from Wynchester.

Item, An egle of golde garnished with emeralds, ballaces, saphires and perles, and an unce of golde wherein is a saphire, three balaces, and three great course perles, weinge all togeither with the stones and perles threescore and xvii unces.

Item, Delivered more unto his Majesty the same day of the same stuffe, a combe of golde garnished with small turquases and other course stones, weinge with the stones eight unces.

Item, Delivered unto his Majesty the xxvi day of June, Anno xxxii. a great amatist, a great saphire, certain camewes, or, anticks, two ringes of golde with two saphires therein set, three mo small erings of golde, two thereof set with two small emeralds, the third ring set therein a small turques, parcels of suche stuffe as came from the cathedral church of Lincoln, weinge altogether by estimation v. on.

Sum of all the foresaid parcel of golde with the stones and perles sithens the last signing, threescore eighteen unces.

[*Here king* HENRY *signed the receipt of the aforesaid with his own hand writing.*]

Sum of the golde plate, 5075 unces.

Hereafter ensuithe, as well all suche somes of money as have been delivered unto the Kings majesty by the said John Williams master of our said soveraigne Lords jewels, as also diverse and sundry parcels of plate, new made and bowght by the said John Williams, sythens the first day of Octobere, Anno xxx.

That is to say,

First delivered unto his Majesty, the first day of November, An. supra, by thande of Anthony Deny one of the gentlemen of the Kings privey chamber, the some of the three thousand five hundred and fifty three pounds sterling.

Item, Delivered more unto his Majesty the xvth day of February, Anno supra, by thande of the said John Williams, ten thousand pounds sterling, whereof one thousand pounds was in new grots.

Item, Delivered unto his Majesty the xxiii day of May. An. xxxi, foure new chardgers which were made for twoo garnishe of old white vessel, weinge two hundred forty and three unces at iv*s.* the un.

Item, Paid to Barnes the goldsmithe for newe trymynge of an image of golde, of the Father of Heven, withoute a backe and a foote, garnished with course stones lackinge one stone upon his brest weinge xxvi unces. The same image newe burnished, and set oute with a newe crowne of golde made to the same, and sexe colletts of golde, wherein is sett sexe counterfeit stones to garnishe a newe foote of silver, whereupon the same image standith, weinge withoute the foote and stone xxvii *ou.* 1*d.* weight for the over weight of one unce, 1*d.* weight of golde put to the same xliis. And for the making of a newe crowne of golde, and setting therein vi stones and for the newe trymynge of the same image xiiis. iiii*d.* Also for a foote and backe of silver gilte, made to the same image, weinge togeither lvi *ou. di.* at v*s.* ii*d.* the *ou.* xliii*l.* ix*s.* xi*d. ob.*

Item, Paid to the same Barnes for the newe trymynge of anoither image of golde, beinge a quene with a sceptour and a balle crowned, weinge xvi *ou. di.* And the said image newe burnished and trymed up, withoute the ball, with sexe collets of golde, wherin standithe vi counterfette stones, to garnishe a foote of silver and gilte, wheruppon the same image standith, weinge withoute the silver and the sexe stones xvi. *ou.* iii *qr.* 1 *d. ob.* weight for the over weight of a *qur.* 1 *d. ob.* weight of golde put to the same after. xl*s.* the *ou.* xiis. for the new trymynge of the said image, and making of the said sexe collets and setinge in of the stones x*s.* For a foote of silver gilte made to the same, weing xxxi *ou.* iii *qr.* at v*s.* 2*d.* the *ou.*—viii*l.* lv*s. ob.*

Item, Paid to him more, for the new trymyng and garnishinge of anoither image of golde, being a king holding his right hand owte right, without a crown, weinge viii *ou.* iii *qur.* The same image nwee burnished and sett owte, having a crowne and swerdd newe made to him, and sexe collets of golde, wherein is sett vi counterfet stones, to garnishe a foote of silver, whereupon the said image standith weinge, withoute the silver and the vi stones x *ou.* iii *qur.* for the over weight of ii *ou.* iii *qur.* of golde put to the same xl*s.* the *ou.* x*s.* and the workmanshipe thereof xliis. 4*d.* Also made to the same a foote of silver and gilte weinge xxxvii *ou.* at v*s.* li*d.* le unce, viiii*l.* v*s.* iiii*d.*

Item. Paid to him more for trymynge of two other images of golde, being a king and a quene both crowned, garnished with a great saphire, and a less saphire, vii good emeraldes, and other stones and perles, weinge togeither xi unces. The same image newe set oute and burnished. And made to the same a case of gold, joyned and pynned to ther feete, and vi colletts of golde, wherin in is sett vi counterfett stones, to garnish a foote of silver, whereuppon the said two images stande, weinge without the silver and the vi stones xiii *ou. qr.* for the over weight of two unces, *qr.* of golde put to the same after the rate of xl*s.* the *ou.* iv*l.* x*s.* for the workmanshipe of the same x*s.* Also made to the said two images a foote of silver and gilte poiz. beside the vi collets of golde, and vi stones xxxi unces iii *qr. di.* at v*s.* ii*d.* the *ou.* viiii*l.* iv*s.* viii½*d.*

Item, Delivered unto the Kings Majestie a garnishe of silver vessels, that is to say twoo white chardgers, xii white platters, xii white dishes, and xii white sawcers, newe made, weinge a thousand, one hundred and thirty unces, at iiiis. the unce.

Item, Paied to William Grene the Kings coffer maker, for making of a coffer covered with fustyan of Naples, and beinge full of drawe boxes, lyned with red and greene sarcynet, to put in stones of diverse sorts, vi*l.* xviiis. l*d.* And to Cornelys the lock-smythe for making all the iron worke, that is to say, the lock, gymowes, handels, ryngs to every drawe boxe, the price xxxvis. iv*d.*

Item, Delivered to the King's Highness at Windesore by thands of master Draper and John Able the xii day of October. Anno xxxi. ten thousand pounds.

Item, Delivered to the King's Majesty a bole of fine golde, bought of Thomas Trappes goldsmithe, having quene Ann's siphire upon the toppe of the cover, weing together xl unces after the rate of xlv*s.* the unce.

Sum of all the foresaid parcels of money is twenty and three thousand nine hundred threescore and nineteen pounds, fourteene shillings, one penny and one farthing.

(Here the King signed the receipt of the above with his own hand.)

Item, Delivered more unto the Kings Majesty by thands of the lorde privey-seale ageynst the commynge in of the lady Anne

of Cleves, appearithe by a warrant thereof sign'd, bearing date xviii day of December, Anno xxxi.

(Here the King signed the receipt of the above.)

Item, Delivered to Morgan Wolfe the Kings goldsmith, by his Graces commandment lxiii gilt images pois, a thousand four hundred fifty and five unces rated after iv*s.* ii*d.* the unce. Sum ccciiii*l.* ii*s.* vi*d.* And to the said Morgan for newe trymynge, burnishing and amending of the said xliii images at vi*s.* a piece. Sum xii*l.* xviii*s.* And also, to the said Morgan for new silver all gilt put to the backs, bottoms and bases, scepters, crowns and hands, with diverse other signes of the said images, weinge two thousand three hundred unces at v*s.* ii*d.* the unce, with the workmanship. Sum D.LXLIV*l.* iii*s.* iv*d.* And to the said Morgan for xxii small collets with counterfeit stones put in the same images rated at xii*d.* a piece, sum xxii*s.* And paid by the said Morgan to a joyner for framynge of xliii pieces of tymber to put within the said images at xii*d.* a piece, sum xliii*s.* Sum of all the premises is nine hundred twelf pounds six shillings ten pens.

Item, Delivered unto the King's Majesty the xxv day of June, Anno xxxii. seven and twenty old nobles, xiii*l.* x*s.* And three small pieces of gold of the value of xii*s.* Parcels of such stuffe as came from the cathedral church of Lincoln. Sum. Totails, fourteen pounds and two shillings.

(Here the King signed the receipt of the above with his own hand.)

Totals of the ready money plate and other things conteyned in these levies, 24906*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*

SILVER.

Hereafter ensueth all those parcels of plate and juels of silver, that hath been deliuered unto the Kings Majesty sithens the first day of October xxx yere of his Majesties reign, by John Williams, maister and treasorer of his Graces juels. Receiv-ed by the same John, to his said Majesties use, of diverse and sundry surrendered monasteries.

That is to say,

Firste, Delivered to his Majesty an image of seynt Erkenwalde with his myter and crosier gilt, weinge fifty unces.

Item, Delivered unto his Grace an image of seynt Appolyne gilt, standing upon a bace with a pair of tongs weinge fourty and eight unces.

Item, Delivered to his Majesty, a chalice gilt, weinge fourtie unces.

Item, Delivered unto his highness a sacring bell parcel gilt, weinge three unces.

Item, Delivered unto his Majesty a pair of gilt basons with sonebeames having three crewnes a pece in ther bushels weinge fourscore unces.

Item, Delivered unto his Majesty a pair of gilt basons for lavatornes having a roose ungraven in the myddest, weinge one and thirty unces.

Item, Delivered unto his Majesty anoither pair of covered basons gilt chased in paines throne plaine, thoither chased having in ther bossel the Kings armes, and a cardinal's hat, weinge an hundred thirty and nyne unces.

Item, Delivered unto his Majesty a pair of gilt crewets weinge one and twenty unces.

Item, Delivered unto his highness at Westmynster palace a pair of candlesticks parcel gilt with prikks, and three sokkets a piece weing threescore and five unces iii quarterns.

Item, Delivered unto his Majesty a chalice gilt with a patten, weinge twenty and six unces.

Item, Delyvered unto his Majestie, ii gilte crewetts, weinge twelve unces.

Item, Delyvered unto his Majestie, another chalice, with a peten gilte, weinge twentie and three unces.

Item, Delyvered unto his Majesty a faire mounstrance gilt, parcel of the stuffe that came from Westmester, weinge fourscore and ten unces.

Item, Delyvered unto the Kings Majestie the xth day of Maye, An. xxxi, twoo garnishe of silver vessell full furnished lackinge four chardgers, pois, a thousand, four hundred, twentie and four unces.

Item, Delyvered unto the Kings Majesty xvth die Maii, An. xxxi, a cross of silver and gilte, garnished with a great course emeralde, ii balaces, and twoo saphires, lackinge a knoppe at one of the ends of the same cross. Parcell of suche stuffe as came to his Graces use, by the surrender and visitation of dyverse religiouse houses and cathedrall chirches in the west parties.

Item, Delyvered more unto his Majestie the same day, and of the same stuffe, super altare, garnished with silver and gilte, and parte golde, call'd the great saphire of Glasconberye.

Item, Delyvered more unto his Majestie the same day, of the same stuffe, a

great piece of a unicorne-borne, as it is supposed.

Item, Delyvered more unto his Majestie the same day, of the saide stuffe, a pece of mother of perle, like a shell.

Item, Delyvered more unto his Highness the same day, of the same stuffe, eight braunches of faire currall.

Item, Delyvered more unto his Majestie the same day, dyverse parcells of gilte plate, of suche stuffe as came to his Gracys use, from the west parties, weinge ii thowsande, vi hundred thirtie and eight unces.

Item, Delyvered the same day unto his Majestie, dyverse parcells of parcell gilte plate, of the same stuffe, weinge a thowsand five hundred unces.

Item, Delyvered more unto his Majestie the same day dyverse parcells of white plate, of the said stuffe, weinge eight hundred fourtie and four unces.

Item, Delyvered unto his Majestie the xxviii daie of June, ii basons and ii ewers parcell gilte, whereof thone weigethe lxxxvii *oz.* and th' other lxxvii *oz.* parcell of suche stuffe as came to thuse of his said Majesty by thattender of Sir Adrian Fortescue, Knt. weinge togeither, one hundred three score and four unces.

Item, Delyvered more unto his Majestie the same day, of the said Sir Adrian Fortescue's stuff, ii pots, parcell gilte, weinge togeither, foure score and four unces.

Item, Delyvered more unto his said Majestie, the 2d day of December, a pair of candlesticks of birral, garnished with silver and gilte, the foote and the bole weinge with the birral fourscore and eighteene unces.

Sum total of all the foresaid parcells of silver, viz. in gilte, parcell gilte, and white, extendith to seven thowsande, three hundred, fourtie and one ownce, and three *qurs.*

(Here the King signed the receipt of the above with his own hand.)

Item, Delivered unto the Kings Majestie the xviith day of October, An. xxxi diverse parcells gilte plate, brought by Richard Pollarde, and——Moile, Esqrs; from the late atteynted monasteries of Glasconbery and Readinge. Sum in unces a thousande, two hundred, fourtie and seven unces. di.

Item, Delivered unto his said Majestie the same date, An. predicto, dyverse parcells of parcell gilte plate, by the said Richard Pollarde, and—— Moile Esqrs; of the same stuff. that came from the saide monasteries of Glasconbery and Readinge, weinge foure hundred fourtie and nyne unces.

Item, Delivered unto his said Majesty the twenty sixth day of February, Anno xxxi. by thands of Robert Southwell, Esquire, Dr. London, and other, a foote of silver and gilte, for a crosse of golde plated upon woode before-mentioned amongst the parcells of golde poiz. fourteigne unces, di.

Item, delivered unto his said Majesty the same day, a mounstrance of silver, and gilt, garnished with counterfeit stones, with two great glasses of birral in the myddes lacking dyverse pinnacles, and granishing, weinge altogeithers with the byrral three score and thirteen unces.

Item, Delivered more unto his Majesty the same day, another mounstrance of silver, and gilt, garnished thouroughout, with great byralls weinge togeithers with the byralls an hundred and eleven unces.

Item, Delivered more unto his Majesty the same day, a cup of byrall garnished with silver, and gilt, and counterfeit stones, the silver weinge by estimation sixteyne unces.

Item, Delivered more unto his highness the same day, a cup of serpentyne garnished with silver, and gilt with a cover, the silver weighing by estimation twenty unces.

Item, Delivered more unto his Majesty the same day a peir of covered basons of silver gilt, havinge a garter on the backs, and the Kings armes poiz. two hundred and eighteen unces.

Item, Delivered more unto his Majesty the same day, a chalice with a paten of silver and gilt poiz. thirty and seven unces.

Item, Delivered more unto his Majesty the same day three pier of cruets of silver, and gilt, poiz together fifty and five unces.

Item, Delivered more unto his Majesty the same day, a ship of silver and gilt, weinge eighteyne unces.

Item, Delivered more unto his Majesty the same day, a pix of an agathe garnished with counterfeit stones and perles in silver with a cover, weinge by estimation sixteyne unces.

Item, Delivered more unto his said Majesty the same day, one pair of cruets of silver and gilt, poiz. twenty and two unces.

Item, Delivered more unto his Majesty the same day two myters garnished with silver and gilt, and set with diverse counterfeit ones and perles.

Item, Delivered more unto his Majesty, the same day, a peir of church candlesticks

of silver, parcel-gilt over, and beside two bolts of yron in them, weinge xlvi *ou.* pois. a hundred seventie and seven unces.

Item, Delivered more unto his saide Majesty the same daie two candlesticks of birral garnished with silver, weinge by estimation twenty and three unces.

Item, Delivered more unto his Majesty the same day two pair of cruets white poiz. thirteigne unces. di.

Sum total of all the said parcels of silver, viz. in gilt parcels, gilt and white, over and besides two myters before mentioned, delivered siyns the last sigment, extendeth to two thousand foure hundred threescore unces.

Item, Delivered unto his Majesty the twenty-seventh die of April, anno xxxii by thands of Edward Morthe a chalice gilt, parcel of suche stuffe as came from Christchurch in Canterburie, weinge six and twenty unces.

Item, Delivered more unto his Majesty the same day, and of the same stuffe, a gilt salte with a cover, weinge twenty and five unces.

Item, Delivered more unto his Majesty the same day of the saide stuffe two gilt salts with a cover, weinge five and twenty unces.

Item, Delivered more unto his Majesty the same day, of the same stuffe a playne gilt cup with a cover, weinge six and twenty unces.

Item, Delivered more unto his Majesty the same day of the said stuffe, a bason parcel gilt, and an ewer to the same writhen, weinge threescore and five unces.

Item, Delivered more unto his Majesty the same day of the same stuffe three small gilt, goblets with a cover, weinge, foure and fiftie unces.

Item, Delivered more unto his Majesty the same day of the same stuffe, a gilt cruise with a cover weinge thirteyne unces.

Item, delivered more unto his Majesty the same day of the same stuffe, two saltes parcel gilt, with a cover, weinge three and thirty unces.

Item, Delivered more unto his Majesty the same day of the same stuffe, a small wrythen piece with a cover, weinge sixteyne unces.

Item, Delivered more unto his Majesty the same day of the same stuffe, two gilt cuppes for assayes, weinge fourteyne unces.

Item, Delivered more unto his Majesty the same day of the same stuffe a sakeringe-bell with a clapper of yron, weinge togeither foure unces.

Item, Delivered more unto his Majesty the same day of the same stuffe a sconce with an handle of silver, weinge two and twenty unces.

Item, Delivered more unto his Majesty the same day of the same stuffe a staffe garnished with silver called Thomas Bekket's staffe.

Item, Delivered unto his Majestie the same day and yere, by thands of Thomas Spillman, a pair of candlesticks, parcell gilte, for an altar, parcell of suche stuffe, as came from the late dissolvede monasterie of Leedes, weinge fourscore and one unce.

Item, Delivered more unto his Majestie the same day, of the same stuffe, a chalice, with a patten gilte, sette with counterfett stones and perles, weinge togeither thirty unces.

Item, Delivered more unto his Majestie the same day, and yere, by thands of Frauncys Jopson, of suche stuffe as came from the late dissolved howse of Malthame, a paire of gilte cruetts, weinge one and twentie unces.

Item, Delivered more unto his Majestie the same day, of Malthame stuffe, a bason and an ewer, parcell gilte, weinge fourscore and one unce.

Item, Delivered more unto his Majestie, the same day, of the same stuffe, a cuppe of serpentyne, garnished with silver, and gilte, weinge with the serpentyne, seven and thirtie unces.

Item, Delivered more unto his Majestie, the same daie, of the same stuffe, a sconce, with an handle of silver, weinge fiftene unces.

Item, delivered more unto his Majestie, a chair of woode, covered with crymsey velvet, and the pomells and handells thereof garnished with silver, parcell of such stuffe, as came from Canterberye.

Sum of all the aforesaid parcells of silver, viz. in gilte, parcell gilte and white, sithens the last signing of this booke, extendeth to three thowsand fourtie and eight unces.

The King signed the receipt of all the above with his own hand.

1547. Edward, the only son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour, his third wife, succeeded his father, Jan. 31. being about nine years of age.

Henry had nominated a council to govern till the King should attain the age of eighteen years.

The Bishops renewed their commissions from him to hold their bishopricks during pleasure, and were empowered, as the King's delegates, to ordain and perform all other parts of the episcopal function.

Feb. 1. The council opened the King's will, and found Henry had nominated sixteen principal officers of State to be executors, and regents of the kingdom, and governors to his son.

He also elected a council who should assist the former.

Feb. 6. Edward Seymour, earl of Hertford, made Protector.

The King was knighted by the lord Protector, after which he knighted the lord mayor Sir John Hobberthorn.

Feb. 10. The Protector was made lord treasurer and earl marshal.

Henry II. king of France refused to ratify the treaties.

Feb. 13. The funeral obsequies of the late King were solemnized with exceeding great pomp and magnificence at Windsor.

Feb. 16. The earl of Hertford lord Protector, created duke of Somerset.

Sir Thomas Seymour created Baron Sudley, and made lord high admiral of England.

Feb. 20. King Edward was crowned at Westminster; at the coronation forty knights of the Bath were made, and a general pardon issued at the same time, out of which the duke of Norfolk, cardinal Pole, and the lord Courtney were excepted.

March 11. The treaty of peace made by Henry with France, was signed in London, but the king of France dying prevented its being ratified; he was succeeded by his son the Dauphin, Henry II.

The lord chancellor Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, dismissed.

The Protector got his commission enlarged, and acted arbitrarily, without the concurrence of the rest of the regents.

Orders were issued for keeping a bible in every church, with Erasmus's paraphrase on the New Testament.

The chief opposers of the reformation were the princess Mary, Wriothesley earl of Southampton, the bishop of Durham, Bonner bishop of London, Gardiner bishop of Winchester, with other bishops and inferior clergy.

April 16. Evening prayer began to be read in English in the King's chapel.

Popish images burnt in London.

Sept. Sir Edward Clinton was sent with a fleet of thirty four ships against the Scots; whose army consisted of 36,000 men.

The Protector marched with an army of 18,000 men into Scotland, and defeated the Scots at Pinkney-field, Dec. 10. near Musselborough, 13,000 of the Scots were slain.

The Protector returned to London, and was met by the mayor and aldermen.

This war with Scotland cost England near £1,433,000.

The parliament ended with a general pardon, in which were excepted the prisoners in the tower.

A general visitation of the churches.

Bishops Gardiner and Bonner committed to the tower for obstructing the commission of visitation.

Several German divines took refuge in England, and were allowed pensions; Fagius was made professor of Hebrew in Cambridge, and Peter Martyr had the divinity chair at Oxford conferred on him.

Nov. 4. The parliament met, and repealed all statutes that had created any new treasons or felonies in the last reign, particularly that which established the six articles.

Another act passed for giving the communion in both kinds; and another that the *Congé d'elire*, and the election pursuant to it, should cease, and that the bishops should be named by the King's letters patent, and thereupon were to be consecrated.

Also an act of grace, by which bishops Gardiner and Bonner were discharged from the Fleet;

And an act giving the King all the chanteries which the late King had not seized.

1548. An order of council was made against the Romish superstition, and for removing images out of churches, &c.

March 14. The parliament and clergy granted the King a subsidy, after which it was prorogued to Nov. 4.

To prevent the mischiefs arising from rash preaching, it was enjoined that none should preach without licence of the King.

Gardiner still opposed the reformation, and was again confined to the tower.

A great plague raged in London, the court was removed to Hatfield.

The parliament granted to the King all tonnage and poundage for life.

The Protector had a patent, enlarging his prerogative.

The regent of Scotland besieged Broughty castle.

Catherine, queen dowager to king Henry VIII. married to Sir Thomas Seymour, lord high admiral.

The Admiral endeavoured to get himself made governor to the King's person, which occasioned a quarrel between him and his brother the Protector. The war with Scotland was renewed, and Hadington taken by the English.

The Scots sent their queen to France, and introduced 6000 French forces, which ravaged the north of England, and treated the Scots like a conquered people. They murdered the provost of Edinburgh and his son, with great numbers of the common people.

The Protector tried to make a peace with Scotland in vain

The Protector introduced a body of Germans into England, under pretence of the Scotch war, but in reality to support his usurped authority.

Aug.—The new liturgy was every where set up, but the princess Mary refused to comply with it.

Sept.—The queen dowager died in childbed.

Nov. 24. The parliament met, and was almost wholly taken up with matters of religion.

Priests were allowed to marry, and the new liturgy was confirmed.

1549, Jan. 19. The lord high admiral was impeached and sent to the tower

March 20. The lord high admiral was attainted in parliament of high treason, and beheaded, without being heard.

This year lord lieutenants of counties were first appointed.

Anabaptists came into England, who denying the divinity of our Saviour, were burnt as heretics.

April 12. Joan of Kent, an anabaptist was condemned to be burnt.

The protector pulled down several churches to build him a palace, now called Somerset-house.

July.— The rebels besieged Exeter, the inhabitants were driven to great distress so as to eat their horses, till relieved by lord Russell, who defeated them and took Arundel and the mayor of Bodmin, and hanged them.

The rebels lost 600 men.

Several rebellions happened about inclosures, but were suppressed; the greatest in Norfolk, headed by Kett, a tanner, against whom Dudley earl of Warwick, went with an army, (August 27,) slew above 2000 of his followers, and hanged him in chains on the top of Norwich castle, November 20.

Sept.— The rebels made demands of the King's general in fifteen different articles, which were rejected.

The French endeavoured to recover Boulogne, equiped a powerful fleet, and attempted a descent on the isles of Guernsey and Jersey, but were attacked at sea by the English, and lost 1000 men.

The earl of Wagwick made lord high admiral.

Bonner, bishop of London, was sent to the marshalsea, for refusing to comply with the rites of the church.

Horse-guards instituted.

Oct. 14. The privy council and the city of London entered into measures to depose the protector, upon which he carried the King with him to Windsor, and stood upon his defence, but was obliged to submit; whereupon they charged him with usurping sovereign power, and sent him to the tower; and six lords were appointed to be the King's governors, but the administration was lodged chiefly in Dudley earl of Warwick.

The parliament met the 4th Nov. 1549, passed an act, making it treason for twelve persons to assemble with an intent to kill or imprison any of the privy council, or to alter any law, if they did not disperse within an hour after proclamation made to depart; and it was made felony to assemble to throw down fences, pull down houses or barns, to abate the price of victuals, or the rents of lands, &c.; and it was made felony also to procure or incite others to assemble to commit any of the said offences.

November 13. Pope Paul III. died.

Scotland enjoyed a great tranquillity after the conclusion of the peace. James Hamilton, earl of Arran in Scotland, and duke of Chatelarault in France, governed the kingdom as Regent.

By 3 and 4 of Edward VI. cap. 11. The King was empowered to nominate sixteen bishops and clergymen, and sixteen laymen, to compile a body of ecclesiastical laws.

3 and 3 Edward VI. cap. 12. It was enacted, that the King might appoint six prelates, and six others, to draw up a form for consecrating bishops, priests, and deacons.

1550. 4 Edward VI. An act passed against the late protector, whereby he was deprived of all his places, his goods confiscated, and his lands to the value of £2000 per annum, forfeited to the crown; but he was released from the tower, on giving £10,000 security for his good behaviour,

and on the 16th of February he received his pardon, and was admitted to the council board again.

In this parliament the eldest sons of peers were first permitted to sit in the house of commons, and the first journal was taken of the proceedings.

The waterman's company in London, incorporated this year.

Feb. 2. The marquis of Northampton was made lord great chamberlain of England, and lord Wentworth lord chamberlain of the houshold, Sir Thomas Darcy vice chamberlain and captain of the guards, and Sir Anthony Wingfield comptroller.

April 1. The bishopric of Westminster was united to that of London.

April 25. A peace was concluded with France, and Boulogne delivered up. The French king stipulated to pay the king of England, in consideration thereof, and of the tribute in arrear from France, 400,000 crowns; and it was agreed that this treaty should not prejudice the claim of England either to France or Scotland.

The city of London purchased from the King, all the liberties of the borough of Southwark for the sum of 1000 marks.

A court was erected at this time, to enquire who oppressed the people by their extortions, or defrauded the crown of the public revenues; and several were fined very severely for offences of this kind.

Many alterations were made in almost every diocese, almost all the manors belonging to them were surrendered into the King's hands and given amongst the courtiers, in lieu of which were bestowed worse manors, and impropriated tithes.

May 8. Commissioners were appointed to visit and reform the university of Oxford.

This year Tindall's translation of the bible, revised by Coverdale, was published.

June 29. An order of council was made that no bishop should henceforth keep any other benefice than his bishopric.

The Thames ebbed and flowed three times in nine hours below the bridge.

1551. The council prohibited the princess Mary having mass in her chapel; but she refused to comply with them.

April — A sweating sickness raged throughout England, which carried off numbers, with many of the nobility. The duke of Suffolk and his brother died of it.

An earthquake in Surrey.

A confession of faith was proposed, which the princess Mary refused.

July 9. Edward sent an embassy to France, on pretence of carrying the order of the garter to the King. The marquis of Northampton presented the collar of the order to the King. Then they treated concerning the marriage with Francis's daughter, which was concluded the 19th of July, and signed at Angiers.

Henry in return sent an embassy into England, and the marshal Montmorency presented the King with the order of St. Michael.

Nov.—The queen dowager obtained the regency of Scotland, in the room of the earl of Arran.

The King founded a college at Galway in Ireland.

The King appointed a council of thirty, and a president for the government of Wales.

The duke of Northumberland attempted to get the bishop of Durham condemned, which proved fruitless.

1552. The duke of Somerset being esteemed the most likely to oppose Dudley's (the duke of Northumberland) ambitious projects, his final ruin was resolved. He was sent to the tower, under pretence of consulting and inciting others to imprison Northumberland, and two other lords of the council, and convicted of felony for this offence by his peers, for which he was beheaded, Jan. 22, two months afterwards.

Jan. — Crowns and half crowns first coined.

Several bishops were deprived of their sees for not complying with the reformation.

The common prayer book was established by act of parliament.

Another act declaring the marriage of the clergy valid.

Articles of religion were confirmed by the convocation.

The parliament met on the 23d of Jan., and refused to approve the sentence against the duke of Somerset.

An act passed this session requiring two living witnesses in cases of high treason, to be produced to the prisoners face in court.

The common prayer book, with the alterations, and the order of consecrating bishops, priests, and deacons, was confirmed by another act.

Penalties were inflicted on those who were present at any other form of prayer, &c. and on those who made any disturbance in churches; and the number of holy days were ascertained.

Monks and nuns were rendered capable of inheriting estates.

Great part of the lands belonging to bishoprics, deans, and chapters, were seized by the ministry, and sold and transferred to laymen.

Bishops who held their sees for life

were now obliged to hold them during their good behaviour.

Those who had any chantry lands bestowed on them at the beginning of this reign, were, by the duke of Northumberland, obliged to restore them to the crown. The duke also laid heavy fines on the nobility who were engaged in an opposite interest.

This year the King's debts amounted to £251,179, and commissions were granted to certain persons to sell part of the chantry lands for the payment of them.

Feb. 2. There was a King at arms appointed for Ireland, by the name of Ulster.

Feb. 26. Sir Ralph Vane, Sir Miles Partridge, Sir Michael Stanhope, and Sir Thomas Arundel, were executed, as accomplices to the duke of Somerset.

April 6. The King fell sick of the small pox and measles, which brought upon him a consumption.

April 15. The parliament was dissolved which had sat five years.

Heath and Day, bishops of Worcester and Chichester were deprived, for opposing the reformation.

The duke of Northumberland made himself absolute, and charged lord Paget with several misdemeanors, had him fined in £6000 and the order of the garter taken from him, which he procured for his eldest son, Sir Arthur Dudley, earl of Warwick.

Sternhold and Hopkins translated the psalms into English metre.

A short catechism was published by the bishop of Winchester.

The corporation of the merchants of the steel-yard (being members of the Hans towns, who engrossed all the foreign trade of Europe) was dissolved this year, and foreign trade encouraged in English bottoms.

Aug. 14. Tonstall bishop of Durham, was deprived and his see suppressed, and the duke of Northumberland was made count Palatine.

1553. A new parliament was summoned to meet the first of March, and the several corporations were required to choose such members as were recommended to them by the King's council, and sheriffs were required to return such knights as were named in the King's letters.

They granted the King two tenths and two fifteenths. And they also made a remarkable act for avoiding excess in wines. It enjoined, that no person should keep above ten gallons of wine in his house, unless he was worth 1000 marks.

The clergy gave six shillings in the pound, to be levied in three years.

March 31. The parliament was dissolved.

This was such a plentiful year, that a barrel of beer with the cock was sold for sixpence, and four great loaves for one penny.

The duke of Northumberland married his son Guildford Dudley, to lady Jane Grey, grand daughter to Mary queen of France, sister to Henry VIII., and prevailed on the young King to settle the crown on her, to the exclusion of the princesses Mary and Elizabeth.

June 15. When the judges were called in to draw an assignment of the crown to Jane Grey, they refused, until threatened by the duke, who had a pardon passed the great seal, exempting them from punishment.

June 21. The settlement was at last signed by all the council.

Edward's disease grew worse, and all signs of recovery vanished, upon which the earl of Northumberland advised the physicians to be discharged, and the King was committed to the care of an old woman.

July 6. King Edward died at Greenwich, in the sixteenth year of his age, and the seventh of his reign, and was buried at Westminster, near the body of king Henry VII. his grand-father, with great funeral pomp, and the unfeigned mournings of an affectionate people. The funeral charge amounted to £475.

The King's yearly household expences were upon an average £62,000 per annum.

He founded St. Bartholomew's hospital, and Bridewell, and improved the hospital of Christ's Church, and St. Thomas's hospital, Southwark, and gave his palace of Bridewell to the city.

In attempting to find out a passage to the East Indies by the north-east in the last year of this reign, the way to Archangel in Moscovy, by the North Cape, was discovered by Capt. Cansellor. The two other ships employed with him to attempt a north-east passage, and commanded by Sir Hugh Willoughby the admiral, and captain Duforth, both perished with their commanders and crew, on the coast of Russian Lapland.

STATUTES IN THIS REIGN.

Besides the statutes already recited, the following acts were made in this reign, viz.

An act was passed, restoring in blood Sir Edward Seymour, Knt.

An act for avoiding excess of wines.

The King ordered a visitation to the

churches; and ordered all the superfluous plate to be sold.

1 Edw. VI. Enacted that all beggars and idle persons should be slaves to those that apprehend them, unless they were impotent; and clerks convict were to be slaves to those that should take them up; and the masters of such slaves were allowed to put iron collars about their necks; but this law was repealed by 3 and 4 Edward VI. cap. 16.

An act passed, to confirm the one passed in the late reign, enacting 2374 chantries and other religious foundations, for the use of the crown, with a reserve of pensions to be paid to the discarded incumbents.

It was also decreed, that all who denied the supremacy of the King, or maintained that of the pope, should for the first offence forfeit their goods and chattels and be imprisoned during pleasure; for the second offence should be subject to premunire; and for the third offence be attainted of high treason.

Cap. 7. It was enacted that the King's death should not discontinue any suit.

Cap. 13. Tonnage and poundage, with the duties on wool and leather, which had been granted to Henry VII. and Henry VIII. were granted to the King for life, for the guard of the seas.

2 Edw. VI. cap. 3. Enacted, that the King's purveyors should take no provisions for the use of his highness, without the consent of the owners.

2 and 3 Edw. VI. cap. 24. Enacted, that where a person was wounded or poisoned in one country, and died in another, the murderer might be tried where the party died.

Cap. 23. The benefit of clergy taken from horse-stealers.

5 and 6 Edw. VI. cap. 9. The benefit of clergy taken from house-breakers.

Punishments were inflicted on forestallers, regraters, and ingrossers of corn.

Cap. 25. Ale-house-keepers were required to take licenses, and enter into recognizances to keep good order in their houses.

An act passed to establish the woollen manufactory, and for more fully regulating the different kinds of them.

In 6 Edw. VI. They gave him a subsidy of two tenths and two fifteenths, to be paid in two years.

Twenty thousand pounds weight of bullion was appointed to be made so much baser, that the King might gain thereby £140,000.

7 Edw. VI. cap. 5. Enacted that no persons shall sell the wines of Guienne or Gascony for more than two-pence a quart, nor the wine of Rochelle, or any other French wine, for more than three-pence a quart; and the number of taverns and wine-cellars in London, were restrained to forty.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE &c. DURING THIS REIGN.

Emperor of Germany.

1519 Charles V.

King of France.

1547 Henry II.

King of Spain.

1516 Charles I.

King of Hungary.

1539 John II.

King of Sweden.

1528 Gustavas I., Vasa.

King of Denmark.

1534 Christian III.

Kings of Poland.

1507 Sigismund I.
1548 Sigismund II.

Emperor of Russia.

1534 John IV.

Emperor of the Turks.

1520 Solyman, the Magnificent.

King of Portugal.

1521 John III.

Queen of Scotland.

1543 Mary.

Chief Governors of Ireland.

1546 Sir A. St. Leger.
1547 Sir William Brabason.
1548 Sir Edward Bellingham.
1549 Sir Francis Bryen.
Sir William Brabason.
1550 Sir. A. St. Leger.
1551 Sir James Croft.
1552 Sir Thomas Cusac.
Sir G. Aylmer.

Popes.

1534 Paul III.
1550 Julius III.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

1532 Thomas Cranmer.

Archbishop of York.

1544 Robert Holgate.

Lord Chancellors.

1545 Thomas lord Wriothesley.
1547 Sir William Paulet.
Richard lord Rich.
1551 Thomas Goodrick.
Sir Nicholas Hare, *keeper*.

Secretaries of State.

1548 Sir William Paget.
Sir William Petre.
Sir Thomas Smith.
1552 Sir William Cecil.

Chief Justices of the King's Bench.

1546 Sir Richard Lister.
1552 Sir Roger Cholmley.

Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

1546 Sir Edward Montague.

Chief Barons of the Exchequer.

1546 Sir Roger Cholmley.
1552 Henry Bradshaw.

Masters of the Rolls.

1541 Robert Southwell.
1549 John Beaumont.
1551 Sir Robert Bowes.

Attorneys General.

1545 Henry Bradshaw.
1551 Edward Griffith.

Solicitors General.

1545 Edward Griffith.
1552 John Gosnol.

Mayors of London.

1547 Sir John Gresham.
1548 Sir Henry Amcoates.
1549 Sir Rowland Hill.
1550 Sir Andrew Judd.
1551 Sir Richard Dobbes.
1552 Sir George Barne.

Sheriffs.

1547 Thomas White and Robert Chertsey.
1548 William Lock and Sir John Aleph.
1549 John York and Richard Turk.
1550 Augustine Hind and John Lyon.
1551 John Lambert and John Cowper.
1552 William Garret and John Maynard.

THE INTER-REGNUM.

At the death of Edward, the earl of Northumberland endeavoured to get the princess Mary and Elizabeth into his possession, and under pretence sent for Mary (concealing the King's death) to assist in the council, which Mary accepted, but was acquainted by the earl of Arundel of his design. She retired into Norfolk, and raised forces attached to her person, and withdrew to Framlingham castle, in Suffolk, assumed the title of Queen, and was proclaimed in the city of Norwich.

When lady Jane Grey was proclaimed queen, one Gilbert Pot, a vinter's servant, was set in the pillory, with his ears cut off and nailed to it, only for expressing himself slightly of the new queen.

Mary left nothing on her part to assert her right: she promised to leave religion in the same state she found it. Many of Northumberland's party deserted him, but he sent the earl of Suffolk with 8000 men against Mary, and advanced as far as Bury, Northumberland joined him, and finding the desertion, wrote to the council, who assembled under pretence of raising more men, but unanimously agreed to return to their duty and allegiance, and proclaim Mary queen. The tower gates were thrown open, and lady Jane resigned those ensigns of royalty they had loaded her with, which she possessed only ten days.

MARY.

1553. Mary, only daughter of king Henry VIII., by Catherine of Spain, succeeded her brother Edward.

July 10. The council proclaimed the lady Jane Grey queen.

The duke of Northumberland marched against queen Mary, but his forces deserted to her.

July 19. Queen Mary prevailed and was proclaimed queen.

The duke of Northumberland, the great supporter of queen Jane, his daughter-in-law, was sent to the tower, with three of his sons, and Dr. Ridley, bishop of London.

July 28. The duke of Suffolk and his daughter, the lady Jane Grey, and lord Dudley, sent to the tower.

Queen Mary declared she would not persecute the protestants.

The Queen released the duke of Suffolk.

She released the old duke of Norfolk, the lord Courtney, and bishop Gardiner. Bishop Bonner was released, and re-instated in his see.

The Popish bishops were restored, and the Protestant bishops (particularly Coverdale bishop of Exeter, and Hooper bishop of Gloucester) committed to prison, for exercising their functions.

Archbishop Cranmer, bishop Latimer, and several more of the Protestant clergy were committed to prison, for treason, in opposing the Queen's accession, and several fled beyond sea.

July 30. Cranmer was cited before the star-chamber, and escaped without punishment.

Aug. The county of Suffolk addressed the Queen; the deputies were ill received, and Thomas Cobb, who spoke very free, was set in the pillory.

Judge Hales was thrown into the Marshalsea, for charging the justices of Kent to conform to the laws of Edward not yet repealed; he was afterwards removed to the Compter and Fleet, where he endeavored to kill himself. He was set at liberty and sometime after drowned himself.

Aug. 3. The Queen came to London, with her sister Elizabeth.

Aug. 12. Bishop Gardiner was made lord Chancellor, and the duke of Norfolk lord High Steward, for the trial of the duke of Northumberland and his sons.

Aug. 13. Bonner's chaplain preached a sermon at St. Paul's, and abused the administration of Edward, whereupon the people much abused him; but he was rescued by two Protestant ministers.

Aug. 18. The late King's funeral was solemnized at Westminster. The Queen had a solemn service performed in her own chapel, with all the ceremonies of the church of Rome.

Aug. 22. The duke of Northumberland was condemned and executed, with Sir John Gates, and Sir Thomas Palmer.

The Queen prohibited all persons to preach without her special licence.

The reformed who were foreigners were allowed to leave the kingdom.

Sept. The order of the Garter was restored to William lord Paget.

Sept. 28. The Queen made fifteen knights of the Bath, and ninety knights of the carpet.

Oct. 1. The Queen was crowned at Westminster, and was obliged to borrow £20,000 of the city of London.

Two bishops were excluded the house, Dr. Taylor and Harley, for not kneeling at the mass, which was celebrated before the two houses, accompanied with all the rites and ceremonies of the popish church.

An act passed, repealing nine laws made in favor of the reformation.

A pardon was published, out of which the protestants in custody were excepted.

The Queen restored the fifteenths and tenths which were granted the crown in the last parliament, and promised to pay both her father's and her brother's debts.

Oct. 4. The archbishop of York was sent to the tower, and the bishop of Exeter was restored.

Oct. 5. A new parliament was summoned, wherein the elections were so influenced by the court, that few protestants were chosen. The protestant bishops were excluded the upper house, and an act passed declaring that no offence should be deemed high treason which was not so by the 25th of Edward III., or any crime adjudged felony, or a premunire, but what were so before the reign of Henry VIII.

The parliament met, and lasted but eight days.

Mary published a declaration, with liberty of conscience in affairs of religion.

An act passed prohibiting the disturbing of priests saying mass, or the breaking down altars or images.

Another act declaring it felony to assemble to the number of twelve, to procure any alteration in the laws, to lay open enclosures, or to commit any act of violence, if they did not disperse within an hour after proclamation made to depart.

And an act to declare all writings should be valid, though dated in the reign of the late usurper Jane Grey.

A bill of tonnage and poundage for the Queen's life passed the commons, to which the lords made some amendments, and passed it.

The act for confirming the divorce of the Queen's mother, and making the Queen illegitimate, was repealed.

Another act was made, repealing all the statutes made in King Edward's reign concerning religion.

By a private act the attainder of the marchioness of Exeter was reversed, and her

son the earl of Devonshire restored to all his honours. Then the parliament was prorogued to October 24.

Nov. 8. Archbishop Cranmer, Guildford Dudley, and his wife the lady Jane Grey, were condemned for high treason.

A marriage was proposed between queen Mary and Philip, prince of Spain.

Dec. 6. The commons addressed the Queen against her marriage, she dissolved the parliament.

A convocation was held, and transubstantiation established. A dispute upon it between the Popish and Protestant clergy.

1554, Jan. 13. The Queen granted a pardon to the marquis of Northampton, who had been condemned with the duke of Northumberland.

The Queen suspended the act against the German merchants.

The divorce between Henry VIII. and Catherine was repealed.

A treaty of marriage being set on foot between queen Mary, and prince Philip the Emperor's son, heir to the crown of Spain, the parliament addressed the Queen not to marry a foreigner, whereupon they were dissolved; and the Emperor, at the instance of bishop Gardiner, sent over 1,200,000 crowns, to be applied towards promoting the match.

When the ambassadors landed, the people of Kent, imagined the prince of Spain was in their company, and therefore attacked them so furiously that they were obliged to fly for their lives.

Articles were agreed on with the Emperor's ministers on the 12th of January 1553-4, whereby Philip was to have the title of king of England, and the issue of this marriage were to enjoy their mother's dominions, with Burgundy and the Low-Countries; and if the archduke Charles, Philip's son by a former wife, should die without issue, then the issue of this match should enjoy the Spanish dominions.

That the queen should have the disposal of all offices, emoluments and revenues in this kingdom, and only natives should be employed here.

That if the Queen died first, Philip should lay no claim to this crown; and that England should never be engaged in any wars with France on account of Spain.

The merchants of the Steel-yard being Germans, were licensed to revive their traffic again in London, in complaisance to the Emperor.

The nation in general was disgusted with the Spanish match, which at length occasioned an insurrection of the Kentish men under Sir Thomas Wyat.

Wyat entered London, but was defeated, and yielded himself prisoner.

Feb. 11. The duke of Suffolk having taken refuge in the house of one of his domestic's was betrayed and delivered up.

Feb. 12. The earl of Devonshire was committed to the tower.

Feb. 14. Brett the commander of the city trained bands, who had deserted to Wyat, and fifty-eight more were hanged, and six hundred pardoned.

The lord Grey, the duke of Suffolk's, brother, was executed with twenty-two of his followers.

In order to qualify these severities, several noblemen and other gentlemen were released from the tower of London, and about 600 of the common men concerned in the rebellion were brought before the palace at Whitehall, with halters about their necks, and upon making proper submission, received their pardon from the Queen in person. Of all who were tried none escaped being condemned, except Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, which was owing to his spirit upon the trial; his calling upon the court to produce any one overt act of the treason he was indicted upon, no proofs appearing against him, the jury brought him in not guilty. Upon which the attorney general bound the jury over, committed, prosecuted, and severely fined them: such was the iniquity of the times and the prejudice of people, owing entirely to the controversy of the church and religion. His brother was condemned.

Feb. 18. The princess Elizabeth was confined in Whitehall.

The Emperor sent over vast sums, for Gardiner to corrupt the members of both houses, in favour of Mary and the Popish religion.

March 4. The Queen ordered the bishops to visit their dioceses, and gave the chancellor a particular order to purge the church of all married bishops and priests; upon which seven bishops were deprived, and of the inferior clergy, out of 16,000 then in England, the greater part were turned out for having wives.

Mass was publicly restored, with the liturgy used in the end of Henry VIII's reign. Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were excommunicated.

April 11. Sir Thomas Wyat beheaded.

By Gardiner's malice a warrant was procured, signed by some of the privy council, for the Princess's execution, but the Lieutenant of the tower, by an application to

the Queen, to know her pleasure, and her denying any knowledge of the matter, saved the Princess's life.

April 12th. The Lady Jane Gray with er husband and father, were executed.

April 23. The Princess Elizabeth imprisoned in the tower.

Several of the reformed bishops were deprived.

Twelve thousand Protestant clergy were deprived of their preferments, and the Popish service restored.

The parliament met, and enacted, that the regal power was vested in the Queen, as in the Kings her predecessors.

The treaty of marriage between the Queen and prince Philip was ratified in this parliament; and by another act, the bishopric of Durham was restored to its former state.

The attainders of the duke of Suffolk, Wyat, and their accomplices were confirmed by parliament.

The convocation sent down a committee of their members to Oxford, to dispute with archbishop Cranmer, and the bishops Ridley and Latimer, who were taken out of prison, and sent thither for that purpose; and the dispute was no sooner over, but the convocation summoned those bishops to appear, and renounce the errors they had maintained at Oxford, and on their refusal, condemned them all as obstinate heretics.

May 19. The Princess was released from the tower, and sent to Woodstock, under Sir Henry Beningfield.

May 25. The parliament was prorogued.

July 19. Prince Philip arrived in England, and was married to the Queen at Winchester the 25th.

Philip brought over with him twenty-seven chests, each forty inches long, filled with bullion, ninety-nine horse loads and two cart loads of gold and silver, which infused fresh zeal for the Queen's interest, and those devoted to her and Gardiner's doctrine.

Aug. 12. The King and Queen made their entry into the city of London.

Sept. The old duke of Norfolk died, being a year after his obtaining his liberty.

The parliament met on the 11th of November, and appeared extremely devoted to Philip their new King.

They passed an act reversing cardinal Pole's attainder, who came to England thereupon, and in full parliament reconciled the nation to the see of Rome. And an act passed for repealing all laws that had been made to the prejudice of the Pope's authority; provided that all bishopricks, cathedral churches and colleges should remain in their present state; and that the late alterations of the lands and goods of the church should be confirmed to the present possessors.

It was enacted also, that the Queen's title of supreme head of the church should be omitted.

King Philip, to gain the esteem of the people, obtained the release of many of the nobility, and in particular the princess Elizabeth.

The laws against Lollards and heretics were revived, and the statutes of Mortmain repealed. The conspiring king Philip's death was made treason, and the praying that God would touch the Queen's heart and turn her from idolatry, was made felony.

1555. Ambassadors were sent to the Pope who refused them audience, because the Queen had taken the title of Queen of Ireland without his leave.

Those persons who had seized the plate and effects of the church were called to a severe account, and forced to purchase their pardons with large sums.

Feb. 4. Mr. John Rogers, the first martyr of these times, burnt for heresy at London, and bishop Hooper at Gloucester.

Coaches first used in England.

Trinity college, in Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas Pope.

March. The Queen restored the church-lands in her possession.

The Pope erected Ireland into a kingdom, and demanded the restitution of the goods of the church, and the payment of Peter-pence.

Aug. 29. King Philip grew weary of the Queen and went to Flanders.

Oct. 16. Bishops Ridley and Latimer were burnt at Oxford.

Oct. 21. The parliament met, and passed an act to confirm the restitution of first fruits, and tenths, and granted a subsidy.

The Russia Company incorporated.

1556. Archbishop Cranmer recanted, in hopes of life, but was afterwards burnt at Oxford, on March 21, and the same day cardinal Pole was made archbishop of Canterbury.

A very severe persecution followed, in which about 300 protestants were burnt, and great numbers perished in prison, and by other hardships.

Among those who suffered by fire, were five bishops, twenty-one clergymen, eight laymen, eighty-four husbandmen, servants

and labourers, forty-five women and four children.

Jan. 16. The emperor Charles V. resigned the crown of Spain, and all his dominions, to his son Philip.

The Queen repaired the old monasteries and erected several new ones, and erased some things out of the records which had been done by Henry VIII. against the Pope.

St. John Baptist's college, in Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas White, alderman of London.

1557. The English entered into an alliance with Spain against France, and the Queen sent over 8000 men to the assistance of the Spaniards in the low countries, under the command of the earl of Pembroke.

The Queen granted a commission, tending to erect an inquisition, which was followed by a persecution, in which seventy-nine protestants perished.

March 20. King Philip arrived in England, and returned to Brussells on July 7.

June 7. War declared against France.

Stafford was sent over to England by the French with a handful of men, he surprized Scarborough, but was defeated and hanged with thirty-four of his accomplices.

Anne of Cleves died, the fourth wife of Henry VIII.

July 15. A great scarcity of corn; wheat was sold for 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* malt at 2*l.* 4*s.* and pease at 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per quarter.

The emperor of Russia sent an embassy into England, to settle a trade with that empire.

The council gave orders to the magistrates to persecute the heretics.

1558, Jan. 7. Calais surrendered unto the French, after it had been in the possession of the English 210 years.

The staple of wool removed to Bruges.

The parliament met this year on the 21st of January, and gave the Queen a subsidy, one tenth and one fifteenth, the clergy having granted before eight shillings in the pound of their revenues to be raised in four years.

An act was made for expelling all the French out of the kingdom that were not denizens; and another act was made for restoring Ambrose Dudley and Robert Dudley, two sons of the late duke of Northumberland to blood.

A proclamation was published prohibiting the importation of heretical books; and it was forbidden to pray for heretics at their execution; and whoever were possessed of any heretical books and did not burn them without reading, should be esteemed rebels, and be executed. Five persons were burned at Canterbury, part of thirty-nine that suffered this year for religion.

April 24. The Dauphin was married to the queen of Scotland

The king of Sweden demanded the princess Elizabeth in marriage, who refused him.

July. The Queen sent to sea a fleet of 120 ships, commanded by lord Clinton, they landed at Conquest, and lost 600 men.

Sept. 20. The emperor Charles V. died, and Ferdinand I. was declared Emperor.

Nov. 5. The parliament met, and the Queen demanded a supply; they proposed a subsidy, but the Queen's death put a stop to it.

Nov. 13. Cardinal Pole died.

Nov. 17. The Queen of England died without issue, in the forty-third year of her age, and the sixth year of her reign, and was buried [Dec. 13] in Henry VIIth's chapel, with great pomp.

There were 284 protestants that suffered on account of religion, during this reign.

In the fourth year of this reign, wheat was sold at fifty-three shillings the quarter before the harvest, and for five shillings the quarter immediately after the harvest.

In the last year, viz. in July 1558, a thunder storm beat down two little towns near Nottingham, and hailstones fell which were fifteen inches in circumference.

In the same year there was a malignant fever, with which three parts in four of the people were ill, and not men enough in health to get in the harvest; of which fever it is said queen Mary, cardinal Pole, and twelve Bishops died.

ACTS PASSED IN THIS REIGN.

Besides those already recited, were these that follow:

1 Mary, cap. 5. Declares to what actions the statute of limitations shall extend.

1 Mary, cap. 6. Enacts, that the counterfeiting foreign coin made current here, or the king's sign manual, or privy seal, should be high treason.

Cap. 7. Enacts, that no justice of peace shall exercise that office while he is sheriff.

Cap. 9. Confirms and enlarges the privileges of the college of physicians in London.

1 and 2 Phil. and Mary, cap. 4. It is made felony without clergy for persons calling themselves Egyptians to remain in the kingdom.

Cap. 7. No person who is not an inhabitant, shall sell goods by retail, in any town corporate or market town, unless in open fairs.

Cap. 12. Distresses shall be impounded together in the hundred where taken, and four deputies shall be appointed by the sheriff to take replevies.

Cap. 13. Two justices, Quorum unus, are impowered to bail persons apprehended for felony.

2 and 3 Phil. and Mary, Cap.—It is enacted that horses sold in fairs shall be tolled.

Cap. 8. All persons are made chargeable to the repairs of the highways.

Cap. 10. Justices of the peace are required to take examination of felons in writing, and bind the witnesses over to give evidence.

1556. The Queen demanded a loan of 60,000*l.* from 1000 persons; she exacted a loan of 100*l.* from every person possessing 20*l.* per ann.; she extorted 69,000 marks from 7000 yeomen, and exacted 36,000*l.* from the cloth merchants trading to Antwerp, and upon refusal seized on their ships and cargoes, laying upon each piece of cloth a subsidy of twenty shillings; to get this duty abolished, they paid 40,000*l.* and engaged for 2000*l.* more, payable in a month.

4 and 5 Phil. and Mary, cap. 2. Enacted, that persons conveying away a woman child under 16 years of age, from her parents or guardians, shall be fined and imprisoned two years; and if they shall marry or deflower such child, they shall suffer five years imprisonment. And if such young woman shall voluntarily contract matrimony without the consent of her parents or guardians, her estate shall go to her next of kin.

4 and 5 Phil. and Mary, cap. 4. The benefit of clergy is taken away from accessaries in treason, felony and murder, before the fact.

Cap. 7, A tale is given where a full jury does not appear.

SOVEREIGNS &c. OF EUROPE DURING THIS REIGN.

Emperor of Germany.

1519 Charles V.

King of France.

1547 Henry II.

King of Spain.

1555 Philip II.

King of Hungary.

1539 John II.

Kings of Sweden.

1526 Gustavus I, Vasa.
1556 Eric XIV.

King of Denmark.

1534 Christian III.

King of Poland.

1548 Sigismund II.

Emperor of Russia.

1534 John IV.

Emperor of the Turks.

1520 Solyman the Magnificent.

King of Portugal.

1521 John III.

Queen of Scotland.

1543 Mary.

Chief Governors of Ireland.

1553 Sir T. Cusac and Sir G. Aylmer.
Sir A. St. Leger.
1556 Thomas Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex.
1557 H. Curwen, and Sir H. Sidney.
Thos. Earl of Sussex.
Sir H. Sidney.
Thos. Earl of Essex.

Popes.

1550 Julius III.
1555 Marcellus V.
Paul IV.

Archbishops of Canterbury.

1532 Thos. Cranmer.
1555 Reginald Pole.

Archbishops of York.

1544 Robt. Holgate.
1555 Nich. Heath.

Lord Chancellors.

1553 Step. Gardiner, B. of Winchester.
1555 Nic. Heath, A. of York.

Secretaries of State.

1553 Sir W. Petre.
—— Burroughs.

Chief Justices of the King's Bench.

1553 Sir Thomas Bromley.
1554 Sir William Portman.
1556 Sir Edward Saunders.

Chief Justices of the Common Pleas.

1553 Sir Richard Morgan.
1554 Sir Robert Brooke.

Chief Barons of the Exchequer.

1553 Sir D. Brooke.
1557 Clement Higham.

Masters of the Rolls.

1553 Sir Nicholas Hare.
1557 Sir William Cordell.

Attorney General.

1551 Edward Griffith.

Solici General.

1553 William Cordell.
1557 Richard Wensto.

Mayors of London.

1553 Sir Thomas White.
1554 Sir John Lyon.
1555 Sir William Garrett.
1556 Sir Thomas Offley.
1557 Sir Thomas Curtis.
1558 Sir Thomas Lee.

Sheriffs.

1554 Thomas Offley, William Hewitt.
1555 David Woodroffe, William Chester.
1556 Thomas Lee, John Machel.
1557 William Harper, John White.
1558 Richard Mallorie, James Altham.
1559 John Halsey, Richard Champion.

ELIZABETH.

1558. Elizabeth, the only daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Bullen, succeeded her half-sister queen Mary, as well by the appointment of her father's will as by the right of inheritance, and according to the act of succession of the thirty-fifth of that King, and Nov. 19, was proclaimed at Hatfield.

King Philip proposed to marry her, but was rejected.

The Queen finding the treasury exhausted, borrowed a large sum of the merchants of Antwerp, for which the city of London readily became bound.

Elizabeth determined to restore the reformation.

Dr. Mathew Parker, was entrusted with the care of revising the liturgy of Edw. VI.

Elizabeth was rigid with the papists; many were fined, others in office replaced, and one Maine, a priest, was executed for importing popish trinkets.

The disputes about religion occasioned some riots, a proclamation was published prohibiting such disputes, and declaring that the Romish ritual should be observed till altered by parliament, except the elevation of the host.

A proclamation was issued, prohibiting all preaching without special license, and ordering the Lord's prayer, the creed, and ten commandments, and the gospel in the English tongue.

Dr. Parker was nominated archbishop of Canterbury.

The Salters company in London incorporated.

1559, Jan. 15. The Queen was crowned at Westminster by the bishop of Carlisle, who was the only bishop that could be persuaded to do that office. The others refused, as she was a protestant, and had declared against the church of Rome.

Sir Nicholas Bacon was made *lord keeper* upon the seal being taken from archbishop Heath.

Peace was made with France and Scotland.

Jan. 25. The parliament met.

First-fruits and tenths were restored to the crown.

The parliament addressed the Queen to marry, which she declined.

The parliament recognized her title to the crown, and that it rightly and lineally descended to her.

The popish bishops and lords opposed the protestant party.

The Queen erected a high commission court, who exercised the same power which had been formerly lodged by Henry VIII. in a single person.

Out of 9400 beneficed clergymen in the kingdom, only fourteen bishops, twelve archdeacons, fifteen heads of colleges, fifty canons, and eighty parochial priests quitted their preferments rather than their religion.

Mary, queen of Scots, being married to the dauphin of France, on the 24th of April, 1558, (afterwards King, by the name of Francis II.) they were crowned king and queen of France and Scotland.

The French king ordered the dauphin

and Mary to take the arms of England; which the English ambassador complained of, but to no purpose.

The pope, emperor, and the kings of France and Spain combined to reduce the most part of Europe to the Romish religion, and to punish with fire and sword those who would not conform.

May 8. An act passed for the public worship of the church to be performed in English.

June 24. All the laws for establishing the popish religion, which were made by queen Mary, were repealed, and the Queen's supremacy re-enacted.

Nine protestants, and as many popish divines, were assigned to dispute upon some controverted points of religion.

An act passed, empowering the queen to take the lands belonging to bishoprics to her own use, as the bishoprics became void, and to settle impropriate tithes on such sees, in lieu of them.

Another act to suppress all the religious houses erected by queen Mary, and annex their lands to the crown.

1 Eliz. cap. 20. Tonnage and poundage was granted to the Queen for life, and by cap. 21, a subsidy and two fifteenths.

The oath of supremacy being tendered to the bishops and clergy, all the bishops but Dr. Kitchen refused it, and were committed to prison.

Knox came from Geneva to Scotland, incited that people to rebel against their Queen, exhorted the English protestants not to conform to the liturgy, and declared the government of women unlawful.

June 29. The French king was killed at a tournament, and succeeded by his son Francis the Dauphin.

Dr. Parker was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth, by four conforming bishops; he afterwards consecrated Grindall, bishop of London, and others to the vacant sees.

An insurrection in Scotland against the Queen-regent, on account of religion; France took part with the Queen-regent, and the English with the malcontents.

Elizabeth ordered an army of 8000 men to Berwick, and a fleet of thirteen sail into the Firth of Forth.

Francis II. of France, offered to restore Calais, if she would withdraw her forces.

Philip II. of Spain, refused the collar of the order of the garter which had been sent him by Elizabeth.

Nov. 18. The famous Tonstal, bishop of London, died.

1560, Feb. 27. Elizabeth concluded a treaty with the malcontents of Scotland.

March 30. The English army entered Scotland under lord Grey.

France pressed the Queen to recall them.

The Queen published a manifesto declaring her reasons for invading Scotland.

June 10. A truce was made with Scotland.

The queen-regent of Scotland died in the castle of Edinburgh.

Bacon and Cecil were made first ministers.

The pope endeavoured to gain Elizabeth, but without success.

Elizabeth pressed the French king to ratify the treaty of Edinburgh, to which he returned an evasive answer.

Sir Thomas Randolph was sent into Scotland to cultivate a good understanding.

July—The states of Scotland established the reformation.

Mary returning from France, Elizabeth refused her a safe conduct, until she ratified the treaty of Edinburgh.

July 8. A peace was concluded between England, France, and Scotland.

The deanery of Westminster was erected by the Queen.

Several matches were offered to the Queen, but she did not accept them.

Robert Dudley, the youngest son of the late duke of Northumberland, made master of the horse and knight of the garter, and was so great a favorite, that all applications to the throne were made through him.

Dec. 5. Francis II. the French king, died, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Charles IX. Catherine de Medicis, his mother, took upon her the administration during his minority.

Mary, queen of Scots, relict of Francis II. was applied to, to relinquish the title and arms of England.

A proclamation was issued, commanding all anabaptists to depart the kingdom; and another, prohibiting the defacing ancient monuments, and destroying churches.

Brass money was called in, and the coin restored to its purity.

1560, June 15. The spire of St. Paul's in London, the timber part of which was 260 feet high, and the roof 720 feet long, and 140 feet broad, was burnt down by lightning.

Aug. 21. Mary, queen of Scots, arrived in Scotland from France, and proposed to queen Elizabeth the declaring her presumptive heir to the crown, but queen Elizabeth insisted on her renouncing all pretensions to England, and demanded the ratification of the treaty of Edinburgh.

The pope being desirous to send a nuncio to England, Elizabeth refused him.

The Queen made preparations to defend the kingdom, and caused many cannons to be cast.

The Queen ordered payment to be made to the monks of their pensions, and encreased the salary of the judges, allowing them provisions on their circuits.

Arthur Pole and Edmund Pole (descended from the duke of Clarence) and Anthony Fortescue, tried and convicted of high-treason, in applying to Catherine de Medicis, queen-regent of France, and the duke of Guise, to invade the kingdom, and proposing a marriage between Edmund Pole and Mary queen of Scots, and intending to advance her to the throne; but queen Elizabeth pardoned them.

1562. The Queen assisted the French protestants with 6000 men, who embarked in September, and were put in possession of Havre de Grace.

Elizabeth being suspicious of the countess of Lenox, caused her to be imprisoned.

The Queen distrusted the courts of France and Spain.

A conspiracy happened in Scotland, headed by the earl of Huntley, who formed a design to carry off the queen, but was taken, and soon after died.

Lady Catherine Grey of the royal blood, entered into a marriage contract with the earl of Hertford, and was divorced from him by the Queen's directions, after they had had two sons, and they were both imprisoned and fined.

France being engaged in a civil war the Queen sent forces and money to the assistance of the protestants, and demanded of the queen regent of France, whether they had declared war against England; which they disowned.

Shan O'Neil, earl of Tyrone in Ireland, who had broken out in rebellion, came and made his submission to Elizabeth, and received her pardon.

The Queen was seized with the small pox; her life being in danger, the commons entreated her to fix the succession of the crown, which she declined.

Mr. John Hawkins fitted out three ships and made a voyage to the coast of Guinea for slaves; the first attempt from England to establish that trade.

1563, Jan. 12. The second parliament met, and passed an act confirming the Queen's supremacy over all estates, ecclesiastical and temporal.

The thirty-nine articles of religion established by the convocation.

5 Eliz. cap. 16. Enacted, that persons exercising witchcraft, conjuration, or enchantment, whereby any person shall be killed or destroyed, shall suffer as felons, without benefit of clergy.

Cap. 21. The laity granted two fifteenths, and two tenths to be paid in two years.

Also a subsidy of two shillings and eight pence in the pound, out of their goods and chattels, and four shillings in the pound out of their lands, to be paid in two years.

Cap. 24. Confirmed a subsidy of six shillings in the pound granted by the clergy, to be levied in three years.

Queen Elizabeth proposed her favorite Dudley to the queen of Scots for a husband.

Frances Brandon, duchess of Suffolk, died, on whose issue the crown was settled by the will of Henry VIII.

The earl of Warwick, the Queen's general, surrendered Havre de Grace to the French, and his forces returning to England, brought the plague with them, which carried off upwards of 20,000 persons in and about London alone, amongst whom were many of the principal nobility.

April 22. A peace was concluded with France.

The Queen sent the order of the garter to the king of France, by lord Hunsdon.

1564, Sept. 26. Robert Dudley, the Queen's favorite, created baron of Denbigh, and earl of Leicester, with the castle and manor of Kenelworth, was chosen chancellor of the university of Oxford, and received from Charles IX. of France, the order of St. Michael.

Queen Elizabeth promised to procure the parliament to settle the crown of England on the queen of Scots, to the exclusion of the Suffolk family, if she would marry her favorite Leicester, which she refused.

The Queen visited Cambridge.

A conference was held at Berwick on the subject of the queen of Scots marriage.

The emperor Ferdinand died, and was succeeded by his son Maximilian.

Shakespeare, the greatest dramatic author ever known, was born in April, at Stratford upon Avon, in Warwickshire.

1565. Mary being resolved to marry lord Darnley, asked Elizabeth's approbation, who tried to divert her from it, but in vain.

June — Elizabeth ordered the earl of Lenox and Darnley to return to England, who excused themselves.

David Rizzio, an Italian, became Mary's chief councellor.

July 16. A violent storm of thunder and hail happened, which destroyed 500 acres of corn at Chelmsford, in Essex.

July 27. The queen of Scots married Henry Stuart, lord Darnley, whom she had lately made duke of Albany, and the next day he was publicly proclaimed king.

This marriage occasioned an insurrection in Scotland, and several lords took up arms, but were obliged to fly into England.

Queen Mary soon conceived an aversion for the king.

The courts of France and Spain had an interview at Bayonne, and resolved to extirpate the heretics.

Sept. — Pope Pius IV. died, and was succeeded by Pius V.

The puritans refused to conform to the church of England.

Cartwright and 300 students of Cambridge, threw off their surplices in one day.

The Spaniards set up an inquisition in the Netherlands, in order to eradicate the reformed religion, which occasioned insurrections; at length the Dutch set up for independant states, and threw off the dominion of Spain.

Rizzio, secretary to the queen of Scots, was assassinated by the King's direction, and in his presence. He apprehended that Rizzio had advized the Queen to exclude him from the administration of the government.

Mary was confined upon Rizzio's being murdered, but escaped and went to Dunbar, where she reassumed her authority, and pardoned the fugitive lords.

Darnley by his behaviour lost the Scotch queen's favour; the earl of Bothwell was recalled from banishment, and caressed by Mary.

1566. Rizzio's murderers fled into England.

Elizabeth sent a spy to Mary's court, who was arrested; she offered the fugitives protection; and the queens considered each other as enemies.

Mary refused to ratify the treaty of Edinburgh, and treated the King very unworthily, and he withdrew to Glasgow.

The earl of Arundel quitted England.

Jan. 24. The duke of Norfolk and the earl of Leicester were invested, in the chapel-royal at Whitehall, with the order of St. Michael, which no Englishman had ever been admitted into before, except king Henry VIII. king Edward VI. and Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk.

This year the Queen issued out a proclamation against the dissenters, in favour of conformity.

Darnley falling sick at Glasgow, the Queen visited and brought him back to Edinburgh.

Feb. 9. The king of Scots was murdered by the contrivance of Murray, Bothwell, &c., and Murray, to throw the odium of it upon the Queen, persuaded her to marry Bothwell.

The house was blown up with gun-powder; so that it is uncertain whether Darnley was murdered first, or perished in the ruins. It was not known at first that Bothwell was an accomplice in the murder, and when it was suspected, the Queen insisted on his being tried for it: but she married him as soon as he was acquitted, (May 15) with the concurrence of the nobility, and created him duke of the Orkneys.

June 7. The foundation of the Royal Exchange in London was laid by Sir Thomas Gresham.

June 19. The queen of Scots was brought to bed of a son, afterwards king James I. of England.

Aug. and Sept. Queen Elizabeth went to Oxford, was present at their public disputation, and held her court at Woodstock.

Nov. 1. The parliament met, and addressed the Queen to marry, and to settle the succession. In a message to the house by Sir Francis Knolles, she expressly commanded them to meddle no farther in the matter of succession, but be contented with her promise to marry.

The parliament was displeased, and warm debates ensued; upon which Elizabeth revoked the order of silence, and to allow the house liberty to debate on the head of succession.

An act passed, confirming the election and consecration of bishops.

The clergy granted queen Elizabeth four shillings in the pound, to be paid in three years; and the parliament gave one tenth and one fifteenth, part of which the Queen returned them again.

The earl of Murray, base brother to the queen of Scots, created her great troubles.

The rebel lords took the Queen prioner, and compelled her to resign her crown to her son. Bothwell made his escape to the Orkneys, and found means to get over to Denmark, where he was thrown into prison, lost his senses, and died miserably ten years after.

1567. Elizabeth solicited the French court to favour the Huguenots.

The Spaniards rifled three of the English ships, under the command of Sir John Hawkins, trading to Mexico, which the Queen complained much of.

July — The count of Egmont was beheaded at Brussels.

The Flemings grew outrageous, and pur-

sued their revenge till they shook off the Spanish yoke.

The earl of Murray returned from France and joined with the lords; he visited the Queen Mary himself, assured her of the preservation of her life and honor, but not her liberty.

July 29. Prince James was crowned king of Scotland at Sterling, at thirteen months eight days old; and (Aug. 10) the earl of Murray was made regent; he convoked a parliament, and voted Mary an accomplice in her husband's murder, condemned her to imprisonment, and ratified her dismission from the crown.

The term of the treaty of Cambresis being expired, the Queen demanded a restitution of Calais in form, which was absolutely refused.

The duke of Austria courted queen Elizabeth for a wife, and the earl of Sussex was sent to Germany to settle the marriage articles, but Leicester broke off the match.

A rebellion of O'Neal in Ireland was again suppressed.

The earls of Ormond and Desmond were at open war in that kingdom, but were quelled by the lord lieutenant.

The queen sent Anthony Jenkinson into the Caspian sea, and obtained from the Bactrians the privilege of an exclusive trade from the English Muscovy company to Archangel.

1568. The queen of Scots made her escape, and raised an army, but was defeated by Murray, (May 17) whereupon she fled into England, upon large promises of favour and assistance from queen Elizabeth, but was detained prisoner by her.

The English council charged her with being privy to the murder of an English subject, her husband Darnley.

Mary solicited seeing Elizabeth, which was refused till she had cleared herself of the accusation.

The regent in Scotland pursued those that were condemned, and reduced several places to obedience.

Elizabeth became umpire of the differences between the two parties, and desired the regent to send deputies into England.

Oct. 4. The regent with eleven other lords met the English deputies at York, but determined nothing.

A marriage was proposed secretly between the queen of Scots and the duke of Norfolk.

The puritans began this year to create divisions in the church, and set up the Geneva discipline.

Elizabeth assisted the protestants in France with 100,000 crowns of gold and a good train of artillery.

A war was begun with Spain this year.

Several French and Flemish families took refuge in England, and improved our silk and woollen manufactures.

Murray discovered to Elizabeth the Queen's design to marry the duke of Norfolk.

Oct. 11. The duke of Norfolk was sent to the tower, for attempting to marry the queen of Scots.

Elizabeth was applied to for Mary's release, but it was refused.

Nov. 25. The conference was brought to Westminster, and afterwards to Hampton court.

Dec. 3. The proofs against Mary were examined.

Mary was removed to Tutbury castle, under the custody of the earl of Shrewsbury.

The Genoa merchants in Spain having employed some Spanish ships to transport their money, they put into Plymouth on Dec. 29, and the treasure was landed; the Queen borrowed it as a loan, the Spanish ambassador having claimed it as his king's property.

Several lords entered into a plot against Cecil, whom the Queen supported.

A new translation of the Bible was published, done by several bishops.

Dec. 30. The learned Roger Ascham died, who was sometime tutor to queen Elizabeth, and her secretary for the Latin tongue.

1569. The earls of Northumberland and Westmorland raised a rebellion in the north, but their followers being dispersed, they retired into Scotland. Leonard Dacres, son of lord Dacres, raised a second rebellion, which was suppressed, and Dacres fled into Flanders.

No less than 800 persons are said to have fallen by the common executioner.

The duke of Norfolk was released from the tower.

The French oppressed the Huguenots, and Elizabeth assisted the latter with money.

The Pope incited two of the Butler's, the earl of Ormond's brothers, to raise a rebellion in Ireland, but the Earl prevailed with them to lay down their arms, and obtained their pardons.

The English began a trade through Russia to Persia.

They also established a trade with Hamburgh.

Aug. Elizabeth made an alliance with the Czar of Muscovy.

Mary desired her marriage with Bothwell might be annulled.

Mary was removed to Coventry.

The rebels published a manifesto.

Elizabeth made demands of the states of Scotland for Mary, who in part agreed to her proposals.

Dec. Mary's faction grew very weak in Scotland.

1570, Jan. Mary's party ravaged the borders of England.

Elizabeth complained of the violaters of the peace.

Many libels were published in Scotland against Elizabeth, who avoided the snare.

Jan. 23. Murray, the Scotch regent, was killed, and the earl of Lenox succeeded him, [July 12.]

Efforts were made to set Mary at liberty, and the bishop of Ross, Mary's ambassador, was confined.

The Pope having excommunicated queen Elizabeth the preceding year, now published his bull, absolving her subjects from their allegiance.

One Felton affixed the Pope's bull to the bishop of London's palace, for which he was hanged.

April 17. The earl of Sussex entered Scotland with an army, and punished the rioters, and lord Scrope destroyed above 300 towns and villages.

The duke of Norfolk was set at liberty, on his promising not to proceed in the match with the queen of Scots.

Elizabeth sent an army into Scotland to strengthen her power there.

The Royal Exchange was finished by Sir Thomas Gresham in November 1567, with whom the Queen dined in great state.

The puritans succeeded in prevailing on Elizabeth to suppress all stage entertainments, in consequence of which the playhouses in Grace-church Street, Ludgate Hill, and White-friars were pulled down.

1571. The queen of Scots was more strictly confined, and her servants taken from her; whereupon some proposals are made to the duke of Norfolk for delivering her, which the Duke concealed, though he did not comply with them.

A match was proposed between queen Elizabeth and the duke of Anjou, but it did not succeed.

A discovery being made of the duke of Norfolk's treating with the queen of Scots again, the duke was sent to the tower, with the bishop of Ross, who managed the correspondence.

Feb. 17. A great earthquake in Herefordshire, when Marcly hill was removed from the place where it stood, and continued in motion two days; it carried along the trees, hedges, and sheep, overturned Kynaston chapel, which stood in its way, left an opening forty feet in depth, and thirty two in length, and formed a large hill twelve fathom high, where it rested.

Apr. 2. A new parliament met, and made it high treason to affirm that any one had a right to the crown but the present Queen, or that the Queen and parliament could not limit the succession; it was also made high-treason to be reconciled, or to reconcile others to the church of Rome.

13 Eliz. Cap. 10. Enacted that fraudulent deeds, made by ecclesiastics, to defeat their successors of a remedy for dilapidations, should be void.

And that leases made of any ecclesiastical livings, for more than twenty one years, or three lives, should be void.

Cap. 12. That ecclesiastics should subscribe to the xxxix articles.

That none should be admitted to preach, or administer the sacraments, till twenty four years of age.

Cap. 20. That leases to be void where the incumbent is absent eighty days, and the incumbent to forfeit one year's rent.

Cap. 26. A subsidy of six shillings in the pound granted by the clergy, to be paid in three years, confirmed by the parliament.

Cap. 27. Two fifteenths and tenths, and one subsidy, granted by the laity.

Mr. Strickland, a member of the commons, ordered by the privy council to forbear going to the house, which the house resenting, he was permitted to take his place.

Dr. Story condemned and executed for high-treason, in inviting a foreign invasion, and consulting with a magician to depose the Queen.

Queen Mary had recourse to Spain to solicit assistance.

May 29. The parliament was dissolved.

A treaty was concluded with Portugal, and the gold trade put upon a proper footing.

The queen of Scots was examined.

Both papists and dissenters forsook their parish churches, and separated from the church of England this year, though they were generally conformable the first twelve years of the queen's reign.

Sept. 4. The earl of Lenox, regent of Scotland, was murdered, and the earl of Mar made regent.

Jesus college, in Oxford, founded by Hugh Price, L. L. D.

1572, Jan. — The duke of Norfolk was brought to his trial, charged with high-

treason, in treating of a marriage with the queen of Scots, conspiring to depose queen Elizabeth, &c. and was convicted.

May 8. A fourth parliament met, and it was made treason to set at liberty a person condemned for high treason.

A bill being brought into the house of commons, to alter the rites and ceremonies of the church, Mr. Speaker declared it was her Majesty's pleasure, that no bills should be preferred concerning religion, till the matter had been first debated and approved by the clergy, and thereupon the design was dropped.

The Spanish ambassador was ordered to quit the kingdom, being concerned in a plot with Mather and Barney, to kill the Queen and secretary Burleigh; Hall, a third assassin, swore to it, upon which they were all three executed.

The duke of Norfolk having lain under sentence of condemnation five months, the commons signified to her majesty, that his execution was necessary, and he was executed accordingly on the 2d of June.

The parliament addressed the Queen to proceed capitally against the queen of Scots.

14 Eliz. Cap. 1. The seizing any of the Queen's ships or fortresses, was made high-treason.

The marquis of Winchester, lord treasurer, died in the 97th year of his age, and was succeeded in that office by lord Burleigh. He lived to see 103 person descended from him.

The Puritans threatened both houses of parliament, if they did not establish the Geneva discipline.

A new star appeared in Cassiopea's chair, exceeding Jupiter in brightness, diminishing after eight months gradually, till it totally disappeared at the end of sixteen months.

A peace concluded with France.

March 10. Elizabeth suspected the court of France with respect to Scotland.

April 11. A defensive league was signed between France and England, which the Queen ratified (June 17) and presented the Marshal the ambassador, with the order of the garter.

A French fleet was stationed between Rochelle and Bourdeaux, which gave Elizabeth uneasiness.

Elizabeth stood godmother for Charles's daughter. Charles offered to ratify the league and the marriage of the duke of Alençon with Elizabeth.

Aug. 22. The earl of Northumberland was delivered up by the Scots, and executed.

Aug. 24. The Protestants massacred at Paris, were charged with conspiring against the government, to the number of 3000 and upwards.

At the same time orders were issued for the same sacrifice in different towns.

The French Protestants took refuge in England.

The Queen, fearful of the violence of the Romanists, fortified Portsmouth, and put the fleet in order.

The Queen gained popularity, by paying the debts contracted by her father and brother at foreign courts.

Oct. 28. The earl of Mar, regent for Scotland, died, and the earl of Morton succeeded him November 24.

This year died John Knox the Scottish Reformer.

1573. This year the Dutch under the conduct of the prince of Orange, laid the foundation of their commonwealth, and rebelled against the king of Spain.

The French court again proposed a marriage between the duke of Alençon and queen Elizabeth.

The duke of Alençon prevailed upon Elizabeth for her leave to come over to England, upon which he was imprisoned by the Queen-dowager and the king of France.

The laws for uniformity were put in execution against the Puritans.

The court of France, and Mary's party, formed a project for the delivery of the Queen.

Elizabeth made a treaty with Morton the regent, against Mary's party.

The Queen sent 1500 men, and artillery, to the Regent, who besieged and took Edinburgh castle, held by the laird Grange, who was afterwards hanged, with his brother and others.

Verac, who was sent as an ambassador into Scotland, from France, was arrested at Scarborough, and sent to London, which the Ambassador at court complained of in vain.

A treaty of commerce between England and the Netherlands was renewed.

Elizabeth renewed and confirmed the charter of the city of London this year.

The bishop of Ross, Mary's chief friend, was sent out of England.

June 25. The duke of Anjou raised the siege of Rochelle, after the city had withstood 30,000 cannon balls, nine great assaults, twenty lesser ones, and the effects of sixty mines.

The duke of Anjou was chosen king of Poland.

A peace was granted to the Huguenots.

Elizabeth refused the duke of Alençon's visits.

The earl of Essex went into Ireland to reduce the rebels.

1574. A proclamation was issued for putting the sumptuary laws against excess of apparel in execution.

The Queen, in order to put a stop to the growing luxury of the times, proclaimed, that every one within fourteen days should wear clothes of such a fashion as herself should fix the pattern of.

Charles IX. of France died of a very extraordinary distemper, blood oozed from all the pores of his body. Henry III. duke of Anjou, and king of Poland, succeeded him.

The commotions in Ireland made the Queen think of that government; she found the revenue of it, yearly, only amounted to 190,779 pounds, a vast disproportion to the supplies, upon which she appointed the earl of Essex, captain general for seven years, and sent him over with some forces to quell the insurgents; he persuaded the earl of Desmond to submit.

The Earl's ill state of health obliged him to ask Elizabeth to recall him. He was succeeded by Sir Henry Sidney.

A great dearth, wheat sold for six shillings a bushel.

Socinus first propogated his heretical doctrines.

The Queen granted a patent to James Burbage and others to act comedies, &c. at the Globe, Bankside, and elsewhere.

1575. Feb. 8. At a second session of the fourth parliament of this reign, the Queen was again addressed to marry, to no purpose.

Dr. Parker, archbishop of Canterbury died in May, and was succeeded by Dr. Grindal.

The prince of Orange, and the provinces of Holland and Zealand, offered to accept Queen Elizabeth for their sovereign, which she refused.

Wentworth, a member of the commons, reflecting on the Queen, for ordering Strickland to forbear coming to the house last sessions, was sent to the Tower.

A subsidy of six shillings in the pound given by the clergy, to be paid in three years, confirmed: and a subsidy, and three 15ths and 10ths given by the laity.

Henry III. of France was no sooner seated on the throne, than he wished to renew hostilities with the Protestants, but fearing the power of Elizabeth, renewed the treaty of Blois, and the Queen sent him the order of the garter.

1576. The earl of Essex, who had been recalled through the enmity of the earl of Leicester, was again sent over to Ireland, and appointed earl marshal to that kingdom.

The Protestants in France became formidable, and were headed by the prince of Conde, and duke of Alençon, and joined by the prince Casimir, in all to the amount of 30,000 men. The queen dowager concluded a treaty with them, and the duke of Alençon was won over to the court.

A skirmish happened on the borders of Scotland, where a troop of each nation held a conference and quarrelled. The English were worsted, and lost in the battle Sir George Heron.

June 11. Martin Forbisher sailed with three pinaces, to discover a north-west passage, being frozen up, he was obliged to return without any success.

The emperor Maximilian died, and was succeeded by his son Rodolphus.

Aug. 25. The earl of Essex died in Ireland, suspected to be poisoned by the earl of Leicester, who married his widow.

Don John of Austria entered into a league with Spain, to assist him in obtaining the queen of Scots for a wife, and to set him on the throne of Britain, which was imparted to the Queen.

1577. Queen Elizabeth assisted the Dutch against the king of Spain.

Three hundred people, among whom was the high sheriff, died suddenly at the assizes of Oxford, supposed to be infected with a goal distemper, by the stench of the prisoners.

Don John broke with the States, and surprized the castle of Namur.

Elizabeth assisted the States with the loan of 100,000 pounds for eight months, and entered into an alliance of mutual assistance.

A report prevailed of a correspondence being carried on between the queen of Scots and Don John, also of her having endeavoured to make her escape, upon which she was more strictly guarded.

Captain Francis Drake undertook a voyage round the globe.

1578. Sir Henry Sydney was recalled from Ireland, and Sir William Drury succeeded him, as lord deputy.

Jan. Prince Casimir came to England.

King James of Scotland, was persuaded by count d'Aubigny, to take the part of Mary, his mother, against Elizabeth.

March 10. The earl of Morton was removed from the regency in Scotland, and

the King, at the age of twelve years, entered upon the administration of the government.

Fifteen ships employed in the Newfoundland fishery.

The duke of Anjou was chosen protector of the Belgick liberties.

The Emperor, France, and Elizabeth, sent an embassy to the States to conclude a peace, but nothing was agreed upon.

The earl of Morton re-assumed his authority, and got possession of the King's person.

The Queen settled a pension on prince Casimir, and gave him the order of St. George.

The French king urged the marriage of Alençon with Elizabeth.

1579. The duke of Alençon, now of Anjou, came into England, and renewed his addresses to the Queen in person.

The Protestant provinces of Holland, Zealand, Friesland, and Utrecht, entered into an alliance, stiled, The Union of Utrecht.

The Spaniards, to the amount of 1500, made a descent in Ireland, and joined the rebels there, but were all made prisoners, and put to the sword the year following, and the earl of Desmond, the chief of the Irish malcontents, was taken prisoner.

The Turkey company was first established this year.

A proclamation was made, prohibiting the enlarging of the city of London; and the Queen ordered that no more than one family should dwell in a house.

Camoens the poet died.

1580. Three English popish colleges or seminaries were erected at Rome, Rheims, and Douay; from whence priests came over to withdraw subjects from their allegiance, particularly Robert Parsons and Edmund Campian, two English jesuits, formerly students at Oxford, appearing sometimes in the habit of gentlemen, sometimes of soldiers, and at others in the habit of divines; whereupon a proclamation was issued, declaring it high-treason to harbour such seminary priests and jesuits.

Campian was executed for publishing a treatise, called, the Ten Reasons in favour of the church of Rome.

Philip king of Spain, on the death of Henry king of Portugal, possessed himself of that kingdom.

A proclamation issued against broad ruffs, long cloaks, long swords, long spikes on the bosses of their shields, and other excesses in apparel and arms.

Jan. 16. A third session of the fourth parliament was held, and an act was made inflicting a penalty of twenty pounds a month on those who absented themselves from church.

Nov. 3. Captain Francis Drake returned from his first voyage round the globe, having been twelve days less than three years in performing it.

He set sail from Plymouth with five ships, 15 Nov. 1577.

The Spaniards demanded satisfaction for Drake's depredations, and the Queen restored part of the plunder.

Arthur lord de Gray suppressed a dangerous conspiracy in Ireland, and executed many.

The civil war was renewed in France, in February, and ended in November, by a sixth treaty of peace.

The Queen issued a proclamation, for calling home children educated in foreign parts.

The earl of Leicester was confined for privately marrying the earl of Essex's widow.

The Pope and king of Spain landed some forces in Ireland, to stir up rebellion.

The Queen forbade any person to harbour any jesuit or priest sent from Rome.

The parliament granted the Queen a subsidy.

The Queen sent Sir Robert Bowes into Scotland, to accuse the duke of Lenox.

Morton was accused as an accomplice in the late King's murder in Scotland, was tried, and condemned.

The Queen sent Randolph into Scotland, to solicit for the earl of Morton, who could procure no favour for him.

The earl of Morton was beheaded.

Sir Thomas Gresham died, who built the Royal Exchange, and founded Gresham college.

1581. The commons ordered a fast, the Queen reprimanded them for their presumption.

The duke of Anjou was made sovereign of the confederate provinces, and Philip II. was degraded from the same.

Elizabeth started difficulties about her marriage, and sent secretary Walsingham to Paris, as ambassador, to obstruct it.

Nov. The duke of Anjou arrived in England, and was well received by the Queen.

Don Antonio king of Portugal, driven from thence by the king of Spain. He came to England, and was received by the Queen, who presented him with 100,000 crowns of gold.

Arthur Hall, representative for Gran-

tham, reflecting on the justice of the house of commons in print, was committed to the tower, by the Speaker's warrant, for six months, and fined 500 marks.

Absent members were fined twenty pounds each by the house.

23 Eliz. Cap. 1. Enacted, that persons pretending to absolve the subjects from their allegiance, or withdrawing them from the established religion; and persons so absolved or withdrawn, their procurors, abettors, and concealers, should be adjudged guilty of high-treason.

Cap. 2. Enacted, that the slandering the Queen should be punished with loss of ears; and pretending to fortel the Queen's death by prophecy or conjuration, or to wish her death, or deposition, made felony.

Cap. 14. A subsidy of six shillings and eight-pence in the pound, granted by the clergy, to be paid in three years, confirmed.

Cap. 15. A subsidy of two-tenths and two fifteenths, granted by the laity.

Articles of marriage were concluded between the Queen and the duke of Anjou; but the French king refused to ratify them.

1582. Feb. The duke of Anjou returned home despairing of success, having continued his courtship to the Queen about ten years. She accompanied him to Canterbury.

Elizabeth not concluding an offensive league with France, cultivated the friendship of other potentates, and sent Frederick II. king of Denmark, the ensigns of the order of the garter.

Elizabeth was informed that the duke of Guise in concert with the king of Spain, was preparing to invade England.

John Stubbs, a lawyer of Lincoln's-Inn, condemned to lose his right-hand, for publishing a libel against the Queen's marriage with the duke of Anjou.

Pope Gregory XIII. caused the Calendar to be reformed this year, whereby the English and some other protestant countries, which adhered to the Julian Calendar, lost ten days, and occasioned the distinction between the old and new style.

King James of Scotland was surprised by the earls of Gowry and Mar, lord Lindsey, and others, and confined as a prisoner by them.

This year died the learned George Buchanan.

Mary wrote a letter to Elizabeth, to engage her in the deliverance of her son the Scotch king.

Elizabeth proposed articles to Mary for her release.

The Duke of Lenox withdrew into France, where he soon afterwards died.

The earl of Arran became the Scotch king's favourite.

The seamen of England were computed at 14,295, and the number of vessels 1239, of which there were not more than 217 above eighty tons.

The chest of Chatham was first erected this year.

This year, in October, the tide ebbed and flowed thrice in one hour, at Lyme in Dorset.

1583. King James made his escape, and regained his liberty, and the lords that had confined him were banished; and Gowry, for another conspiracy of the like nature, was beheaded.

By an earthquake in Herefordshire, three acres of ground in Blackmore were removed, with the trees and hedges, and leaving a deep pit behind, stopped up a highway.

Edmund Grindal, archbishop of Canterbury, died on the 6th of July this year, having been blind for some time.

The Queen suspended him in the year 1576, for not suppressing the prophesyings, as they were called, among some of his clergy, at their voluntary meetings without authority. The convocation petitioned the Queen, in the year 1581, to restore him, which she did the following year.

On the death of Dr. Grindal, Dr. John Whitgift was elected archbishop of Canterbury, when the Queen recommended to him the restoring the discipline of the church, and the observance of the act of uniformity.

Thacker and Copping, two Brownist's hanged at Bury, for dispersing Brown's books against the established church.

In Ireland, the famous rebel, the eleventh earl of Desmond, was taken and executed.

The Queen sent Walsingham ambassador to Scotland.

This year died the lord chamberlain, Thomas Ratcliffe, earl of Sussex.

The earl of Arran's behaviour caused great discontent among the Scots.

The harbour of St. John's, in Newfoundland, was taken possession of for the English crown, by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, who was cast away upon his return from North America.

A conspiracy was formed to take the Queen's life away, by John Somerville, a gentleman of Warwickshire: he attacked some of her attendants, but was secured

and tried at Guildhall, and found guilty of high-treason.

1584. Jan. Mendoza, the Spanish ambassador, being discovered to be in the plot with Throgmorton, was ordered to leave England, and an ambassador was sent to the Spanish court but was refused an audience.

New overtures were made by Mary for her release, promising to influence her son to restore the exiled English lords; these preliminaries served as a foundation of many conferences, but a fresh discovery of the jesuits intrigues with Spain against Elizabeth, defeated the promised release.

One Creighton, a jesuit, was employed by Mary to the court of Rome, to bring 12,000 ducats, and upon his return was taken, and his papers sent to England with him, in which was found a confederacy with the Pope, the king of Spain and the Guises, to dethrone Elizabeth, and marry Mary to some catholic nobleman, and to settle the succession of the English crown on that issue.

July 12. Throgmorton was executed for being in a conspiracy to set the queen of Scots at liberty, &c. being racked into a confession of the crime.

Emanuel college, in Cambridge, founded by Sir Walter Mildmay, knight, chancellor and treasurer of the exchequer, &c.

An association was entered into by the English, for the preservation of queen Elizabeth, upon some practices of the king of Spain, and the duke of Guise, to destroy her.

The queen of Scots taken out of the custody of the earl of Shrewsbury, and put into the hands of Sir Drew Drury, and Sir Amias Paulet, who confined her more strictly.

This princess used to bathe every day in wine, while she was in the custody of the earl of Shrewsbury.

The prince of Orange assassinated at Delft.

27. Eliz. cap. 2. Enacted, that all priests, jesuits, and other ecclesiastics, natives of the Queen's dominions, and of the popish religion, coming into, or remaining in England, shall be adjudged guilty of high-treason, and their receivers, aiders, and maintainers, knowing them to be such, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy.

Those who send relief to any popish ecclesiastical person, or seminary beyond sea, shall incur a premunire.

The earl of Arran, the Scotch king's favourite and counsellor, was won over to Elizabeth, and made a private treaty to keep the young King unmarried for three years, she having heard he designed to marry a daughter of France.

The queen of Scots was removed to Chartly castle.

Sir Walter Raleigh discovered Virginia, named so by him in honour of his virgin mistress, Elizabeth.

The Queen sent Davison into Scotland, to gain the earl of Arran, in which he succeeded.

The earl of Arran for Scotland, and the earl of Hunsdon for England, met upon the borders of the two kingdoms, and conferred.

Elizabeth discovered all Mary's secrets, by means of Grey, the Scotch ambassador, whom she won to her favour.

Mary sent proposals to Elizabeth, which encreased her suspicion.

This year Sir Walter Raleigh went to discover the country adjoining to Florida, in the West Indies, and returned in August, bringing two natives along with him.

1585. A subsidy of six shillings in the pound to be paid by the clergy, in three years confirmed; and one subsidy and two fifteenths given by the laity.

The association that had been voluntarily entered into, was approved and confirmed by act of parliament, and twenty-four commissioners were appointed for the trial of such persons as should lay any claim to the crown, or attempt any thing against the present queen, (which was intended chiefly against the queen of Scots.)

Captain John Davis finished his third voyage in quest of a north west passage, he sailed as far as 83 deg. of northern latitude, but returned without success.

Davis discovered the strait which goes by his name, to the N. W. about this time.

Mar. 2. Dr. Parry was condemned and executed for a design to assassinate her Majesty.

Queen Elizabeth at the intercession of the Dutch, sent the earl of Leicester, and 6000 men, to their assistance, and had the Brill and Flushing delivered into her hands, as a security for her charges. They agreed that the English general, and two more of her Majesty's subjects, were to be admitted into the council of the States General, and no treaty to be entered into but by mutual consent, in consideration of the assistance she gave the Dutch against Spain.

Sir Francis Drake, with twenty-one sail of men of war, and land forces, commanded by the earl of Carlisle, surprised and plundered St. Domingo, in Hispaniola, took Carthagena, and arrived at Virginia in Florida, where they took on board captain Ralph Lane, and a colony that were in distress, having been sent thither by Sir Walter Raleigh, and with them the tobacco plant was first brought to England.

The Queen assisted the king of Navarre, and the French protestants with money and ships, whereby they were enabled to raise the siege of Rochelle.

June 21. Piercy, earl of Northumberland, was accused of sharing in the conspiracy with Throgmorton, was committed to the tower, but fearing the evidence against him, he shot himself, to retain his fortune in the family, disappointing Elizabeth of its forfeiture by the law.

The burghs raised many insurrections, but were reduced by Sir John Perrot, who compelled them to give hostages, but destroyed their allies the Hebridian Scots, 2000 of whom were cut to pieces at Arradar; the dread of this procured a peace for some time.

Nov. 23. A new parliament was called, wherein William Parry, L. L. D. a Welshman, boldly opposed the sanguinary laws that were proposed against priests and jesuits, for which he was committed to the gate-house.

Coaches were first introduced and used in England this year.

The king of France was invested with the order of the garter, sent to him by Elizabeth.

The Queen sent Sir Thomas Bodley on an embassy to Germany and Denmark, to endeavour to persuade the protestant princes to make a league defensive with England.

The king of Scots being determined to marry, the Queen sent Edward Wotton to divert him from that project, in which he then succeeded.

Thomas Carr and Sir Francis Russel, held a conference on the borders, on affairs relative to both kingdoms, a quarrel ensued between the guards, and Russel was slain.

The Queen demanded satisfaction, and suffered the Scotch lords, fugitives, to return home.

Wotton formed a project to seize the king of Scots at Stirling, but was disappointed, and was obliged to fly into England.

The fugitives returned to Scotland, seized the King's person, and compelled him to restore the exiles to their estates.

Elizabeth granted a license to several merchants of London, to trade to Barbary.

The earl of Clinton, lord high admiral, died; he was succeeded by lord Howard of Effingham.

The prince of Condé came into England to solicit assistance in behalf of the Huguenots. The Queen supplied him with 50,000 crowns and ten ships, with which he raised the blockade of Rochelle.

Pope Gregory XIII. died in April, Sixtus V. succeeded him.

Sir Philip Sidney died aged thirty-two years.

1586, July—A new treaty was made between England and Scotland. It was agreed, that if England was attacked, James should assist with 17,000 forces, and if James was invaded, Elizabeth should aid with 9000, the auxiliaries to be maintained by the prince so aided.

Sept. 20. Anthony Babington, and others, were convicted of conspiring against queen Elizabeth, and executed with very great barbarity in St. Giles's fields.

Seven of the conspirators were condemned and hung up, then cut down whilst alive, and their bowels taken out; but the other seven, by the Queen's order, hung till they were dead.

Mary's papers were all seized, and her two secretaries, Nave and Curle, were sent to London.

Walsingham used an artifice to get Mary's papers from the French ambassador.

Elizabeth appointed forty-two commissioners, and five judges of the realm, to try the queen of Scots.

Oct. 11. The queen of Scots was charged with being the promoter of the conspiracy, and commissioners were ordered to try her at Fotheringay castle, in Northamptonshire; but the queen of Scots not acknowledging their jurisdiction, they proceeded to pass sentence of death upon her.

After the sentence was passed upon Mary, the judges declared it did nothing derogate from the king of Scotland, his title to the crown of England did still remain entire.

Elizabeth desired both houses to find out some expedient to save Mary's life, and to procure her own safety.

The parliament would find none, and insisted on their demand.

The parliament was prorogued to February 15, and dissolved March 23.

The lords Buckhurst and Beale, were sent to acquaint Mary of the sentence passed against her; she desired to have

a catholic priest to attend her, and showed great firmness.

The French ambassador was solicited in favour of Mary.

The Dutch made the earl of Leicester governor, or rather viceroy of the United Provinces.

Oct. 29. Another parliament was called, being the sixth of this reign, wherein the sentence against the queen of Scots was confirmed, and both houses importunately addressed the Queen that it might be executed.

Nov. 12. James, king of Scotland, proposed for the release of his mother, to give the chief of his nobility as hostages, to secure Elizabeth from the practices of his mother, which was refused.

Dec. 3. The earl of Leicester returned into England.

Dec. 6. Mary's sentence was published throughout the kingdom.

Mary wrote to Elizabeth, to desire certain favours concerning her death, burial, and servants.

The French king sent ambassadors to solicit in behalf of queen Mary.

Philip Howard was condemned in a fine of £10,000, and to remain in prison during pleasure.

This year Ludgate was rebuilt, by the city, the charges amounted to £1500.

1587, Feb. 1. The warrant for queen Mary's death was issued to the earls of Kent, Shrewsbury, Derby, and Cumberland, to see the sentence put into immediate execution.

Feb. 8. A new plot was discovered against queen Elizabeth, whereupon she signed a warrant for the execution of the queen of Scots, and she was beheaded accordingly, at Fotheringay castle, Ann. Etat. 46, and in the eighteenth year of her imprisonment. But queen Elizabeth threw the blame upon her secretary, Davison, and pretended the warrant was to have lain dormant, and that she never designed it should be executed, but upon absolute necessity.

Queen Mary was buried in the cathedral of Peterborough, and on her son king James's accession to the crown of England, he removed her corpse in 1612, into Henry VIIth's chapel.

Elizabeth expressed great sorrow at the news being brought her of Mary's execution.

Elizabeth wrote to the king of Scotland, to excuse herself from being the instrument of Mary's execution.

To give a colour to this, Davison was imprisoned, and fined £10,000; he continued a long time in custody, and was obliged to pay every farthing of the fine, which reduced him to beggary, and all the favour he procured from the Queen, was a very slight support.

Davison wrote his own apology, to vindicate himself.

The puritans brought a bill into the house of commons for subverting the established church, and introducing the Geneva plan; whereupon some of the most zealous members were sent to the tower, by an order of council; at which the puritans were so exasperated, that they resolved to alter the religion themselves, declaring that the Queen might be excommunicated as an enemy to Christ, and that being so excommunicated, the people might punish her.

The French ambassador bribed two assassins to murder the Queen, who discovered the plot to the council.

King James resented the putting his mother to death, and proposed entering into a war with England, but was soon pacified.

The Queen sent admiral Drake with a fleet upon the coast of Spain; he destroyed many of the enemy, and took some valuable prizes.

Admiral Drake burnt a hundred sail of ships in the port of Cadiz.

The Spaniards being determined to invade England, secretary Walsingham got all the Spanish bills, that were to supply the king with money, to be protested at Genoa.

A negociation of peace was entered upon between Spain and the Netherlands, in order to amuse Elizabeth.

This year died John Fox, the martyrologist.

Elizabeth caressed the king of Scotland.

28 and 29 Eliz. cap. 5. Enacted that all fraudulent assurances made by recusants, to save their forfeitures, should be void.

Cap. 7. Confirmed a subsidy of six shillings in the pound to be raised by the clergy in three years.

Cap. 8. A subsidy and two fifteenths were granted by the laity.

1588, Sept. — Mr. Cavendish finished his voyage round the globe, taking a great many ships in the Pacific ocean, and bringing home a considerable treasure. He was two years and two months absent.

Duelling with small swords first introduced into England this year.

The earl of Leicester, the Queen's favourite, having ill success in the Netherlands, was recalled, and lord Buckhurst was sent over to accommodate matters, who upon

his return accused Leicester, against whom all proceedings were stopt by Elizabeth.

Prince Maurice of Nassau, younger son of the late prince of Orange, being twenty two years of age, was constituted governor of the united provinces by the States, and the Queen made Peregrine lord Willoughby general of the English auxiliaries in the Netherlands.

A petition with a book of devotion was presented to the house by four of the puritans, the Queen sent for the book, and committed the four members who supported it.

Thomas Bromley, lord chancellor, died this year, and was succeeded by Sir Christopher Hatton, being the first that possessed that high office, who was neither prelate or lawyer, but he acquitted himself with great credit.

A conference was held at Ostend, between Philip and Elizabeth, where the commissioners met, and treated with little success.

The king of Spain this year finished his grand naval armament for the conquest of England, consisting of ninety-two galleons or large ships of the line, four galliasses, thirty frigates, thirty transports for horse, and four gallies, on board whereof were 8350 mariners, 2080 galley-slaves, and 19.290 land forces; the whole commanded by the duke of Medina Celi; besides which the prince of Parma the Spanish general in Flanders, was ordered to provide transports, and flat-bottomed boats, to transport an army of horse and foot from the Netherlands to England.

At the same time pope Sixtus V. published a crusado against queen Elizabeth, declaring her dethroned, and her subjects absolved from their allegiance, granting indulgencies to all those who would assist in dethroning this heretical queen, which drew in numbers of catholic volunteers of quality, from several kingdoms of Europe, to enlist themselves in the Spanish service.

To oppose this formidable Armada, the queen of England assembled a numerous fleet of men of war, the command of which she gave to lord Howard of Effingham, admiral of England, assisted by those celebrated commanders, Drake, Hawkins, and Forbisher; these were stationed near Plymouth, to receive the enemy as he entered the channel, while lord Henry Seymour, second son of the duke of Somerset, commanded another fleet of forty men of war, English and Dutch, upon the coast of Flanders to prevent the duke of Parma's bringing over forces from thence. The Queen also assembled an army of 60,000 men, 20,000 whereof were cantoned on the southern coast to oppose a descent there; 23,000 foot, and 1000 horse, under the command of the earl of Leicester, were posted at Tilbury, near the mouth of the Thames; and the residue consisting of 34,000 foot, and 2000 horse remained about the Queen's person, and the militia was raised to reinforce the regular troops where there should be occasion.

All the ports and accessible places on the coast were fortified, and strongly garrisoned. Orders were given to oppose the enemy's descent in all places, but not to come to a general engagement, if they should land, but retire and destroy the country before them, that the Spaniards might meet with no subsistence, and be perpetually harrassed in their march; and both the king of Scotland and the Dutch engaged to assist the Queen with all their forces against Spain.

The city of London lent the Queen great sums of money on this emergency, and being directed to furnish 5000 men, and fifteen ships, they raised 10,000 men and thirty ships.

The Spanish Armada sailed from the river Tagus in Portugal on the 29th of May, but being dispersed by a storm, rendezvoused again at the Groine in Galicia, from whence they set sail again on the 12th of July, and entered the English channel on the 19th, admiral Howard suffered them to pass by him, following them close until the 21st, when a battle began, and a kind of running fight continued to the 27th, when the Spaniards came to an anchor in Calais road, in order to wait for the duke of Parma and his transports, with the land forces from Flanders.

In the mean time several noblemen and gentlemen fitted out ships of war at their own charge, and joined the English fleet, which amounted now to 140 sail, much less indeed, but much nimbler sailers than the Spanish galleons. Another large squadron of English and Dutch lay before the harbours of Newport and Dunkirk, and rendered it impracticable for the duke of Parma to transport any land forces from Flanders.

The English admiral finding he could make but little impression on the Armada, the galleons being so much superior to him in bulk, sent eight or ten fire-ships among them in the night time, which put the Spaniards in the utmost confusion. They cut their cables immediately, and put to sea; and endeavouring to return to the rendezvous between Calais and Gravelin, the English fell upon them, and took seve-

ral of their ships; whereupon they all bore away for Scotland and Ireland.

While the fleets were engaged, the queen appeared on horseback at the head of her army, encouraging them to defend their country, and giving her orders how to attack and distress the enemy if they should land; but they were so roughly handled at sea, that they thought of nothing else but how they should escape to Spain by the north of Scotland and Ireland, having lost fifteen great ships, and 4791 men in the several engagements with the English fleet, in the months of July and August, in the channel; seventeen ships, and 5894 men were drowned, killed, or taken upon the coast of Ireland, in the month of September; and another great ship, with 700 men, was cast away upon the coast of Scotland. As to the loss of the English, it was so inconsiderable, that none of our historians mention the loss of one ship.

A medal was struck on the retreat of the Spanish Armada, with this inscription, "*Venit, Vidi, fugit.*" "It came, and saw, and fled." Another with fire ships and a fleet in confusion, with this motto, *Dux fœmina facta.* "A woman conducted the enterprize."

Soon after these successes, viz. on the 4th of September, died Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, fifth son of John duke of Northumberland, at Cornbury, in Oxfordshire; he was a privy councellor, master of the horse, steward of the queen's household, constable of Windsor castle, chancellor of the university of Oxford, justice in eyre of the forests south of Trent, captain general of the English forces in the Netherlands, and of one of the armies raised against the Spaniards in England, and knight of the orders of the garter and St. Michael. Though he continued in the Queen's favour all his life, he was no sooner dead, but she seized all his effects, and caused them to be sold at a public sale for the payment of the money she had lent him.

The Queen sung *Te Deum* at St. Paul's for the defeat of the Spaniards, created her admiral, lord Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, and settled a considerable annual pension upon him.

While the nation was in danger of the Spanish invasion, the puritans endeavoured to disturb and distress the government, publishing scurrilous pamphlets, and holding synods and assemblies of their clergy, in opposition to the laws, which occasioned Cartwright, and others of their chiefs, to be called to account.

The Queen raised great sums by way of loan.

Feb. 4. The parliament met, and gave the Queen two entire subsidies, and four fifteenths and tenths; and a subsidy of six shillings in the pound was granted by the clergy to be paid in three years, which was confirmed by the parliament, though the loan was collecting.

This year a prodigy happened in Dorsetshire, a field of three acres in Blackmore, with the trees and fences, moved from its place, passed over another field, and rested in the road to Hearn.

This year the art of making paper was first introduced into England, and the first mill was set up, and paper made at Dartford in Kent.

Sept. — The duke of Medina returned to Spain with only sixty sail out of one hundred and thirty, and those much shattered.

King James remained firm to the interest of England.

1589, 31 Eliz. cap. 6. Prohibited simoniacal contracts and presentments, and clerks so presented, were rendered incapable of preferment.

Philip Howard, earl of Arundel, was tried and convicted of high treason by his peers, April 18, for corresponding with cardinal Allen, and praying for the success of the Spanish Armada, but he was pardoned.

Admiral Drake and Sir John Norris fitted out a fleet of men of war at their own charges, and made a descent in Spain and Portugal with 11,000 men, (the Queen only assisted with £60,000 and six ships) marched up to Lisbon, and plundered the country, but not of sufficient value to defray the expence of the expedition.

In this expedition out of 1100 gentlemen, but 350 returned.

A plot was discovered in Scotland formed by the earls Huntley, Bothwell, and others, against the King. Their design was to seize the King's person and restore the catholic religion in Scotland.

June — The English seized sixty ships belonging to the Hanse towns, in the Tagus, they were laden with naval stores to equip a fleet against England.

The Hanse towns complained of this seizure but without effect.

Henry king of France reduced several places to obedience.

This year died Sir Walter Mildmay, chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer, and founder of Emanuel college at Cambridge.

The duke of Guise, the head of the league in France, was assassinated.

Sidney-Sussex college in Cambridge,

founded by Frances, daughter of Sir William Sidney, and countess dowager of Sussex, who died this year.

This year Henry III. of France, was assassinated by James Clement, a monk; and the king of Navarre succeeded him by the name of Henry IV. a protestant, whom queen Elizabeth supplied with £23,000 in money to support his right.

Saffron was this year first planted in England.

Commissioners were appointed to review the works of dramatic writers, with power to reject those having an improper tendency.

1590. Elizabeth kept the kingdom in a posture of defence against Spain, and allotted a yearly sum of £8970 for the repairs of the navy.

The Queen raised the customs from 14,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* per annum.

The Queen fortified Milford Haven.

The duke of Morcœur became master of Bretagne; he was of the house of Lorrain; this gave the Queen great uneasiness.

Aug. 20. King James of Scotland married Anne, the daughter of Frederick II. king of Denmark, at Upsal.

The ensigns of the garter were sent to the king of Scots, and to the French king.

The puritans denied the queen's supremacy, and incited the people to rebellion. Udal, one of their preachers, and chief of the libellers, was convicted of felony, but pardoned.

Some disturbances happened in Ireland, the rebels were taken and several executed, and Bryan O'Nock a chieftain, fled to Scotland, but was delivered up by James. He was tried and executed at London.

This year Sir Francis Walsingham, secretary of state, knight of the garter, and chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, died, and left no estate behind him, though he had served the queen the greatest part of her reign.

Sailcloth was this year first woven in England for the use of the navy.

The band of pensioners was this year first established by Elizabeth.

The art of weaving stockings was this year invented by the Rev. Mr. Lee, of Cambridge.

Telescopes were this year invented by Mr. Z. Jansen, a spectacle maker, at Middleburg in Germany.

1591. Hacket, who personated our Saviour, a man much followed by the puritans, was convicted and executed for blasphemy.

Elizabeth sent the earl of Essex, with 4000 men, to the assistance of the king of France; but the French not joining him according to agreement, he returned without effecting any thing.

The French invested Rouen, and the earl went again over to the siege, but the Queen recalled him, and the duke of Parma raised the siege.

The Queen sent a fleet to intercept the return of the Spanish West India fleet, upon which the king of Spain sent a fleet of fifty-five sail and obliged the English ships to return. The West India fleet being detained so long in the Havannah, put to sea at an improper season, and was mostly ship-wrecked.

Captain Lancaster, and captain Rimer sailed to the East Indies, in order to begin a trade there; Rimer was cast away, and Lancaster returned richly laden, but only with seven hands on board.

Some ships went to Cape Breton, which was the first of the English whale fishery.

The Queen erected a university at Dublin, which she endowed with a considerable revenue, and the usual privileges granted to universities.

She also issued two proclamations, one prohibiting the exportation of warlike stores to Spain, and the other ordering her subjects not to harbour any person coming from the Romish seminaries.

Nov. — Sir Christopher Hatton, lord chancellor died, and was succeeded by Sir John Puckering.

The use of tea first introduced into England.

1592. The earl of Cumberland, the city of London, and Sir Walter Raleigh, fitted out a large fleet of men of war, with land forces on board, to attack the Spanish settlements in America, but not succeeding there, they took a large galleon in their return, at the Azores, valued at £150,000, and the adventurers shared the plunder; the crew of this vessel which consisted of 600 were most of them killed.

Sir John Perrot, lord deputy of Ireland, was condemned to die for reflecting on the Queen's legitimacy.

The earl of Bothwell made an attempt to seize the king of Scotland, but the design was discovered, and he fled to England.

The Queen went to Oxford, and was most agreeably entertained by the university.

Feb. 19. A new parliament met. Sir Edward Coke, the queen's solicitor, was chosen speaker of the commons, who desired as usual, that they might have liberty of speech, &c. The lord keeper answered, by her Majesty's direction, that she granted

liberty of speech, and their usual privileges; but they must not meddle with reforming the church, or transforming the commonwealth, or receive any bills exhibited for that end; and when Mr. Peter Wentworth and Sir Henry Bromley delivered a petition to the lord keeper, desired the house of peers would become supplicants with them to her Majesty, that she would settle the succession of the crown; Wentworth was sent to the tower and Bromley to the fleet.

A very remarkable act passed, which obliged all persons to conform, and repair at least once a month to the established church, under pain of imprisonment, and banishment should they refuse to submit.

Another confined Popish recusants within five miles of their respective dwellings.

An act passed to confirm all the abbey lands to the crown and grantees.

The parliament granted an extraordinary aid of money.

Sir John Fortescue, in order to induce the commons to consent to a large supply, observed, that the Netherlands cost the Queen £150,000 per annum, that she had paid off a debt of £4.000,000, the crown owed at her accession; that she had vastly increased the royal navy, and furnished it with brass guns; that no prince was at less expences in his court, but that the subsidies did not produce half so much as they did in the reign of Henry VIII. being assessed so low, and therefore insisted the supplies ought to be greater.

Henry IV. made a new treaty with the Queen, who supplied him with 4000 men.

Henry deceived Elizabeth, who highly resented it.

Sir Walter Raleigh went to sea with fifteen sail, and took several vessels very richly laden.

Sept. 5. The Thames almost dry, occasioned by a strong westerly wind, and the lowness of the tides.

The Falkland islands discovered.

At this time there were seven theatres, viz. the Globe, at Bankside, the Curtain, in Shoreditch, the Red Bull, St. John-street, the Fortune, in White Cross-street, one in Whitefriars, one in Blackfriars, and the Cock-pit or Phœnix, in Drury Lane; Shakespear's plays were performed at the Globe at Blackfriars.

1593. The Queen suspected the king of Scotland, and sent an ambassador to him.

James demanded Bothwell to be delivered up, which the Queen refused, but banished him out of England.

Sir Francis Bacon in this parliament moved the purging of the statute book, and lessening the volumes of law, which the people could not observe, or the lawyers understand.

A motion was made to restrain the bishops from proceeding against the Puritans; whereupon the Queen sent for the speaker, and required him on his allegiance, not to read any such bill if it were exhibited.

The lords desiring a conference with the commons, on the supply, it was resolved there should be no such conference, the lords having nothing to do with the taxes.

At length the commons granted three subsidies, and six fifteenths and tenths, and confirmed a grant of two subsidies, and four shillings in the pound given by the clergy, to be paid in two years; for which she thanked them, but took occasion to observe, that some of the inhabitants of the sea coast had fled up into the country on the late invasion, but swore, by God, if she knew any of them to do so for the future, she would make them know and feel what it was to be fearful in such exigencies of the state.

By the 35 Eliz. Cap. 2. Popish recusants departing five miles from their habitations were to forfeit their goods, and the profits of their lands for life.

Cap. 3. Confirmed all grants of abbey lands made by the crown.

Cap. 5. Persons absenting a month from church were to be imprisoned without bail.

Cap. 6. Prohibited the erecting buildings on new foundations, within three miles of London and Westminster, expired.

Cap. 14. A confirmation of the Queen's general pardon; a pardon being published almost at the end of every session.

During this session John Greenwood, clerk, a Puritan preacher, Henry Barrow, gent., Saxio Billet, Daniel Studley, and Robert Bowles, citizens of London, were tried and convicted of felony on the 23d Eliz. Cap. 1. for writing and publishing seditious books and libels; and Greenwood and Barrow were executed at Tyburn on the 6th of April, the rest being pardoned.

These Puritans denied the Queen's supremacy, and held she was liable to be excommunicated, and then her subjects were discharged from their allegiance; that every church was obliged to receive the Geneva plan of government, and it was lawful to make war on her Majesty and the state if they refused it, and that the highest ecclesiastical authority was lodged

in their presbyteries and eldership, which was the occasion of the rigorous proceedings against the Puritans in this reign.

Perry, another Puritan preacher was convicted and executed for felony this year, in publishing seditious libels defaming the Queen, and exciting the people to rebellion.

Many conspiracies were formed, by the influence of the Spaniards over the Popish subjects, to assassinate the Queen, which were all detected, and the persons concerned therein executed.

In Ireland several great men broke out in rebellion, which was quelled by the Lord Deputy.

Henry concluded a peace with Elizabeth.

The Queen fortified the isles of Scilly, Guernsey, and Jersey.

Bothwell and the Popish party in Scotland entered into a conspiracy against the king of Scots; that Prince established presbytery by a law in that kingdom.

Henry IV. the French king, was reconciled to the church of Rome.

Feb. 19. Prince Henry Frederick, afterwards prince of Wales, born at Stirling in Scotland.

June 7. Lopez, a Jew, the Queen's physician, and several others, were convicted of a design to poison her, and were executed as traitors.

The people of Scotland suspected James of inclining to the Catholics. The states made an ordinance to support the Protestant religion.

Oct. Henry and Elizabeth made a league offensive and defensive, and agreed that a peace with Spain should not be made without a mutual consent.

This year about 26,000 people died of the plague in London.

Whalebone was first brought to England from Cape Breton.

1594. In 36 Eliz. Patrick Cullen an Irish fencing-master, engaged by the Spaniards to kill the Queen, for which he was executed. Edmund York, and others about the same time, were employed to kill the Queen and fire the royal navy. Whereupon the Queen expostulated with the king of Spain, reproaching him with the baseness of employing assassins every day to take away her life, and insisted upon his delivering up Throgmorton, Holt, and the rest of the jesuits and priests who managed these conspiracies, but to no purpose.

The French king, Henry IV. having changed his religion, was generally submitted to by the Catholic lords; the city of Paris opened her gates to him, and with the alliance of the English forces, he drove the Spaniards out of Britany, but neither repaid the Queen the expences she had been at in supporting him, or delivered her any town as a security for it, according to his engagements; whereupon the Queen recalled Sir John Norris, with the English forces, and sent them to Ireland to suppress the rebels there.

James, king of Scots, drove the Catholic lords out of the kingdom, and Bothwell fled to France.

The Queen sent the earl of Sussex in her name, to assist at the baptism of the young prince of Scotland.

Edmund York and Richard Williams were both apprehended as conspirators against the Queen's life.

The Queen was uneasy in respect to Scotland, and sent an ambassador to James.

Bevis Bulmar, a gentleman, erected an engine at Broken wharf, for the conveyance of the Thames water through the city of London, and by pipes of lead into each house.

In this year the Bank of England was first incorporated.

1595. Upon the retreat of the English forces from France, the Spaniards became much superior to the French in the Netherlands, and took Cambray, and several other towns; whereupon the French desired the assistance of the Dutch, who supplied them both with troops and money.

Queen Elizabeth understanding the Dutch had lent Henry money, required them to repay her the money she had lent them, and upon stating the account, there appeared 800,000*l.* due to England, whereof she obliged them to pay her 20,000*l.* per annum during the war, and engage to pay her 100,000*l.* per annum after they obtained a peace with Spain. The Dutch also agreed to pay the English auxiliaries and garrisons in the Netherlands 40,000*l.* per annum; and thus she threw the whole charge of the Spanish war on that side upon the Dutch, for whose defence she shewed it was, that she still remained at war with Spain.

The English fugitives formed a project to place the crown of England on the head of the Infanta of Spain, which Philip engaged in.

Henry IV. demanded succours from Elizabeth, she answered him with complaints and refused his request.

The king and queen of Scots entered into a league.

York and Williams were executed, and

confessed Ibarra had promised them 40,000 florins if they accomplished their design.

Henry again sent Lomerrie into England to demand succours; he threatened the Queen, who appeared cold to the interest of Henry.

July. The Spaniards made a descent upon England: in Devonshire, they destroyed Penzance, and burnt St. Paul's church.

The Hanse towns complained of the English.

Sir Walter Raleigh went upon a second voyage to America, but reaped no great advantage.

Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins, with a fleet of men of war, and land forces, made an attempt to surprise the Spanish settlements on the Isthmus of Darien, and landed a body of forces under the command of Sir Thomas Baskerville, with a design to attack Panama, on the South sea, where the treasures of Peru were lodged, but their design was discovered, as the Spaniards were all well fortified and their towns garrisoned, or rather the English were so sickly when they came to lie on shore, that they performed nothing of consequence, and those two brave officers, Drake and Hawkins, both died in this expedition.

1596. The Spaniards took Calais from the French, after a siege of twelve days, at which Queen Elizabeth was alarmed, and entered into an alliance offensive and defensive with France.

An earthquake in Kent, which did great damage to several buildings, and killed many people.

The country swarmed with rogues and beggars at this time, insomuch that they laid the farmers under contribution: upwards of two hundred of these villains were tried at the assizes in Somertshire, of whom forty were condemned for felony in that county only.

Elizabeth renewed her applications to the states for payment of her arrears.

This year died Sir John Puckering, lord keeper of the great seal, and was succeeded by Sir Thomas Egerton.

Sept. 15. The lord High admiral Howard, and the earl of Essex, took the city of Cadiz, plundered it, and destroyed the ships in the harbour: the damage the Spaniards sustained was computed at twenty millions of ducats.

1597. The English this year fitted out a large fleet, commanded by the earl of Essex and Sir Walter Raleigh, to intercept the galleons in their return from America, and narrowly missed them at the Azores, but the frequent storms and misunderstandings between Essex and Raleigh, prevented their engaging in any other enterprize.

The Spaniards also fitted out a fleet, with land forces on board, this year, to invade Ireland, and join the rebels there, and to make a descent on the coast of Cornwall; but their fleet was dispersed by a storm; and obliged to return home without effecting any thing.

A misunderstanding between the Queen and the Hanse towns interrupted the trade with Germany.

Amiens in Picardy taken by the Spaniards, but was retaken by the assistance of the English.

Aug. 9. The princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter to the king of Scotland, born.

Watches were this year first brought to England from Germany, when one was presented to the Queen.

The earl of Essex was offended with the court, and the Queen, to assuage his resentment, created him earl marshal of England.

The parliament met the 24th of October, and a bill was brought in for regulating the ecclesiastical courts, but the Queen forbade their intermeddling in ecclesiastical affairs.

39 Eliz. Cap. 2. Enacted, that ploughed land laid down for pasture, should be converted into tillage again, and prohibited the converting arable land into pasture.

Cap. 3. The first act passed for the relief of the poor.

Cap. 4. Enacted, that houses of correction be erected in every county for the punishment of vagabonds and sturdy beggars.

Cap. 9. The carrying away any maid or woman against her will, having lands or goods, or being heir apparent of an estate, made felony without clergy.

Cap. 15. Clergy was taken away from felons robbing a house, or outhouse, in the day-time, of the value of five shillings, though no person be therein.

Cap. 26. A confirmation of three subsidies, or four shillings in the pound granted by the clergy.

Cap. 27. Three subsidies and six fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity.

A great plague in London and its suburbs, which swept off 17,890 persons.

1598. The first whale fishery established by the English, was began this year at Spitzbergen.

The French king, Henry IV. made a separate peace with Spain without the

Queen's knowledge; whereupon she reproached him with ingratitude and breach of faith.

A formidable insurrection happened in Ireland, headed by the earl of Tyrone.

The war in Ireland being ill managed, the Queen proposed to Essex the sending Sir William Knowles thither, but the earl not approving of him, rudely turned his back upon her, whereupon she gave him a box on the ear, and bid him 'Go and be hang'd'; whereupon he left the court in a great passion, but made his submismission soon after, and was restored to favour.

This year died the lord treasurer Cecil, (Baron Burleigh) in the 78th year of his age. He had great share in the administration.

The Queen made a new treaty with the Dutch, by which she was eased of an annual charge of 120,000*l*.

Henry demanded succours of Elizabeth, who refused to aid him; he threatened to make peace without her, but she justified her conduct from the words expressed in the treaty.

The king of Scots insisted to be declared successor to Elizabeth.

A conspiracy was discovered against the Queen, and one Edward Squire was taken up for putting poison in the pummel of her saddle.

Philip II. king of Spain, died this year of a most dreadful death, being devoured by lice, which swarmed from innumerable ulcers in all parts of his body, having just before married his daughter Isabel to the archduke Albert, and gave him with her the Netherlands as her dowry.

Sir Thomas Bodley rebuilt and furnished the public library at Oxford with a vast collection of books and manuscripts from all parts of the world.

Lord George Clifton, earl of Cumberland, fitted out a fleet of men of war, and plundered the island of Porto Rico. Other adventurers attacked the Spanish settlements in the West Indies, but found the Spaniards better fortified, and more upon their guard than at the beginning of the war.

This year died that celebrated poet, Edmund Spencer, a native of London, but educated at Cambridge; he had been secretary to lord Grey, deputy of Ireland.

The edict of Nantes, granting toleration to the Protestants, promulgated in France.

1599. King James sent Elizabeth word, that there were 12,000 men preparing in Spain to land in Ireland.

Tyrone, the Irish rebel, defeated the English forces, commanded by Sir Henry Bagnal, who was killed in the battle, whereupon the whole province of Munster revolted to him, and he invited the Spaniards to make a descent in that kingdom, and join him. The Queen made the earl of Essex lord lieutenant of that kingdom, and sent him over thither with an army of 20,000 men to reduce Tyrone, but he managed the war faintly, and made a truce with Tyrone, for which the Queen reproved him, and he returned to England to justify his conduct, but was confined to his house and made to submit. In the mean time, (1600) Tyrone broke the truce, over-run all the country, and acted as sovereign of Ireland; whereupon lord Mountjoy was made deputy of Ireland, and, with the assistance of Sir Edward Blaney, restored the English affairs in the north. The Earl appointed the earl of Southampton his lieutenant-general.

1600, Aug 5. A conspiracy against the King of Scots was formed by the Ruthvens.

The Queen raised great sums on the nobility, by making them pay fines for such crown lands as they enjoyed, to which they could not make out a clear title.

A treaty of peace between England and Spain was entered upon this year at Boulogne, but the Queen refusing to abandon the Dutch, it came to nothing.

The English and Dutch gave the Spaniards a great defeat before Newport in Flanders, where 9000 of the latter were slain.

The English East India Company was erected this year, and they established factories at China, Japan, India, Amboyna, Java, and Sumatra. This voyage cost, upon their first out-fit, in ships, goods, &c. 72,000*l*.

The Pope published his bulls to exclude king James from the throne of England, and at the same time there was a conspiracy by the Gowries (whose father had been put to death for high treason in Scotland) to murder the King; and he escaped very narrowly by his servants breaking into the room, and killing the Gowries, as they were about to commit the fact.

Prince Charles (afterwards king Charles I.) was born at Dumfermline, in Scotland, November 19.

The Earl of Essex was deprived of his places, and retired to the country, but soon after returned to London, and entertained all those who were disaffected to

the government: he endeavoured also to bring the king of Scots over to his party, and spake contemptuously of the Queen. He courted both papists and puritans, and hired soldiers to defend his house, entered into a conspiracy to seize the Queen and court, and take the tower. Being commanded to attend the council, he refused, assembled his friends, and fortified Essex-house; four of the privy council being sent thither, to enquire into the reason of this conduct, he imprisoned them, and sallied out into the city, but nobody joined him, he was proclaimed a traitor, and returning to his house, he and his friend, the earl of Southampton, were made prisoners, and committed to the tower.

1601. Feb. 19. Essex and Southampton were brought to their trial before their peers, and convicted of high treason, in conspiring against the Queen, and breaking out into open rebellion, and Essex was beheaded in the tower, on the 25th of February.

Cuff, his secretary, Merrick, his steward, Sir Christopher Blunt, and Sir Robert Danvers, his accomplices, were executed some few days after.

The Queen granted a charter to the earl of Cumberland and 215 knights, to pursue voyages to the East Indies. Upon the return of their first voyage they took possession of the island of St. Helena.

Dec. — The ambassador from the king of Scots congratulated the Queen upon the discovery of the plot, which he had reason to do, if it was true that Essex had an intention to usurp the throne of England, as some suggest, though king James apprehended Essex was in his interest, and accordingly preferred his friends when he came to the crown.

Elizabeth added 2000*l.* a year to James's pension.

The tenth and last parliament of this reign met on the 27th of October.

A bill was brought in to prevent riding in coaches, it being suggested that this contributed to render gentlemen inactive and effeminate; but it was dropped.

It was resolved that a sheriff could not be elected knight of the shire for his own county, but that he might be made sheriff after he was elected.

In the debates on the supply, it was shewn, that the last whole subsidies being after the rate of four shillings in the pound upon lands, and eight groats upon goods, did not amount to more than 80,000*l.* the clergy's subsidy amounted to 23,000*l.*, and the double fifteenths to 60,000*l.*, the total 160,000*l.*, whereas the Queen had spent 300,000*l.* in the Irish war.

Sir Walter Raleigh observed, on this occasion, that the estates of the nobility and gentry, which were charged at thirty or forty pounds in the Queen's books, were not charged at a hundredth part of the real value, suggesting that this was the reason the subsidies raised so little; and he moved, that as the justices of peace were scarce any of them rated above eight or ten pounds a year, they might be advanced to twenty pounds per annum at least, which was the qualification required by the statutes for a justice of peace; but the gentlemen were wiser, it seems, than to alter the rate of taxation, and leave themselves liable to be taxed at the rack rent.

The parliament however, granted four entire subsidies, and eight fifteenths, which was the largest supply given in this reign, though when they gave three subsidies and six fifteenths, they provided that even that should never be drawn into example.

Monopolies came next under debate; these were patents granted to some particular subjects to engross almost every branch of trade, the grantees not suffering any person to make or sell the goods mentioned in their respective patents, and setting what price they pleased upon their goods, insomuch that salt, one of these monopolies was raised from fourteen pence to fourteen shillings a bushell; brandy, vinegar, spirits, leather, and other articles in proportion; which patents were either obtained for money, or given to the queen's officers and servants, (Sir Walter Raleigh particularly had a patent for the sole vending of tin.) These monopolies had been complained of in parliament, and promised to be vacated four years before, and some had been reversed, but many more continued. It was now therefore moved to have them revoked, and the patentees punished for their extortions.

Sir Francis Bacon, on the other hand, insisted that the Queen had a right to grant those monopolizing patents, and by a *non obstante* might even suspend the penal laws; and moved that as it was a matter which touched her Majesty's prerogative, they should proceed by way of petition to her, and not by bill.

After which a list of thirty or forty monopolies being read in the house, a member demanded if there was not a patent for making of bread? at which some courtiers expressing their resentment, he replied, if bread were not amongst them, it would shortly, if a stop were not put to the grievance.

The Queen understanding what a ferment the house was in on this occasion, did not stay till she was addressed, but sent a message to the house, acquainting them that several petitions had been presented her against monopolies, (but took no notice of the debates in the house) and declared she was sensibly touched with the people's grievances, expressing the utmost indignation against those who had abused her grants, and appealed to God how careful she had ever been to defend them against oppression, and promised they should be revoked. Secretary Cecil added, her Majesty was not apprized of the ill tendency of these grants when she made them, and hoped there would never be any more: at which the house in general said, Amen. The secretary shewed his indignation, however, at the presumption of the people without doors, in taking notice of the debates of the house, and cried out as he passed the streets, "God prosper those that are against monopolies.

A proclamation was published soon after for revoking the said patents, the house attended her Majesty in a body with an address of thanks.

A complaint was made in this parliament of the Dunkirk privateers, or rather pirates, which now first began to annoy the English merchants, and had the impudence to torture and put to death their mariners; a poor little town that could man but two ships at first, but were now increased to twenty, they landed upon the English coast, and carried off the very harvest men. A motion was therefore made for suppressing them. Another motion was made against exporting iron ordnance to Spain, Germany, and Dunkirk.

The last thing done in this parliament was a collection for the poor, as was usual in those times at the end of a session, out of which the chaplain of the house had ten pounds, and the sergeant thirty; the rest was distributed to the prisoners in the two compters, Ludgate and Newgate, and the prisoners in Southwark and Westminster.

43 Eliz. cap. 1. Was an act for confirming all assurances made of lands by the Queen, and all letters patents, except monopolies, and the suspension of penal statutes by *non obstante*.

Cap. 2. Was an act for the relief of the or, the substance whereof is still in rce.

Cap. 17. An act for confirming four subdies of four shillings in the pound, granted by the clergy.

Cap. 18. Four entire subsidies, and eight fifteenths were granted by the laity.

Cap. 19. An act for confirming the Queen's pardon.

The Queen treated with the kings of France and Denmark about the regulation of traffic, and the fishery on the coast of Norway; the commissioners met at Bremen, but they could not agree.

Upon an inspection of the navy, the number of vessels were forty-two; none of these carried above forty guns, and four only came up to that number; the number of guns in the whole fleet amounted to 774.

March 18. Sir Christopher Blount and Sir Charles Danvers were beheaded on Tower-hill, as accomplices of the earl of Essex.

Sept. — The rebels in Ireland received an aid from Spain, but the Lord-Deputy drove Tyrone to great straits, and the Spaniards returned.

Several of the earl of Essex's accomplices were executed, and others pardoned by the Queen.

The Scots sent ambassadors to the Queen, to clear up a charge that James had assisted the Irish rebels.

The Spaniards landed 4000 men near Kinsale in Ireland, on the 23d of September, and took possession of that town, and were followed by a reinforcement of 2000 more. They joined Tyrone, the general of the Irish rebels, but the lord-deputy Mountjoy surprised their army in the night time, and entirely defeated them; he afterwards compelled the garrison of Kinsale to surrender, by the articles whereof, the Spaniards agreed to surrender all other places in their possession, and to evacuate the kingdom, which they did soon after; and Tyrone being obliged to surrender at discretion the year following, he was carried by the Lord-Deputy in triumph to Dublin, after he had been eight years in rebellion.

The archduke of Austria made advances for a peace, but the Queen rejected them; she suspended the States annual payment for two years, and allowed them to raise 7000 men in England.

This year died Henry Herbert, earl of Pembroke, also lord Willoughby.

Dec. 19. The parliament was dissolved.

Tycho Brache the great astronomer died aged 55 years.

Theodore Beza died, aged 86 years.

1602. Sir Robert Mansel with three ships, defeated six Spanish gallies; he sunk two and took one.

A quarrel happened between the Jesuits and secular priests, and the Queen issued

a proclamation, banishing the Jesuits from the kingdom.

Asparagus, artichokes, cauliflowers, and some other plants in gardening first introduced here.

1603. The Queen being taken ill the beginning of January, intimated her desire that the king of Scots should succeed her, in which the whole nation seemed to concur. She seemed concerned that all her subjects were making their court to the king of Scotland in her life-time, and that her intimate friends, whom she had most favoured, would scarce afford her their company, when her case became desperate. She expired the 24th of March, 1603, and was buried in Westminster abbey, on the 28th of April, with great magnificence, at the expence of 17,428*l.* as her successor directed, in his letter to the lords of the council. She died in the 70th year of her age, and the 45th of her reign.

Elizabeth caused to be coined from the first of her reign to this date in sterling silver money, 4,632,932*l.* 3*s.* 2½*d.* In base money for Ireland 85,646*l.* 19*s.* 5½*d.* And in gold 795,138*l.* 8*s.* 4½*d.* Total of gold and silver 5,513,717*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.*

Ireland cost Elizabeth in fifteen years 400,780*l.* The revenue of which during that time amounted to no more than 120,000*l.* The Queen had only thirteen ships of war, to which king James added twelve—twenty-five in all.

Beside the wards and duchy of Lancaster, her annual revenue was 188,200*l.*, and the yearly payments and assignments amounted to 110,612*l.* of which the household was 40,000*l.* the privy purse 2000*l.* and the admiralty 30,000.

STATUTES IN THIS REIGN.

Besides the statutes already mentioned, there were some others of great use enacted in this reign.

In the first parliament, a subsidy was granted of two shillings and eight pence in the pound on goods, and four shillings on lands.

1 Eliz. cap. 17. Prohibited the taking fish out of season, or under the statutable size.

Cap. 19. Leases made by bishops for more than twenty-one years, or where the usual rent is not reserved, were made void.

5 Eliz. cap. 4. Directed how servants and labourers should be hired, and apprentices put out.

Cap. 9. Perjury was punished with pillory and loss of ears.

Cap. 11. Made made the clipping the coin high treason.

Cap. 14. Forging deeds or wills were punished with the pillory and loss of ears.

Cap. 15. Enacted, that persons publishing false prophecies, with an intent to incite sedition and rebellion, or make any disturbance, shall be fined and imprisoned.

Cap. 20. Made it felony without benefit of clergy, for gypsies to remain one month in the kingdom.

Cap. 21. Fishing in other men's ponds, and hunting in parks, treble damages, and three months imprisonment.

8 Eliz. cap. 2. Costs were given to the defendant where the plaintiff was nonsuited.

Cap. 4. Clergy was taken away from pickpockets to the value of one shilling.

Cap. 5. The court of delegates made the last resort in ecclesiastical and marine causes.

The parliament offered her four subsidies, upon condition she would declare a successor; but she refused their offer, saying, that it was all one, whether the money was in her subjects coffers or her own.

13 Eliz. cap. 5. Fraudulent deeds to deceive creditors made void.

Cap. 7. Provided against frauds committed by bankrupts.

14 Eliz. cap. 3. Misprision of treason to counterfeit foreign coin.

Cap. 5. Justices of peace were empowered to tax the country towards the relief of prisoners.

18 Eliz. cap. 3. Two justices were empowered to punish the mother and reputed father of a bastard child.

Cap. 6. On leases made by colleges, a third part of the rent to be reserved in corn.

Cap. 7. Clergy was taken away in rape and burglary.

Cap. 15. Goldsmiths to set their marks on their wares.

27 Eliz. cap. 4. Fraudulent conveyances to defeat purchasers made void.

Cap. 13. Directed how hue and cry should be made.

29 Eliz. cap. 4. Gave the sheriff poundage on executions.

31 Eliz. cap. 4. Made the embezzling the Queen's stores felony.

Cap. 7. Prohibited the erecting new cottages without laying four acres of land to them.

Cap. 12. Directed horses to be tolled.

35 Eliz. Two subsidies were granted by the clergy, and by the laity three; besides six fifteenths and tenths; there was a

clause in the act, that this contribution should not be drawn into an example.

In her fortieth year, the same was granted.

In her forty-second year, to furnish her with money towards the Irish war, she appointed commissioners to confirm the crown land to any possessors, that held any bad titles, and to take money for the confirmation.

It was computed, the annual supplies granted to Elizabeth, did not exceed 67,000*l.*

In the four years of the war with Spain, she expended 1,300,000*l.*

43 Eliz. cap. 4, Empowered the lord chancellor to enquire how lands given to charitable uses had been applied, and to order them to be put to the uses they were intended for.

Cap. 7. Persons cutting standing corn or robbing orchards, to be whipped if they could not make satisfaction.

SOVEREIGNS &c. OF EUROPE DURING THIS REIGN.

Emperors of Germany.

1559 Ferdinand I.
1564 Maximilian II.
1576 Rodolphus II.

Kings of France.

1559 Francis II.
1560 Charles IX.
1574 Henry III.
1589 Henry IV., the Great.

Kings of Spain.

1555 Philip II.
1598 Philip III.

Kings of Hungary.

1559 John II.
1561 Maximilian.
1573 Rodolphus.

Kings of Sweden.

1569 John III.
1592 Sigismund I.

Kings of Denmark.

1534 Christian III.
1559 Frederick II.
1588 Christian IV.

Kings of Poland.

1548 Sigismund II.
1573 Henry of Valois.
1576 Stephen Battory.
1587 Sigismund III.

Emperors of Russia.

1534 John IV.
1584 Theodore I.
1598 Bovise Godounove.

Emperors of the Turks.

1520 Solyman, the Magnificent.
1566 Selim II.
1574 Amurath III.
1595 Mahomet III.

Kings of Portugal.

1557 Sebastian.
1578 Henry.
1580 Anthony.

King and Queen of Scotland.

1543 Mary.
1567 James VI.

This monarch in 1603 succeeded queen Elizabeth as king of England, since which the kingdoms have been united under the title of Great Britain.

Princes of Orange, Stadtholders.

1554 William the Great.
1584 Henry Philip William.

Chief Governors of Ireland.

1558 Thomas earl of Sussex.
Sir H. Sidney.
1559 Thomas earl of Sussex.
1560 Sir W. Fitzwilliam.
Thomas earl of Sussex.
1561 Sir. W. Fitwilliam.
Thomas earl of Sussex.
1562 The same.
1564 Sir Nicholas Arnold.
1565 Sir H. Sidney.
1567 Sir W. Fitzwilliam.
Robert Weston.
1568 Sir H. Sidney.
1571 Sir W. Fitzwilliam.
1575 Sir H. Sidney.
1578 Sir W. Drury.
1579 Sir W. Pelham.
Arthur lord Grey.
1582 Adam Loftus.
Sir H. Wallop.
1584 Sir J. Perrot.
1588 Sir W. Fitzwilliam.
1594 Sir W. Russell.
1597 Thomas lord Burgh.
Sir T. Norris.
Adam Loftus.
Sir R. Gardiner.
Earl of Ormonde.
1599 Robert earl of Essex.
Adam Loftus.

Sir George Cary.
1600 Lord Mountjoy.

Popes.

1555 Paul IV.
1559 Pius IV.
1566 Pius V.
1572 Gregory XIII.
1585 Sixtus V.
1590 Urban VII.
Gregory XIV.
1591 Innocent IX.
1592 Clement VIII.

Archbishops of Canterburg.

1555 Reginald Pole.
1559 Matthew Parker.
1573 Edmund Grindal.
1585 John Whitgift.

Archbishops of York.

1555 Nicholas Heath.
1560 Thomas Young.
1570 Edmund Grindal.
1576 Edwin Sandys.
1588 John Piers.

Lord Chancellors.

1555 Nicholas Heath.
1559 Sir Nicholas Bacon, *keeper*.
1579 Sir Thomas Bromley.
1587 Sir Christopher Hatton.
1592 Sir J. Puckering, *keeper*.
1596 Sir Thomas Egerton, *keeper*.

Secretaries of State.

1558 Sir William Cecil.
Sir W. Petre.
Sir Nicholas Throckmorton.
1572 Sir T. Smith.
1577 Dr. Thomas Wilson.
1579 Sir Francis Walsingham.
William Davidson.
1596 Sir Robert Cecil.

Chief Justices of the King's Bench.

1556 Sir E. Saunders.
1559 Robert Catlyn.
1574 Sir Christopher Wray.

Chief Justices of the Common Pleas.

1558 Anthony Brown.
1559 Sir James Dyer.
1582 Edmund Anderson.
1592 Sir John Popham.

Chief Barons of the Exchequer.

1557 Clement Higham.
1559 Sir Edward Saunders.
1577 Sir Robert Bell.
Sir John Jefferies.
1579 John Manhood.

Masters of the Rolls.

1557 Sir William Cordell.
1560 Sir Gilbert Gerrard.
1593 Sir Thomas Egerton.

Attorneys General.

1556 Gilbert Gerrard.
1580 John Popham.
1591 Sir Thomas Egerton.
1593 Edward Coke.

Solicitors General.

1556 William Rosewell.
1565 Richard Onslow.
1566 Thomas Bromley.
1579 John Popham.
1581 Thomas Egerton.
1592 Edward Coke.
1594 Thomas Fleming.

Mayors of London.

1559 Sir William Hewitt.
1560 Sir William Chester.
1561 Sir William Harper.
1562 Sir Thomas Lodge.
1563 Sir John White.
1564 Sir Richard Mallory.
1565 Sir Richard Champion.
1566 Sir Christopher Draper.
1567 Sir Roger Martin.
1568 Sir Thomas Rowe.
1569 Sir Alexander Avenon.
1570 Sir Rowland Hayward.
1571 Sir William Allen.
1572 Sir Lionel Duckett.
1573 Sir John Rivers.
1574 Sir James Hawes.
1575 Sir Ambrose Nicholas.
1576 Sir John Langley.
1577 Sir Thomas Ramsey.
1578 Sir Richard Pipe.
1579 Sir Nicholas Woodroffe.
1580 Sir John Branche.
1581 Sir James Harvey.
1582 Sir Thomas Blanke.
1583 Sir Edward Osborne.
1584 Sir Thomas Pullison.
1585 Sir Wolston Dixie.
1586 Sir George Barne.
1587 Sir George Bond.
1588 Sir Martin Calthrop.
1589 Sir John Hart.
1590 Sir John Allot.
1591 Sir William Webb.
1592 Sir William Rowe.
1593 Sir Cuthbert Buckle.
1594 Sir John Spencer.
1595 Sir Stephen Slaney.
1596 Sir Thomas Skinner.
1597 Sir Richard Saltonstall.
1598 Sir Stephen Stone.
1599 Sir Nicholas Mosley.

1600 Sir William Rider.
1601 Sir John Garret.
1602 Sir Robert Lee.

Sheriffs.

1560 Thomas Lodge, Roger Martin.
1561 Christopher Draper, Thomas Rowe.
1562 Alexander Avenon, Humphrey Baskerville.
1563 William Allen, R. Chamberlaine.
1564 Edward Bankes, Richard Hayward.
1565 Edward Jakeman, Lionel Ducket.
1566 John Rivers, James Hawes.
1567 Richard Lambert, Ambrose Nicholas, John Langley.
1568 Thomas Ramsey, John Bond.
1569 John Aleph, Robert Harding, James Bacon.
1570 Henry Beecher, William Dane.
1571 Francis Farnham, William Boxe.
1572 Henry Mills, John Branche.
1573 Richard Pipe, Nicholas Woodroffe.
1574 James Harvey, Thomas Pullison.
1575 Thomas Blanke, Anthony Gamage.
1576 Edward Osborne, Wolston Dixie.
1577 William Kempton, George Barne.
1578 Nicholas Backhouse, Francis Bowyer.
1579 George Bond, Thomas Starkie.
1580 Martin Calthorp, John Hart.
1581 Ralph Woodcock, John Allot.
1582 Richard Martin, William Webb.
1583 William Rowe, John Haydea, Cuthbert Buckle.
1584 William Marsham, John Spencer.
1585 Stephen Slaney, Henry Billingsley.
1586 Anthony Ratcliffe, Henry Pranel.
1587 Robert House, William Elkin.
1588 Thomas Skinner, John Catcher.
1589 Hugh Offley, Richard Saltonstall.
1590 Richard Gurney, Stephen Stone.
1591 Nicholas Mosley, Robert Brooke.
1592 William Rider, Benedict Barnham.
1593 John Garret, Robert Taylor.
1594 Paul Banning, Peter Haughton.
1595 Robert Lee, Thomas Bennet.
1596 Thomas Lowe, Leonard Halyday.
1597 John Watts, Richard Godard.
1598 Henry Rowe, John More.
1599 Edward Holmedon, Robert Hampson.
1600 Humphrey Welde, Roger Clarke.
1601 Thomas Smith, Thomas Campbell, William Craven.
1602 Henry Anderson, William Glover.
1603 James Pepperton, John Swynnerton.

JAMES I.

1603. James, the son of Henry Stuart lord Darnley, and Mary queen of Scots, (the only child of James V. king of Scots, who was son of James IV. and Margaret his queen, the eldest daughter of Henry VII. king of England,) succeeded to the crown, and (March 24,) was proclaimed king by the council.

Sir Charles Percy, and Thomas Somerset were sent to James to notify the Queen's death, and many persons went to Scotland to pay their respects to his Majesty.

April 5. King James set out from Edinburgh, in order to take possession of the crown of England. Upon his journey, he ordered the earl of Southampton and the other prisoners on account of Essex to be set at liberty.

April 27. He was magnificently entertained at Hinchinbrook, by Sir Oliver Cromwell, where the Cambridge doctors waited on his Majesty.

May 3. He arrived at Theobald's in Hertfordshire, a seat of secretary Cecil's, where he was met by the privy-council; and the duke of Lenox, the earl of Mar, the lord Hume, Sir George Hume, Sir James Elphinston, and lord Kinlass, all Scots, were called to the council-board.

The King made 200 knights on his arrival in London, and in his journey thither.

James refused to go into mourning for the late Queen, and would not suffer any mourning at court.

The King received the earl of Essex's enemies coldly.

Sir Robert Cecil, secretary of state, was devoted to James before the Queen's death.

The King caressed the Howard family.

Hugh O'Neal, earl of Tyrone, who had for many years commanded the Irish rebels, was brought prisoner to London, and by the lord Mountjoy, pardoned.

The King created sixty-two knights of the Bath, most of them noblemen's sons, or persons of distinction.

June 1. The plague being in London (of which died 30,244 persons) a person was whipped through the town for going to court when his house was infected.

The marquis of Rosny arrived as ambassador from France, to congratulate the King on his accession.

The Archduke, and king of Spain also sent ambassadors, the latter had orders to treat of a peace.

The King on account of the plague, retired to Wilton, a seat of the earl of Pembroke's near Salisbury.

The catholics petitioned the King, who answered, that he thought himself bound to support the established religion he found in the kingdom.

The puritans also petitioned.

June 27. The Queen, prince Henry, and the princess Elizabeth, arrived in London from Scotland.

July 2. Prince Henry, the duke of Lenox, and the earls of Southampton, Mar, and Pembroke, were invested with the order of the garter at Windsor.

July 25. The King and Queen were crowned at Westminster, by archbishop Whitgift.

James entered into a league with France, to assist each other, Henry with a force of 10,000, and James with one of 6,000 men.

Nov. 4. The lord Cobham, lord Grey, and Sir Walter Raleigh, were tried at Winchester for high treason, in conspiring against the King, and condemned the 17th but reprieved; the treason they were principally charged with, was conspiring to set the lady Arabella Stuart, the King's cousin-german, upon the throne, and inviting the Spaniards to assist them; for which George Cobham, with William Watson and William Clark, priests, who were tried with them, were executed, and Sir Walter remained twelve years a prisoner in the tower.

The office of master of the ceremonies first instituted.

1603-4. Jan. 14. A conference was held at Hampton-court, in the King's presence, between the episcopal divines and the puritans.

A new translation of the bible was ordered, being the same as is in use at this day.

A proclamation was issued for banishing priests and jesuits, and another for enforcing the act of uniformity; out of 10,000 ministers of parishes only forty-nine refused to conform, and were deprived.

Another proclamation revoking all monopolies granted by the late Queen which remained uncancelled, vacating all protections for delay of law-suits, prohibiting the abuses of purveyors, and encouraging the people to petition for redress of their grievances.

Mar. 19. The first parliament met, and recognized the King's title.

The King granted a royal license to Lawrence Fletcher, William Shakespeare and others, to act comedies, tragedies, &c.; at their usual house the Globe, or elsewhere.

1604. Whitgift archbishop of Canterbury died, and was succeeded by Richard Bancroft, who persecuted the puritans.

A proclamation was issued against hunting.

Another proclamation was issued, appointing the 5th of August as an holiday, the day the King was delivered from the conspiracy of the Gowries.

An act passed, appointing commissioners to treat of an union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland. And another act to prevent the alienation of church lands.

Tonnage and poundage were granted to the King for life, as they had been to his predecessors from Henry VII. to queen Elizabeth, for defence of the realm, and the guard of the seas.

The tonnage of wine was three shillings a ton on wine imported by denizens, and six shillings a ton by foreigners, twelve pence in the pound on goods exported and imported, two shillings in the pound on tin exported by foreigners; they also granted the King for life three shillings and four pence on every sack of wool, and upon every last of hides three pounds six shillings and eight pence, provided no duty be paid for herrings or sea-fish exported by denizens.

March 15. The King and Queen made a public entry into London.

May. A peace was concluded with Spain, and proclaimed the 19th of August.

James was a great enemy to tobacco; and by proclamation issued there should be a duty of six shillings and eight pence upon it.

The Admiralty revenue was 40,000*l.* and 50,000*l.* five years afterwards.

June 16. The commons addressed the King concerning certain grievances, and represented their privileges which displeased the King, and he prorogued them to the 7th of February.

The clergy countenanced the King's principles, touching arbitrary power.

King James was this year first stiled king of Great Britain.

Sept. The King borrowed money by privy-seal, from the wealthiest merchants of the city.

Oct. The customs of merchandizers both inwards and outwards, were raised and farmed out.

The King sent the earl of Nottingham as ambassador to Spain.

The earl of Hertford was also sent to Brussels, on his passage was met by a Dutch ship, who refused to strike her colours, which James did not resent.

A great jealousy subsisted between the English and Scotch.

Thomas Douglas was hanged for counterfeiting the King's privy-seal.

In this year the introduction of scenery in stage plays was first attempted by Inigo Jones, in a play represented at Christ Church College, Oxford, before the King.

1604-5. Jan. 4. Prince Charles came into England, and was soon after created duke of York.

April 24. Ulricus, duke of Holstein, and the earl of Northampton, made knights of the garter.

Nov. 5. The powder plot was first discovered by one of the conspirators, who through a desire to save William Parker lord Monteagle, wrote him a letter of caution.

The earl of Northumberland was suspected, by being related to Piercy who was at the head of the plot; and was committed to the tower, and fined £30,000, for admitting Piercy into the band of pensioners without tendering him the oath of supremacy.

Lord Monteagle had a grant of 200*l.* per annum in land, and a pension of 500*l.* per annum, as a reward for discovering the letter concerning the conspiracy.

The lords Mordaunt and Sturton were fined, one in 10,000 marks, the other in 6000, suspected of being privy to the late plot.

Prince Charles, now five years old, being created duke of York, had forty pounds per annum settled on him, that he might the more honourably maintain that new dignity.

Nov. 9. The parliament met, being the second session of the first parliament.

The King then gave them an account of the plot, and prorogued them.

In this year the oath of allegiance was first devised, and administered.

1606. The parliament met again, being the third session, and after the King made his speech he prorogued it to the 21st of January.

Jan. 27. The conspirators in the powder plot were convicted.

Jan. 30. Some of them were executed at the west-end of St. Pauls, and in palace-yard Westminster.

The conspirators were attainted in parliament, and an act was made for annually solemnizing the 5th of November, as a day of thanksgiving for the discovery of the powder-plot.

Another act passed empowering the crown to levy twenty pounds a month on Popish recusants absenting themselves from church, or to seize two-thirds of their lands, and declaring it to be a premunire to refuse the oath of allegiance.

The act for levying twelve pence a Sunday on every one who did not come to church was revived.

By 3 Jac. 1. Cap. 5. Great rewards were given for discovering Popish priests: and recusants were disabled as excommunicated persons, and prohibited sending their children beyond sea, under great penalties.

Cap. 18. Empowered the lord mayor and aldermen of London to cut the channel for the New River.

Cap. 21. Enacted, that every player using the name of God profanely shall forfeit ten pounds.

Cap. 21. Confirmed four subsidies amounting to four shillings in the pound, granted by the clergy.

Cap. 26. Granted three entire subsidies, and six fifteenths and tenths. One subsidy of the laity amounted this year to 69,666*l.* and one fifteenth and tenth to 36,500*l.* and the clergy's four subsidies to 25,000*l.* being charged according to the ancient rates in the King's books, and not the present improved value.

Sixty-eight thousand, five hundred and ninety-six persons died in London of the plague, the two preceding years.

May 20. Robert earl of Salisbury, and the viscount Bindon, installed knights of the garter at Windsor.

May 27. The King prorogued the parliament to the 18th of November.

A treaty of trade and commerce was made between England and France.

June 23. Henry Garnet, provincial of the Jesuits, executed for the powder-plot.

July 17. Christian king of Denmark, made king James a visit.

Sir Edward Coke made lord chief justice of the common pleas.

Nov. 18. The parliament met, being their fourth session, wherein the treaty of unity was debated, but dropped.

4 Jac. 1. Cap. 1. An act passed, repealing all hostile laws made against the Scots; and in Calvin's case soon after, it was resolved that all Scotchmen born after the accession of king James to this crown, should enjoy all the privileges of denizens.

Cap. 5. Inflicted a penalty of five shillings, or the stocks, for being drunk.

1607, May. An insurrection in Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, and Leicestershire, on account of inclosures, was suppressed, and the ringleader, one Reynolds, whom they named captain Pouch, was hanged.

James paid the city of London a debt of Elizabeth's contracting, to the amount of 60,000*l.*

James obliged the Dutch to pay an annual acknowledgment for fishing on the coast of England.

Nov. 26. Tyrone again incited an insurrection in Ireland without any effect, he fled from thence, and said it was on account of his religion.

The King accepted his freedom in the company of clothworkers; and prince Henry in the company of merchant-tailors.

A great inundation in the river Severn, when the water rose above the tops of the houses, and did much damage.

The banquetting house at Whitehall was began to be rebuilt.

1608. This year Aldgate was built.

April 19. The earl of Dorset, lord treasurer, dying suddenly at the council table, was succeeded in that office by the earl of Salisbury.

This year Virginia was planted by the English.

May 20. The earls of Dunbar and Montgomery were installed knights of the garter at Windsor.

Thomas Garnet, a Jesuit, executed at Tyburn, though offered a pardon, if he would take the oath of allegiance.

1609. The East India company's patent being expired, James renewed it for ever.

A proclaimation was published against erecting buildings on new foundations, within two miles of the city; and another prohibiting foreign nations to fish upon the coasts of Great Britain.

Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Somers, sailed with a company of 500 persons to settle in Virginia. Somers was attacked by a storm and forced into Bermudas, and laid a foundation in that island of a settlement, from whence it is called Somers's island.

Mulberry trees were first planted in England.

The United Provinces acknowledged to be independent States by Spain, and a truce concluded between the Spaniards and the Dutch, by the mediation of England and France, for twelve years.

Making of alum brought to perfection in England, by Sir John Bouchier; and silk-worms brought hither.

Chelsea college founded by king James, and the first provost and fellows appointed by him.

A frost happened which lasted for four months, the Thames was so frozen that heavy carriages passed over it.

The first legal copper coin was introduced into England this year, which put an end to the private leaden token, universally practised throughout the kingdom, especially at London.

This year Mr. Hugh Middleton began the new river canal, from Amwell in Hertfordshire.

The Russian company sent two ships to Greenland, to pursue the whale fishery, but they lost both their ships.

James Arminius, founder of the sect called "Arminians" died.

1610. Feb. 9. The parliament met being the fifth session of the first parliament

James demanded a supply, in long elaborate speech to both houses, at Whitehall.

They made some difficulty in giving the King a supply, observing how profusely he lavished away the treasure of the nation upon Scotch favourites.

7 Jac. 1. Cap. 2. Enacted, that persons naturalized, or restored to blood, should receive the sacrament, and take the oath of allegiance.

Cap. 6. That all noblemen, members of parliament, officers civil and military, and ecclesiastics, practisers of law and physic, should take the oaths, or be disabled as Popish recusants.

Cap. 22. Confirmed a subsidy of six shillings in the pound given by the clergy.

Cap. 23. Granted one subsidy, one 15th and one 10th by the laity.

The charges of the ambassadors coming to England was 31,400*l.* and of the English ambassadors into foreign parts, 20,790*l.* to return those princes civilities, by whom he was congratulated on his accession to the throne.

Hudson's Bay was discovered this year.

James renewed the league between the kingdoms of England and France, and received from Lewis 60,000*l.* due to England.

Dr. Richard Bancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, died November 2, and was succeeded by Dr. George Abbot, bishop of London.

May 30. Prince Henry was created prince of Wales, duke of Cornwall, and earl of Chester; the revenues amounted to 51,415*l.* besides 2000*l.* a year allowed him

for collection, and 7000*l.* given him by James, to purchase the barony of Killingworth.

June 4. The King issued a proclamation, commanding all Jesuits to depart the kingdom, and all recusants not to come within ten miles of the court, and caused all his subjects to take the oath of allegiance.

The town of St. Edmund's Bury had 160 houses consumed by an accidental fire.

Thermometers were invented by a Dutchman about this time.

King Henry IV. of France was assassinated by Ravilliac, a friar.

The East India Company's patent was enlarged.

Differences arising between the King and the Parliament, he prorogued it to October.

The lord Wotton was sent to Paris to receive the queen dowager's oath, she being Regent, during the minority of Louis XIII.

James put the government of Ireland under the English laws, and caused justice to be administered with the utmost impartiality.

The lord-chieftains surrendered their lands to the crown, all oppressive exactions were abolished, and their lands regranted.

Dec. 31. The parliament was dissolved.

1611. Robert Carr, a gentleman of Scotland, afterwards viscount Rochester, and earl of Somerset, engrossed the King's favour.

Mar. 8. Bartholomew Legat convicted of the Arian heresy, and delivered over to the secular power.

The Charter-house founded this year by Thomas Sutton Esq.; who died December 12. He endowed it with 4500*l.* a year.

May 22. This period was remarkable for the first institution of the order of baronets, by the King, which dignity he bestowed on 75 families.

An earthquake at Constantinople, which destroyed above 200,000 persons.

The London workhouse was instituted this year.

This year was published by authority, the new translation of the bible.

1612. The corpse of Mary, late queen of Scots, the King's mother, was removed in great state from Peterborough, to the chapel royal at Westminster.

A lottery in favour of the English colonies in Virginia, was this year granted, which was held at the west end of St. Paul's church, and the highest prize was a piece of plate of 4000*l.* and is the first lottery mentioned by historians.

In May this year, died Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, lord treasurer. (He was the youngest son of William Cecil, baron Burleigh, lord-treasurer in the reign of queen Elizabeth.) He was succeeded in the office of treasurer by the earl of Suffolk.

Sir Robert Shirly, who had resided in the court of Persia ten years, and been preferred to the post of general of the artillery there, and had married a princess of the royal family of Persia, arrived at the court of England this year, as ambassador from the sophy of Persia, and brought with him an offer to our merchants of a free trade to Persia, upon very advantageous terms. The princess, the ambassador's wife, came over with him, and was brought to bed of a child here, to which the Queen stood godmother, and prince Henry god father.

Frederick V. the elector Palatine, came to England, to marry the princess Elizabeth.

The city of London entertained the elector Palatine and the princess Elizabeth, and presented the Bride with a chain of oriental pearl, worth 2000*l.*

Prince Henry died, Nov. 5, Ann. Ætat. 19, and was buried at Westminster abbey, Dec. 12. His funeral charge, amounted to 16,016*l.* The King would allow no mourning to be worn on this occasion.

As the Prince was supposed to be poisoned, he was opened in the presence of many physicians and surgeons, who declared that no sign of poison appeared.

Nov. 21. The King created eighteen more baronets.

A malignant fever raged at this time, which carried off great numbers of people of all ages.

Hick's hall was finished this year, it was built by Sir Baptist Hicks for the use of the justices of the county of Middlesex.

James entered into a league and alliance with the electors of Germany.

Dec. 29. The prince elector Palatine, and prince Maurice of Nassau, created knights of the garter.

The Treasurer used artifice to limit the King's bounty to his favourites.

1612-3. Feb. 14. Frederick prince Pala-

tine of the Rhine, married the King's daughter, the princess Elizabeth, and carried her over to Germany, April 10.

The King demanded a supply for this marriage, and 25,000 pounds were granted him.

James expended in this marriage (including the Princess's portion of 40,000 pounds) 93,278 pounds.

1613. June 15. James reprimanded the earl of Northampton, who retired from court, and died.

Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, succeeded the earl of Northampton as lord Treasurer, and the earl of Somerset was made lord Chamberlain.

Aug. 7. Dorchester destroyed by a fire; which began at a tallow-chandler's, and 200,000*l.* damage was done.

Sept. 15. Sir Thomas Overbury was committed to the Tower for refusing an embassy.

The earl of Tyrone requested the King for a toleration of the Popish religion in Ireland, but was refused.

The Earl, with Tyrconnel and other Catholics, entered into a conspiracy to murder the lord Deputy and the Council, and extirpate the English out of Ireland.

Wadham college, in Oxford, founded by Nicholas Wadham, Esq.; and dame Dorothy his wife.

1613-4, May 13. Bartholomew Legat, an Arian, was burnt at Smithfield, for heresy; also the ensuing month Edward Whiteman, was burnt at Burton-upon Trent.

	£	s.	d.
England's exports	2,487,435	7	10
imports	2,141,151	10	0
Balance gained	346,283	17	10
Customs at London.			
outwards	61,322	16	7
inwards	48,250	1	9
At all the out ports			
outwards 25,471 / inwards 13,031	38,502	9	4
Total	146,075	7	8

The Globe Theatre, Bankside, burnt down, but rebuilt the following year.

April 3. Wm. Shakespeare died.

1614, April 5. The second parliament of this reign met, but falling upon their grievances, viz. The King's profuseness to the Scots, and the increase of Popish recusants, they were dissolved June 7, without passing one act; after which the King committed several of the members of the commons, for the freedom they had taken, and raised money on the subject by way of benevolence, to the amount of 52,909*l.*

An embassy arrived from Russia, to request James to act as a mediator between the Czar and the king of Sweden.

Ralph Winwood made secretary of state.

The Queen, dissatisfied with the earl of Somerset, formed projects against him.

Logarithms were this year first invented by the lord Napier of Scotland.

The King made ninety Knights Baronets. To purchase this honour every knight was to pay 109*5l.* to maintain thirty foot soldiers in Ireland, for three years, at 8*d.* per day each.

Every rank of nobility had its price affixed to it; privy seals were issued to the amount of 200,000*l.* and some monopolies were established.

July 22. Christian, king of Denmark, made a second visit to his brother and sister, the King and Queen of England. He returned Aug 1.

Sept. 17. Sir Thomas Overbury poisoned in the Tower, with an invenomed clyster, by the connivance of the earl of Somerset and his countess.

Many settlers were sent over to Virginia and Newfoundland, mostly Puritans.

Philip III. of Spain, proposed the infanta Maria to James, for a wife to Charles prince of Wales.

The New river was brought to London by Sir Hugh Middleton, knt. citizen, and goldsmith, from Amwell, in Hertfordshire.

This year Moorfields was levelled, the ditches cleaned, walks made, and trees planted.

Stratford upon Avon, was burnt.

A great inundation happened on the sea coast of Norfolk and Lincoln, which entered twelve miles inland.

1615. The King made a progress to Cambridge, and was entertained by the scholars, who represented a comedy called Ignoramus.

At this place, the King first took notice of George Villiers, whom he caused to be made his cup bearer.

After the King's return to London, he began to be tired of Somerset, and the Queen was persuaded to speak in favour of Villiers.

The Archbishop instructed Villiers how to behave.

George Villiers, afterwards duke of Buckingham, took into favour, and appointed a gentleman of the bedchamber, with 1000*l.* salary.

Upon Villier's preferment two parties were formed at court.

The murderers of Sir Thomas Overbury were tried, condemned, and executed, among whom was SirJervis Elwes, whom the lord Rochester procured to be made governor of the tower, to perpetrate the fact.

The earl of Somerset was arrested by order of the King, in his presence; also his countess, who were both sent to the tower.

This year Smithfield was first levelled and paved.

April. Viscount Fenton, and William, lord Knowles, admitted into the order of the garter.

Tyrone being at Brussels, the court of Spain assisted him in forming a conspiracy in Ireland, but the design was discovered, and his correspondents in Ireland taken and executed.

Sept. 27. The lady Arabella Stuart died in the Tower.

1616, Apr. 24. Francis earl of Rutland, and George Villiers, made knights of the garter.

The earl of Somerset, and his countess, were condemned for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, but obtained a pardon, Anno 1624.

The King granted him 4000*l.* a year in land,and leave to retire into the country.

The earl of Suffolk, lord treasurer, being convicted of taking bribes, and embezzling the King's treasure, was disgraced, and fined 30,000*l.* and Sir John Bennet, judge of the prerogative court; was convicted of bribery, and fined 20,000*l.* by the court of star-chamber.

The King disputed with the judges concerning prerogative, they were called before the council, who decided in favour of the King.

Coke was turned out, but soon after restored, and called to the council board.

The French king's marriage being solemnized, James sent ambassadors to France and Spain, to congratulate the two Kings. They had orders to propose a marriage between the prince of Wales and the daughter of France, or the infanta of Spain. The embassy to France was the most splendid ever known; at his entry into Paris his horse was shod with silver shoes, so loose, that they dropped off among the multitude, which he had replaced.

James was trifled with and amused by the court of Spain.

Sir Robert Naunton and Sir George Clavert, were made secretaries of state.

This year Aldersgate in London, was rebuilt.

The King delivered up Flushing, Ramekins, and the Brill, to the States of Holland, for less than a tenth part of the charges they were to pay for the assistance queen Elizabeth gave them.

Sir Francis Bacon was made lord Chancellor, in the room of Thomas lord Ellesmere.

May 26. Robert Sidney lord Lisle, was honoured with the order of the garter.

Francis earl of Rutland, George Villiers, master of the horse, chief justice in eyre, warden of the cinque-ports, steward of Westminster, constable of Windsor, and lord high admiral of England; and Robert Sydney, viscount Lisle, were installed at Windsor.

Charles duke of Cornwall, the King's second son, created prince of Wales.

1617. The King resolved to compel the Scotch to conform to the church of England. He met with great opposition.

The earl of Buckingham ruled every thing at court; he bestowed nothing without money or a yearly pension.

Mar. 14. James took a journey to Scotland, where he arrived at the beginning of May, and returned into England the 15th of September following.

The King opened the parliament at Berwick, and nominated certain commissioners to examine and settle the affairs of religion. He got an article passed which gave him full power; the ministers protested against that article, upon which the King summoned them, and made a harsh speech to them; they then demanded a general assembly, which the King refused; however, after great tumults, he granted them leave to call one.

This year the book of sports was published giving leave for innocent recreations after evening prayers on Sundays; and the clergy were enjoined to read the book in their churches, for neglect whereof, some of them were prosecuted in the star-chamber.

Aug. Sir Walter Raleigh sailed to America in search of a gold mine.

This year died the famous and learned Jacobus Augustus Thuanus.

The first Theatre built in Drury Lane but destroyed by a mob the same year.

1618. The people complained of the Hollanders fishing upon the English coast, and were dissatisfied with the King's measures and the administration, particularly with the favourite Buckingham.

May 3. Mr. Williams, a barrister of the Middle-temple, who was arraigned at the King's-bench for libelling, and for writing books against the King, on the 5th, was executed and quartered at Charing-Cross.

The earl of Northumberland obtained his liberty by the intercession of the lord Hay, who married one of his daughters.

A patent was granted for a steam engine for taking ballast out of rivers, and for raising quantities of water.

Oct. 29. At the instigation of the Spanish ambassador, Sir Walter Raleigh was executed (by virtue of his former sentence) for high treason.

Nov. 8. The synod of Dort began, whither several English divines were sent, and the doctrine of Arminius was condemned by it. It ended on the 29th of April following.

This year the King created ten more baronets.

1619, Mar. 2. Queen Anne died at Hampton-court, in the 46th year of her age.

The emperor Matthias died March 20, Ferdinand was proclaimed king of Bohemia, the states refused to own him, and James interposed to make up matters.

Frederick count Palatine, the King's son-in-law, was elected king of Bohemia, in a tumultuous manner, which king James disapproved.

This year Dr. Hervey, a physician of London, improved the confused ideas of the circulation of the blood, and confirmed it by experiments.

The play-house at Blackfriars burnt.

1620. James being blinded by the Spaniards deceitful behaviour, and in hopes of obtaining the Infanta, with her large dowry of two millions, did not relieve or assist his son-in-law Frederick.

The King was at last persuaded to send some forces to his aid to the amount of 2200 men, under the command of Sir Horatio Vere.

The King sent the elector Palatine £30,000, to keep the princes of the union in arms.

Gondemar, the Spanish ambassador, ruled the English court with great influence.

James desired to be umpire between Ferdinand and Frederick, but could not succeed, both being jealous of him; the one, because he was a protestant, and father-in-law to his adversary, the other, because he had openly declared he disapproved of his conduct.

James gave Sir Francis Crane £3000 to establish a house at Mortlake in Surrey for the manufactory of tapestry.

Philip ordered an army to be raised in the Netherlands to invade the Palatinate, and the pope supplied the emperor with money.

James was seized with a dangerous illness, which had near ended his life.

Copper money was this year first used in England.

James, solicited by his subjects, sent near 3000 men to the assistance of Frederick count Palatine.

The imperial general gained a complete victory at Prague, and obliged the elector and family to fly to Holland.

Nov. 7. The elector Palatine was proscribed by the emperor, and lost not only his kingdom of Bohemia, but all his German territories.

Pembroke college in Oxford was founded this year.

James sent an embassy to Germany to the several princes, to endeavour to effect a peace between the two princes engaged.

James solicited Louis XIII. in behalf of the Huguenots, but could obtain nothing.

The King demanded a benevolence for the defence of the Palatinate.

Conway was made secretary of state, and Sir Lionel Cranfield lord treasurer.

The King feigned to take at heart the defence of the Palatinate.

He this year created forty-five baronets.

Cervantes the celebrated Spanish novelist died, aged 68 years.

1621, Jan. 30. The third parliament of this reign met, when the lord chancellor Bacon was convicted of bribery, fined £40,000, and imprisoned during the King's pleasure. The seals were taken from him, and given to Dr. Williams, dean of Westminster, who was made bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards archbishop of York.

The King farmed to Sir Giles Mompesson and Francis Michel, an exclusive patent for the sale of gold and silver lace; by this privilege they had been guilty of fraud, the parliament committed them to prison, and fined Michel £1000, and imprisonment for life, Mompesson made his escape.

In this parliament were first formed the parties of court and country.

This year licences were first granted for public houses.

Great heats arose in the house of com-

mons, and they drew up a remonstrance, and protested in vindication of their privileges.

March 21. Philip III. king of Spain, died, and was succeeded by his son Philip IV.

The house of lords petitioned against the making such a multitude of Scotch and Irish lords.

The parliament again met in November, and insisted on their privileges in freedom of speech, and James sent for the journal of the house, and tore out the leaf containing their protestation.

The King dissolved the parliament by proclamation; many were confined, and the earls of Oxford and Southampton were sent to the tower.

Frederick count Palatine met with little success, and was obliged to lay down his arms.

The emperor, in a diet assembled at Ratisbon, declared Frederick guilty of high treason, and invested Maximilian of Bavaria, elector Palatine.

Microscopes were this year first made in Germany.

The broad silk manufactory from raw silk, introduced into England about this time.

The King created twenty-five baronets this year.

The King sent lord Digby to Vienna, to endeavour to adjust the elector Palatine's affairs.

Gondemar was insulted by the people, for which the King ordered one of the mob to be publicly whipped by the hangman.

The parliament delayed granting the King money.

In France, Louis XIII. pressed the Huguenots, and invested Mountauban.

July 19. The archduke died.

Nov. 20. The King reassembled the parliament, on lord Digby's return from his embassy.

1621-2, Jan. 6. The parliament was dissolved, having passed no other acts but the subsidies, and several of the members were afterwards committed to prison.

The parliament granted the King two subsidies, amounting to something more than 200,000*l.* to enable him to recover the Palatinate for his son-in-law, and promised to assist him to the utmost of their power, if he could not recover it by treaty.

1622. Dulwich college was founded this year, by Edward Allen, a player, for six men, six women, and twelve children.

England's exports were 2,320,436*l.* imports 2,619,315*l.* Customs of England outwards and inwards 168,222*l.*

Thirty-two baronets were created this year.

Gage was sent to Rome to forward the dispensations.

The imprisoned recusants were all released, and Gondemar boasted that 4000 were released at his intercession.

Lord Vaux, a papist, was permitted to raise 4000 men for the service of the infanta against the states.

The Spaniards took Heidelburgh and Manheim, and besieged Franckendal: the famous library at Heidelbrug was carried to Rome, and put into the Vatican.

Sir Richard Weston was sent to Brussels, who obtained letters of intreaty from the infanta to the emperor's generals to proceed no farther.

1623. The King made many shameful concessions in favour of the catholics, and signed the pope's postils, which the king of Spain demanded in favour of them.

Feb. 14. Prince Charles with the marquis of Buckingham, embarked for Spain, in order to make up the match with the infanta, and arrived at Madrid, on the 6th of March.

The prince took Paris in his way to Madrid, and passed incognito, where he saw the princess Henrietta, whom he afterwards married.

Articles of marriage were agreed on between prince Charles and the infanta of Spain.

A proclamation was issued, ordering all the popish priests and regulars to depart out of Ireland.

Aug. — Pope Gregory XV. died, which was a fresh obstacle to the conclusion of the marriage, and rendered the dispensation void.

The fatal vespers at Black-Friars on a Friday, when 100 people lost their lives by the floor giving way under a congregation who had met to celebrate mass.

The articles of marriage were sworn to by the King and nineteen privy counsellors, also four private articles in favour of the catholic religion being tolerated.

The Spanish court endeavoured to persuade prince Charles to turn catholic.

Urban VIII. being chosen pope, delayed to grant the dispensation.

A truce of fifteen months was concluded at London, between the emperor and the Palatinate.

The duke of Bavaria was invested with the electoral dignity and the upper Palatinate.

The pope added new conditions to the dispensation of the marriage, which was sent to the King.

The prince of Wales swore to the articles at the court of Spain.

The King made a declaration in favour of the Roman catholics.

The bishop of Chalcedon came into England to exercise jurisdiction over the catholics, and a chapel was begun to be built at St. James's for the infanta's use.

The prince used artifice to leave Madrid without causing suspicion in the court.

The court of Madrid promised the restitution of the Palatinate.

Sept. 12. The prince however, returned for England without the infanta; and the match was abruptly broken off.

The prince having left a proxy in the hands of the earl of Bristol, the King was prevailed on by the prince to order him not to deliver it.

The duke of Buckingham proposed selling the crown lands, but was opposed by the lord keeper Williams.

1623-4, Feb. 19. A fourth parliament was called, and the proceedings in the Spanish match laid before them, who approved of the duke of Buckingham's conduct.

They gave the King a supply to declare war against Spain and the emperor.

The aid granted to the King was three fifteenths and tenths from the laity, and four entire subsidies from the clergy.

Six thousand men were sent to the states in behalf of Frederick.

James put in force the laws against the popish recusants, particularly against friars and priests, some of whom were imprisoned.

Both houses petitioned against popery.

Camden, the author of "Britannia," and other useful works died, aged seventy-one years.

1624. The Dutch tortured the English factors at Amboyna, and dispossessed them of the spice islands, which the Dutch have kept ever since.

The earl of Bristol returned from his embassy in Spain, and was sent to the tower, but was soon after released.

The favourite Buckingham laid the transactions of the marriage treaty before the house, by whom he was cleared.

Barbadoes was planted this year.

The Spanish ambassador complained of the duke of Buckingham, that he had reflected on the king of Spain's honour, and demanded his head for satisfaction.

The parliament favoured the duke's proceedings, and addressed the King, and advised him to break off the Spanish match, which he did.

The Spanish ambassador privately endeavoured to ruin Buckingham in the King's favour, and the duke was upon the point of being discarded.

The duke and prince accused Cranfield, lord treasurer, who was impeached and fined in the sum of 50,000*l.* and declared incapable of sitting in the house of peers.

This year the interest of money was reduced from ten to eight per cent.

The people expressed great joy at the breaking off the Spanish marriage.

August — A match was proposed and concluded between prince Charles and the princess Henrietta of France, daughter of Henry IV. but was not consummated till king James's death.

Louis sent the archbishop of Ambrun to James.

After the treaty of marriage was signed the recusants were no longer prosecuted.

1624-5, Feb. — Pope Urban's dispensation arrived in Paris, which caused difficulties, and a new one was demanded.

Count Mansfield came to England, and was made general of an army of 12,000 men, for the recovery of the Palatinate; but the troops being denied a passage through France, most of them perished aboard by sickness before Calais.

March 27. King James died at Theobald's, in the 59th year of his age, and the 23d of his reign, of a tertian ague, and was interred (May 7) with great state in Westminster abbey, prince Charles being chief mourner.

His wife Anne was the daughter of Frederick II. king of Denmark. His issue were Henry, Robert, who died young; Charles, who succeeded him; Elizabeth, who married the elector Palatine, from whom his present Majesty's family is descended; also Margaret, Mary, and Sophia, who died young.

The Fortune playhouse burnt, but rebuilt in a better manner in 1629, by Edward Alleyn.

1625. Dr. Craig, the King's physician, was disgraced, for saying the King was poisoned, and the duke of Buckingham was accused for applying remedies for the King's disease without the advice of the physicians.

In this King's reign began the custom of tolling St. Sepulchre's bell for the prisoners in Newgate, on the morning of execution.

STATUTES IN THIS REIGN.

1 Jac. I. cap. 3. Disabled bishops from alienating or transferring their lands or revenues to the crown.

Cap. 4. Enacted, that the statutes

against popish recusants should be put in execution.

Cap. 8. Enacted, that it should be felony without the benefit of clergy to stab another.

Cap. 9. Inflicted a penalty of ten shillings on alehouse-keepers suffering company to sit tippling in their houses.

Cap. 11. Made it felony to have two wives or husbands, unless the husband or wife remained seven years abroad, the one not knowing the other to be living.

Cap. 12. Enacted, that witchcraft, or conversing with evil spirits, should be adjudged felony, without benefit of clergy.

Cap. 15. Contained the description of a bankrupt.

Cap. 21. Stolen goods sold or pawned should not alter the property.

Cap. 27. A penalty of twenty shillings was inflicted for destroying any game or pigeons.

3 Jac. I. cap. 10. Enacted, that the parish should be at the expence of sending a prisoner to gaol, where he has no effects.

3 Jac. I. cap. 13. The hunting deer or coules punished with three months imprisonment and treble damages.

Cap. 15. A court of conscience was established in London, for debts under forty shillings.

4 Jac. I. cap. 13. An act for draining the fens in the isle of Ely.

7 Jac. I. An act for founding Chelsea college, under certain regulations.

Cap. 5. Justices of peace and constables sued for doing their duty, to have double costs.

Cap. 11. Made the qualification for killing the game forty pounds per annum, and inflicted further punishment on offenders.

Cap. 12. No book-debt shall be given in evidence for goods delivered above a year before the action brought.

Cap. 13. A penalty of ten pounds and treble damages given for hunting deer in parks.

21 Jac. I. cap. 2. No concealed lands should be recovered by the crown, unless the King had a title within sixty years.

Cap. 3. All unlawful monopolies and dispensations for penal laws to be void.

Cap. 4. Informations on penal statutes to be laid in the county where the offence was committed.

Cap. 12. Actions for words to be brought within two years. Actions of trespass, assault, battery, wounding or imprisonment, within four years, and actions on the case, actions of account, debt, *detinue*, *replevin*, and *quare clausum fregit*, within six years.

Writs of *formedon*, and all entries into lands, to be made within twenty years after the title accrues.

Cap. 20. None shall profanely swear or curse, on pain of paying one shilling for every offence. A subsequent statute made it two shillings.

Cap. 23. No suit to be removed out of an inferior court after issue joined, where the demand is not above five pounds.

Cap. 26. Enacted, that it should be felony to levy a fine, or suffer a recovery in the name of another.

Cap. 27. Enacted, that where a woman should conceal the death of her bastard child, she should be adjudged to have murdered it.

Cap. 32. Enacted, that the river Thames should be made navigable to Oxford.

SOVEREIGNS, &c. OF EUROPE DURING THIS REIGN.

Emperor of Germany.

1576 Rodolphus II.
1612 Matthias I.
1619 Ferdinand II.

Kings of France.

1589 Henry IV.
1610 Louis XIII.

Kings of Spain.

1598 Philip III.
1621 Philip IV.

Kings of Hungary.

1573 Rodolphus.
1609 Matthias II.
1618 Ferdinand II.

Kings of Sweden.

1592 Sigismund I.
1606 Charles IX.
1611 Gustavus Adolphus II.

King of Denmark.

1588 Christian IV.

King of Poland.

1587 Sigismund III.

Emperor of Russia.

1598 Bovise Godounove.
1605 Theodore II.
Demetrius.
1606 Chouisky.
1613 Michael Theodorowitz.

Emperors of the Turks.

1595 Mahomet III.
1604 Achmet.
1617 Mustapha I.
Osman I.
1622 Mustapha II.
1623 Amurath IV.

King of Portugal.

1560 Anthony.

Princes of Orange, Stadtholders.

1564 Henry Philip William.
1618 Maurice.
1625 Frederick Henry.

Chief Governors of Ireland.

1603 Lord Mountjoy.
Sir George Cary.
1604 Sir Arthur Chichester.
1613 Thomas Jones.
Sir Richard Wingfield.
1614 Sir A. Chichester.
1616 Thomas Jones.
Sir John Denham.
1616 Sir O. St. John.
1622 Henry Viscount Falkland.
1623 Sir A. Loftus.
Sir Richard Wingfield.

Popes.

1592 Clement VIII.
1605 Leo XI.
Paul V.
1621 Gregory XV.
1623 Urban VIII.

Archbishops of Canterbury.

1585 John Whitgift.
1604 Richard Bancroft.
1611 George Abbot.

Archbishops of York.

1588 John Piers.
1606 Matthew Hutton.
Tobias Matthew.

Lord Chancellors.

1596 Sir Thomas Egerton, *keeper*, and in 1617 made chancellor.
1621 Henry viscount Mandeville, Ludovic duke of Richmond, William earl of Pembroke, and Sir Julius Cæsar, *keepers*.
John Williams, D. D. *keeper*.

Secretaries of State.

1602 Sir Robert Cecil.
1614 Sir Ralph Winwood.
1615 Sir T. Lake.
1617 Sir John Herbert.
1618 Sir Robert Naunton.
1619 Sir George Calvert.
1620 Sir Edward Conway.

Chief Justices of the King's Bench.

1603 Sir John Popham.
1607 Thomas Fleming.
1613 Sir Edward Coke.
1620 John Ley.
1624 Sir Randolph Crane.

Chief Justices of the Common Pleas.

1603 Edmund Anderson.
1605 Francis Gawdy.
1606 Sir Edward Coke.
1613 John Hobert.

Chief Barons of the Exchequer.

1603 Sir William Periam.
1604 Thomas Fleming.
1607 Lawrence Wandfield.
1625 Sir Joseph Walter.

Masters of the Rolls.

1603 Edward Bruce.
1608 Sir Edward Phillips.
1610 Julius Cæsar.

Attorneys General.

1593 Edward Coke.
1606 Sir H. Hobart.
1613 Sir Francis Bacon.
1616 Sir H. Yelverton.
1620 Sir Thomas Coventry.
1625 Robert Heath.

Solicitors General.

1594 Thomas Fleming.
1607 Francis Bacon.
1613 Henry Yelverton.
1616 Thomas Coventry.
1620 Robert Heath.
1625 Richard Skelton.

Mayors of London.

1603 Sir Thomas Bennet.
1604 Sir Thomas Lowe.
1605 Sir Leonard Hallyday.
1606 Sir John Watts.
1607 Sir Henry Rowe.
1608 Sir Humphrey Weld.
1609 Sir Thomas Campbell.
1610 Sir William Craven.
1611 Sir James Pemberton.
1612 Sir John Swynnerton.
1613 Sir Thomas Middleton.
1614 Sir John Hayes.
1615 Sir John Jolles.
1616 Sir John Leman.
1617 The Right Hon. George Bolles.

1618 Sir Sebastian Harvey.
1619 Sir William Cockain.
1620 Sir Francis Jones.
1621 Sir Edward Barkham.
1622 Sir Peter Proby.
1623 Sir Martin Lumley.
1624 Sir John Gore.
1625 Sir Allen Cotton.

Sheriffs.

1604 Sir William Rumney, Sir T. Middleton.
1605 Sir Thomas Hayes, Sir R. Jones.
1606 Sir C. Scudamore, Sir J. Jolles.
1607 William Walthal, John Leman.
1608 Geoffry Elwes, Nicholas Style.
1609 George Bolles, Richard Farington.
1610 Sebastian Harvey, William Cockaine.
1611 Richard Pyat, Francis Jones.
1612 Edward Barkham, George Smithes.
1613 Edward Rotheram, Alexander Prescot.
1614 Thomas Bennet, Henry Jaye.
1615 Peter Proby, Martin Lumley.
1616 William Gore, John Gore.
1617 Allen Cotton, Cuthbert Hacket.
1618 William Halyday, Robert Johnson.
1619 Richard Hearne, Hugh Hammersley.
1620 Richard Deane, James Campbell.
1621 Edward Allen, Robert Ducie.
1622 George Whitmore, Nicholas Rainton.
1623 John Hodges, Sir H. Hanford.
1624 Ralph Freeman, Thomas Moulson.
1625 Rowland Heylin, Robert Parkhurst.
1626 John Poole, Christopher Clitherowe.

CHARLES I.

1625, Mar. 27. Charles I. the third, but only surviving son of king James I. by the lady Anne, daughter of Frederick II. king of Denmark, succeeded to the crown on the demise of his father.

May 11. King Charles's marriage with the princess Henrietta-Maria, youngest daughter of Henry IV. of France, was solemnized at Paris.

June 13. The Queen landed at Dover, where she was met by his majesty, and conducted the same day to Canterbury, when the marriage was consummated that night.

June 16. Their majesties arrived in London.

A great plague raged at this time in London, which swept away 35,417 persons.

Buckingham became a favourite with the new king.

June 18. The first parliament in this reign met at Westminster, and his majesty and the lord keeper each of them made a speech to both houses.

Dr. Montague was proceeded against by the commons, for his book called "An appeal to Cæsar."

James having promised France five or six sail of ships to be employed against the Genoese, Louis demanded them of Charles, to be employed at the siege of Rochelle; they were sent under the command of vice admiral Penington, but the mariners all deserted, refusing to serve against it.

The parliament was adjourned from Westminster the 11th of July, on account of the plague, and met at Oxford, Aug. 1.

The commons granted the King two subsidies.

The parliament petitioned the King against recusants.

Charles thought the commons encroached upon his prerogative, in the case of Montague, which he brought before the council.

The charges of the war were computed at £700,000 a year.

The parliament complained of the duke of Buckingham, and the bishops Nelle and Laud.

Montague was summoned a second time before the house of commons, and severely reprimanded.

The commons made a declaration before the King dissolved the parliament.

Aug. 12. The parliament having refused to settle the revenue of tonnage and poundage on his majesty for more than one year, or to grant supplies sufficient to maintain the war with Spain; and employing their time in finding out grievances, and arraigning the conduct of the King's ministers, particularly of the duke of Buckingham, they were this day dissolved, not having sat three weeks both at Westminster and Oxford, nor having passed a single act.

The parliament having made no provision for the civil list, the Spanish war, or the guard of the seas, the King found himself under a necessity of ordering the officers to continue to collect the usual duties settled on his predecessors, by his own authority.

The King entered into an offensive and

defensive alliance with Holland against Spain, to which France and Denmark acceded.

Charles sent 8000 men to Plymouth, to embark for an expedition against Spain.

He granted a commission for martial law to be in force.

A fleet under the command of Sir Edward Cecil, viscount Wimbleton, admiral, and the earl of Essex, vice-admiral, were sent to besiege Cadiz, they made a descent near that city, but were forced to re-embark their troops again without effecting any thing.

This fleet consisted of eighty good ships; they cruised off cape St. Vincent to meet the Spanish plate fleet, but missed it, and returned very sickly.

The King extorted loans from his subjects.

The privy council issued out warrants to disarm recusants, and the bishops were ordered to proceed against papists.

Michaelmas term was adjourned from Westminster to Reading, on account of the plague.

Oct. 30. The great seal was taken from bishop Williams, and given to Sir Thomas Coventry, who was made lord-keeper.

Sir Edward Coke, who had been lord chief justice of England, was compelled to serve as high sheriff.

1625-6, Jan. 31. All persons of forty pounds a year, or more, were ordered to receive the order of knighthood.

Feb. 2. King Charles I. was crowned at Westminster with his Queen, by archbishop Abbot; his Majesty chose to be clothed in white, rather than purple, as his predecessors usually were at a coronation.

Feb. 6. The second parliament in this reign met at Westminster.

Committees were appointed, one for religion, one for redress of grievances, and one for secret affairs.

The King was thanked by the parliament for his answer to the petition against the recusants, and the King sent letters to the judges of the circuit to proceed against them.

The commons neglected the King's affairs, and proceeded upon the grievances of the nation; the house of lords solicited the commons in vain.

The King sent a message to the house demanding a supply, and they voted him four subsidies and three fifteenths.

The earl of Bristol and bishop Williams not being summoned to parliament, the lords petitioned his Majesty that they might each of them have a writ of summons, which was granted.

Feb. 17. A conference was held between the bishops and other divines concerning Arminianism.

Feb. 19. A second conference.

A thanksgiving for the abatement of the plague, as had been observed in London the 29th of January before.

The earl of Arundel was committed to the tower by his Majesty during the session of parliament, without cause shewn; the lords addressed the King to discharge him (looking upon it as an invasion of their privileges) with which address his Majesty complied.

Coaches were this year used in London by the gentry.

1626. Buckingham's conduct was examined by the house, and one Dr. Turner moved a question, Whether common report was a good ground of proceeding for the house? which was approved.

The King demanded justice of Turner, and was much offended with the commons.

March 29. The King sent for both houses to Whitehall, and made a long speech, which the commons took offence at, and remonstrated.

Charles consented to the prosecution of his favourite, and the commons acquainted the duke with their design, who avoided answering.

April 9. Sir Francis Bacon, lord Verulam, and viscount of St. Albans, died, aged sixty-six years, and was buried at St. Michael's church in St. Alban's.

He had been advanced to the office of attorney-general, which he executed with great applause. He was afterwards constituted lord keeper and then lord chancellor, in which high station being charged with taking numberless bribes, he was adjudged by his peers (May 3, 1620) to pay a fine of £40,000, to be imprisoned during the King's pleasure, and rendered for ever incapable of any office or employment.

The King, however, released him from the tower, and settled a small pension on him, after which he retired to his chambers in Gray's Inn, where he composed those works that will render his name immortal. He was the greatest genius of the age, but the most corrupt judge that ever sat in the court of chancery.

Articles were prefered by the commons against Mr. Montague, one of the King's chaplains, for advancing popish and Arminian tenets.

Articles of high treason were preferred in the house of lords by Sir Robert Heath, the attorney general, against the earl of Bristol, grounded on some offences committed by the earl in his negociating the

match between the present King (while prince) and the infanta of Spain.

May 1. Articles were exhibited by the earl of Bristol against the duke of Buckingham, in the house of lords, wherein the duke was charged with being popishly affected, and endeavouring to pervert the Prince (now King) to the Romish religion, when he carried him into Spain.

The King, in a message to the lords, asserted the duke's innocence, of his own certain knowledge.

May 8. Articles of impeachment were preferred against the duke of Buckingham by the commons, for several high crimes and misdemeanors, committed in his administration; to which the duke put in his answer.

Sir Dudley Diggs and Sir John Elliot, two of the members of the commons, who carried up the impeachment against the duke of Buckingham, were committed to the tower, for some obnoxious expressions that fell from them on that occasion, (the first begun, and the other ended the impeachment) but they were released soon after, and explained themselves.

May 11. The King went to the house of lords, and spoke in favour of the duke.

The commons requested the lords to have the duke taken into custody.

The duke was chosed chancellor of the university of Cambridge, at which the commons were offended.

They petitioned the King concerning recusants, and presented a list of fifty-nine suspected papists, who were in places of trust.

The commons made a remonstrance, at which the king published a proclamation forbidding the same.

The King prevented the duke from being accused in the star-chamber.

June 11. The commons remonstrated against the duke's continuing in the administration, and against the King's taking tonnage and poundage, upon which the parliament was dissolved without passing one act; the same day the earl of Bristol was again committed to the tower, and the earl of Arundel confined to his own house.

A proclamation was issued not to preach upon the points of Arminianism, either for or against them.

June 30. A declaration was issued, containing the causes of his Majesty's dissolving the two last parliaments.

An order of council was issued for levying tonnage and poundage, till confirmed to the King by parliament.

The King raised money by the sale of the crown lands, by loans, and by ship money.

There were earthquakes in different parts of the kingdom, but did little damage.

July 1. The King dismissed the Queen's French servants, which occasioned a war with France.

July 5. He ordered a general fast to be held.

Charles raised the sailors wages from fourteen to twenty shillings a month.

A commission was issued to muster and arm the militia.

This year died the learned Launcelot Andrews, bishop of Winchester.

The king of Denmark, Charles's uncle, was defeated by count Tilly, which obliged the King to raise money by loans to assist him.

The papists contributed freely to the loan, but the puritans did not.

Oct. — A fleet was sent to the relief of the Rochellers, but was dispersed by storms.

Gentlemen were committed for refusing to pay the money required of them, by way of loan, for the King's service; and some of the inferior sort were pressed for soldiers on their refusal.

In order to fit out a fleet, the maritime towns were commanded by council to equip a certain number of vessels. The city of London was rated at 20 ships.

Chief Justice Crew was removed, on account of opposing the loan, and his place was given to Sir Nicholas Hyde.

Soldiers were quartered in private houses.

The doctrine of passive obedience was preached by Dr. Sibthorp, and archbishop Abbot was suspended for refusing to licence his sermons.

The parliament assembled at Westminster.

1627. The king of France broke the treaty of peace, and seized 120 English ships.

Charles declared to his council the cause of his making war with France.

March 31. The commons petitioned against recusants.

April 3. The commons resolved that no freeman ought to be confined by command from the King or privy council, unless by due course or warrant of law.

The King sent a message to the commons, that he was willing to acquiesce to any bill for the freedom of his subjects, upon which the commons voted him five subsidies, and returned directly upon the grievances.

June 27. The duke of Buckingham, with 100 sail of ships of all sorts, and 7000 land forces on board, set sail from Portsmouth, for the city of Rochelle, in France, where being refused admittance, he landed on the isle of Rhé, but not being able to make himself master of the fort La Prée, he returned to England in November, with some disgrace, having lost one third of his troops without effecting any thing.

In this commission to Buckingham, it was expressed that this expedition was to restore the king of Bohemia and his family.

Sir John Elliott, and several other gentlemen petitioned for their release, and brought their Habeas Corpus, but were remanded to prison.

Numberless complaints were raised against the government and the duke of Buckingham.

The Duke fearful of being accused, was the first that proposed calling a parliament.

1627-8, Jan. An order of council was issued to release all gentlemen who were imprisoned on account of the loan, twenty-seven of which were chosen as representatives to serve in the parliament, and the loan was discontinued.

His Majesty demanded supplies.

Mr. Secretary Coke in a speech to the house advised them to go upon the supplies.

The commons petitioned concerning the billeting of soldiers and redress of grievances. Also a petition of right, which they insisted upon presenting as a bill.

A parliament was summoned to meet the 17th of March.

March 17. The third parliament of this reign met, and preferred a petition of right to his Majesty, praying that no loan or tax might be levied but by consent of parliament. 2. That no man might be imprisoned but by legal process. 3. That soldiers might not be quartered on people against their wills. 4. That no commission be granted for executing martial law. To which the King answered, 'I will that right be done according to the laws and customs of the realm.'

This and the following year a great number of baronets were created.

1628, April 17. A fleet under the command of the earl of Denbigh, set sail from Plymouth, for the relief of Rochelle, but returned without effecting any thing.

The King hindered the house from adjourning to Easter, and pressed the commons for a supply.

The commons resolved that supplies and grievances go hand in hand.

The King sent a threatening message to the commons, which did him much injury.

April 28. He sent for both houses to Whitehall, and made a speech to them by the lord keeper.

Many messages passed between the King and the house of commons, concerning the supplies, grievances, and the petition of right.

The house made resolves against the duke of Buckingham, archbishop Laud and Neile.

The King acquainted both houses that the commission for raising money was cancelled.

June 7. Both houses addressed his Majesty for a fuller answer to their petition of right, whereupon they received this satisfactory answer; viz. *Soit fait comme il est desiré.*

The commons in this session fell upon Dr. Manwaring, for his arbitrary doctrines, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned, and suspended for three years, fined £1000 and to make his submission, which he did with tears.

June 26. The commons being about to remonstrate against his Majesty's receiving tonnage and poundage, the King came to the house of peers, and having passed the act confirming the rights and liberties of the subject, (as above demanded) and two other acts, whereby the clergy and laity respectively granted five entire subsidies, &c. the parliament was prorogued to the 20th of October, and then by proclamation to the 10th of January following.

Soon after the prorogation of parliament, the King published several proclamations, one to suppress Dr. Manwaring's sermons, another to apprehend the bishop of Chalcedon and all the Romish priests and jesuits, who were taken and sent to Newgate.

The King appointed commissioners to compound with the recusants.

Sir Richard Weston, a known papist, was made lord treasurer, and afterwards earl of Portland.

Dr. Laud was translated from Bath and Wells to the bishopric of London.

Dr. Montague, who had given offence by his book, was promoted to the see of Chichester.

Aug. The duke of Buckingham being at Portsmouth, equipping another fleet for the relief of Rochelle, was stabbed by John Felton, a discontented lieutenant.

Sept. 8. The fleet set sail for Rochelle, under the command of Robert earl of Lindsey, but was obliged to return without effecting any thing; Rochelle was taken, and out of 15,000 persons in the city, only

5000 remained alive, being starved by famine.

Charles caused the thirty-nine articles of the church of England to be published.

The court endeavored to gain the favor of the parliament.

Several merchants refusing to pay tonnage and poundage, were committed by the privy council, and their goods seized.

Mr. Chambers being committed for refusing to pay the duty of tonnage and poundage, brought his Habeas Corpus, and was admitted to bail.

Nov. 19. John Felton was executed at Tyburn, and hanged in chains, for the murder of the duke of Buckingham.

1628, Jan. 20. The parliament met.

Jan. 21. The King made a speech to both houses, declaring he did not claim tonnage and poundage as of right, but, *de bene esse*, and desired it might be settled on him, as on his ancestors.

They solicited the King to proclaim a fast, and presented an address of apology for their preferring the affairs of religion to any other article of business.

The commons proceeded again on their grievances, and debate concerning the increase of arminians and papists. And Mr. Pym moved, that a covenant might be taken, to maintain their religion and rights.

The commons declared they would proceed upon religion before the bill of tonnage and poundage.

Mr. Oliver Cromwell informed the house of the bishop of Winchester's countenancing popery.

The officers of the customs being questioned for detaining the goods of parliament men, for tonnage and poundage, the King sent the commons a message, that what the officers did, was by his order.

The commons voted the seizing Mr. Rolles's goods a breach of privilege.

Jan. 28. The King forbad the commons to meddle with religious matters.

March 2. The speaker being called upon to read a remonstrance, and put the question, said he dared not, the King having commanded the contrary; and endeavoring to leave the chair, was held in by force, and the doors locked, till a protestation was read, "That whoever should bring in innovations in religion, or seek to bring in popery or arminianism; and whoever should advise the taking of tonnage or poundage, not granted by parliament, or that should pay the same, should be accounted enemies to the kingdom."

The King sent for the sergeant of the house, but he was detained, the doors being locked. Then he sent the gentleman-usher of the black rod with a message, but he was denied admittance, till the protest was read; after which the house in confusion adjourned to a certain day.

March 5. Warrants were issued by the privy council for seizing the riotous members of the commons: and Mr. Holles, Mr. Coriton, Mr. John Elliot, and Mr. Valentine, appearing before the council, refused to answer for what was said or done in the house, and were thereupon committed close prisoners to the Tower.

March 10. The King come to the house of peers, and in a speech declared that the seditious behaviour of some of the commons obliged him to dissolve the parliament, though he commended the behaviour of some members of that house.

The parliament was dissolved after he had made his speech, without sending for the commons up, or any one act passed this session.

The King published a declaration, with his reasons for dissolving this parliament.

March 18. Charles James, prince of Great Britain, born, baptized, and died.

1629. A proclamation wherein his Majesty declared, he should account it presumption in any to prescribe to him the time for calling a parliament.

May 29. Peace with France proclaimed.

Resolutions of the judges, concerning the prosecution of parliament-men, for misdemeanors committed in the house, &c.

An information exhibited in the Star-chamber against the members in custody, viz. Sir John Elliot, Denzil Holles, Benjamin Valentine, Walter Long, William Coriton, William Strode, John Selden, Sir Miles Hobart, and Sir Peter Hayman, for their undutiful speeches and actions in the late parliament.

Trinity Term. The members of parliament who were committed, brought their Hab. Corpora, to be admitted to bail.

Mich. Term. The parliament-men were offered to be bailed by the court, on giving security for their good behaviour, which they refused.

Upon an information in the King's Bench, they pleaded to the jurisdiction of the court, but were overruled, and afterwards adjudged to be imprisoned during the King's pleasure. Being offered to be released on their submission, they refused; and Sir John Elliot with some others of them, died in prison.

The King proposed questions to the judges concerning the imprisoned members.

The King's revenue decreasing, he en-

forced the levying of tonnage and poundage, and gave strict orders to have the militia, both horse and foot armed.

An order was issued for raising money, by compounding with recusants, and a commission for confirming defective titles.

The King being much straightened for money, his ministers proposed many projects, ridiculous, scandalous, and grievous, the blame of which fell upon the King and the profit to others, insomuch that of 200,000*l.* drawn by these means, scarce 1500*l.* came to the King.

This year died George Carew, earl of Totness, commander in the Irish wars under queen Elizabeth; and John Speed, the historian.

1630, April 12. Dr. Laud, bishop of London, made chancellor of Oxford.

For the better settling of the church government, the King gave instructions to the bishops against the Presbyterians.

May 29. A second son was born to king Charles, baptised by bishop Laud the 27th of June, and named Charles, afterwards king of England.

Dr. Leighton, a Scotchman, prosecuted for publishing a book, intituled, An Appeal to the Parliament; or, a Plea against Prelacy; for which he was sentenced to have his ears cut off, his nose slit, &c. which was executed upon him after having long refused to make any submission.

The King ordered tonnage and poundage to be levied with great rigour.

Alderman Chambers, one of those that refused to pay tonnage and poundage, was prosecuted in the Star-chamber, for saying merchants were more screwed up and wronged in England, than in Turkey, and fined in 2000*l.*

July. The marquis of Hamilton was sent to the assistance of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, against the Emperor, in order to recover the Palatinate, for the prince of Palatine, with 6000 men.

Nov. 27. Peace proclaimed with Spain.

The above mentioned Mr. Huntley brought his action against several members of the high commission court, whereupon the King commanded the judges not to proceed against them; but the judges representing that it was against law to exempt the commissioners from answering Huntley's action, his Majesty desisted.

Laud in the consecrating of St. Catherine Cree Church, made many innovations in the service.

The King's ordinary revenues not sufficing, he raised money by compounding with those who had neglected to receive the honour of knighthood; those that were worth fifteen pounds a year were to be made knights; these compositions brought the King above 100,000*l* to his treasury.

1631, April 25. Mervin lord Audley, earl of Castlehaven, convicted of sodomy and of assisting in a rape on his own lady, for which he was beheaded on Tower-hill, May 14, and two of his servants hanged at Tyburn, July 6.

The King repaired the cathedral church of St. Paul, which had been burnt.

One hundred thousand pounds was collected this year, by Dr. Laud bishop of London, towards the repairing and adorning the cathedral of St. Paul.

Sir Robert Cotton, the great antiquary, and founder of the Cotton library, died this year.

Nov. 4. The lady Mary, eldest daughter to king Charles, born, who afterwards married the prince of Orange.

Three doctors in divinity of the university of Oxford, were expelled for preaching against Arminianism, and others were turned out of their offices.

1632, Easter Term. An information was brought against the city of London, for a riot in June 1628, wherein Dr. John Lamb was killed, and none of the offenders taken; the city confessing the offence was fined 1500 marks.

Part of London Bridge burnt down.

Nov. 6. Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, killed at the battle of Lutzingen.

Nov. 29. The king of Bohemia died, having had issue by the princess Elizabeth, daughter of king James I. six sons and five daughters, on the youngest of which daughters, the princess Sophia, and her issue, the crown of England was settled by parliament, on failure of issue of queen Anne.

Dec. 2. King Charles fell ill of the small-pox.

The lord Wentworth made deputy of Ireland.

Monopolies were granted to raise money. The King incorporated the soap-boilers, by which he gained 10,000*l.* he also incorporated the starch-makers; and a contract was made between the master of this company and the King, for them to pay into the Exchequer the first year 1500*l.* the second 2500*l.* and then 3500*l.* yearly.

A proclamation was issued, commanding all lords and gentlemen to reside upon their estates.

The Star chamber exercised great rigour, in order to raise money.

The King gained Sir Thomas Went-

worth, and made him president of the council of York.

1633, May 13. The King set out for Scotland, attended by Dr. Laud, bishop of London, &c. and arrived at Edinburgh the 15th of June.

June 18. The King crowned at Holyrood house, by Dr. Spotswood archbishop of St. Andrews.

June 20. The Scotch parliament met, and were dissolved the 28th of June with some disgust; and afterwards the lord Balmerino, and some other members, were prosecuted for high treason.

They granted him the largest subsidy that had ever been given to any king of Scotland, which was thirty shillings on every pound worth of land for six years; and also the sixteenth penny of all annual rents or interest of money for six years.

The King passed two acts in the Scottish parliament; the one an act concerning the King's prerogative, and the habits of the clergy; the other ratified and improved all the statutes which had been made concerning the liberties and franchises of the true church of God, and of the religion at present professed in the kingdom.

These acts produced great heats and discontent in the nation.

The King erected Edinburgh into a bishoprick, created the archbishop of St. Andrews chancellor of the kingdom, and admitted several other prelates to seats in the privy council.

July 20. The King arrived at Greenwich from Scotland.

Aug. 3. The archbishop of Canterbury died.

Sept. 19. Dr. Laud, bishop of London, translated to the see of Canterbury.

Oct. 15. King Charles's third son born at Somerset-house, and baptized by the archbishop of Canterbury on the 24th of the same month, by the name of James, afterwards king James II.

Oct. 18. The declaration for allowing wakes (or the feasts of dedication of churches) and other lawful sports and recreations, after divine service on Sundays, revived, and ordered to be read in churches.

The Puritans were persecuted in England, and the bishop of Winchester appointed an oath, to be taken by the churchwardens, that none might escape their enquiry.

1633-4, Feb. 2. To congratulate the King on the birth of prince James, and shew their detestation of Pryn's libel, the four inns of court presented their Majesties with a masque at Whitehall.

Mr. Pryn prosecuted in the Star-chamber, for publishing his book called Histriomastix, being a libel on the administration for suffering and countenancing plays, masquerades, &c. Pryn was fined 5000*l.* expelled the university of Oxford, and Lincoln's-inn, disabled to profess the law, to stand twice on the pillory, lose his ears, and remain a prisoner for life.

Mr. Selden maintained the sovereignty of the crown of England in the British seas, against Hugo Grotius.

1634, May 5. For maintaining the sovereignty of the narrow seas, writs were issued to the ports and maritime counties for fitting out ships; whereupon the city of London petitioned against them, as being exempt by their ancient privileges; but they were obliged to submit, and the other ports submitted by their example.

Their Majesties made a progress this year through the north of England, and were splendidly entertained by the earl of Newcastle, and the northern nobility.

Aug. 6. Mr. Noy, attorney-general, who was deemed the contriver of the writs for levying ship money, died.

Sept. 8. Lord Chief Justice Coke, died.

Archbishop Laud endeavoured to reduce the church to an universal conformity and regular order, but met with great opposition.

Laud imposed upon the Walloon and French protestant churches in England, a liturgy which they did not approve; 140 of these families went into Holland and were received kindly, and exempted from excise and paying house rent for seven years; they taught the Dutch the managing of the woollen manufactory, which has been of bad consequence to England. Thousands of families retired to New England.

The state of Ireland was restored and established by the lord deputy Wentworth, and a canon was passed in the convocation there, for an agreement between the churches of England and Ireland, in the profession of the same christian faith, by receiving the book of articles of religion agreed in the English convocation, held at London, in the year 1562.

The Scotch Puritans began this year to form designs against the government.

This year died Sir Sanders Duncome, who brought into England the use of sedan chairs.

1635. Old Parr was presented to the King, being 152 years of age, and in perfect health; he died at London the 15th of November. He was born in the reign of

king Edward IV. and had lived in the reigns of eight kings and queens of England.

May. A great fleet was fitted out this summer, under the command of the earl of Lindsey, consisting of forty sail of men of war; and another of twenty sail, under the command of the earl of Essex, vice-admiral, to maintain the dominion of the narrow seas.

The writs for ship-money were this year enlarged, and extended to the inland as well as the maritime counties and towns, which met with great opposition, and created a general disgust, though the whole sum levied by these writs amounted but to 286,000*l.*

An office was erected for licensing the King's subjects to travel, on payment of a small sum to the crown.

July 26. Another office to receive the forfeitures incurred by profane cursing and swearing.

The King renewed a former commission to confirm defective titles to such as held lands of the crown; the proprietors were forced to compound, and give money to secure their lands.

Nov. 1. Penalties levied on those who drew excessive carriages, to the destruction of the highways.

A proclamation to restrain the great resort of the nobility and gentry to the city, of London, which was found to impoverish the country, and increase the infections in the city. And an information was exhibited in the Star-chamber against seven lords, sixty baronets and knights, and against above one hundred gentlemen, for non-observance of this act of state.

An order against the increase of hackney-coaches, which did not ply in the streets till the first year of this reign.

Dec. 28. The princess Elizabeth, second daughter to king Charles, born, and christened the 2d of January following.

Charles prince Palatine of the Rhine, accompanied by his brother, prince Rupert arrived in England, to solicit his restoration to the Palatinate.

Lope de Vega the celebrated Spanish dramatic author died, aged 73.

1635-6, March 6. Dr. Juxon, bishop of London, made lord treasurer, which gave offence to the Puritans and lay-nobility. No churchman had enjoyed this post since Henry VII's time, in less than nine years he lodged 900,000*l.* in the Exchequer.

1636, March 26. Mr. Selden's book, asserting the English sovereignty of the narrow seas, and shewing the custom of levying ship-money by former kings, without assent of parliament, ordered to be kept, one of them in the council-chest, another in the Exchequer, and a third in the court of Admiralty.

The King increased the royal navy, and built a man of war called the Royal Sovereign, then esteemed the largest ship in the world.

The King prohibited all foreigners fishing upon the coasts or seas of Great Britain or Ireland.

The plague raged in London this year, which occasioned the adjournment of part of Trinity-term, by proclamation.

The earl of Northumberland being made admiral, commanded a fleet of sixty men of war, and fell upon the Dutch fleet as they were fishing on the English coasts; whereupon the Dutch paid the King 30,000*l.* for permission to fish this year; and agreed upon an annual tribute for the future.

The King raised 30,000*l.* by commission, to enquire concerning depopulations and conversions of arable lands to pasture, since the 10th year of Elizabeth.

A heavy fine was imposed on Sir Anthony Roper; and others, to avoid the same, compounding with the King.

Mr. Richard Chambers, a citizen of London, and others, disputing the legality of ship-money, the opinion of the twelve judges was demanded by the King, who unanimously gave their opinions under their hands, that the levying it was lawful.

The city petitioned against ship-money, which the King would not give up, and caused the judges opinion to be published. Laud strenuously promoted this tax.

Mr. Hampden refused to pay the tax of ship-money, and chose rather to be condemned than pay voluntarily.

The archbishop of Canterbury claimed a right of visiting the two universities, jure metropolitico, which being disputed by the universities, was confirmed to him by the determination of the King himself, July 21.

Aug. 29. The Archbishop, as chancellor of Oxford, invited the King and Queen, the elector Palatine, his brother prince Rupert, &c. to be at an academical entertainment, which they accepted.

Dec. 20. A declaration was issued at Edinburgh, for the observation of liturgy in Scotland.

Dec. 22. Ferdinand II. emperor of Germany, died, and was succeeded by his Ferdinand, king of Hungary; to w king Charles applied for the restorati the Palatinate to his nephew, but in

1636-7, March 17. The princess Anne, the King's third daughter, born. She died before she was four years of age.

1637, April 30. A proclamation was issued to restrain the Puritans, who refused to submit to the discipline of the church, from transporting themselves to New England, and other parts of America: and an order of council was published, prohibiting all non-conformist ministers to transport themselves without licence from the bishops of London and Canterbury; but such numbers of dissenters did transport themselves to New-England, that they cast off all subjection to the church of England, in that colony, ever since.

The laws of uniformity continued to be put in execution in England, by archbishop Laud.

The king sent into Scotland a book of canons, enjoining a conformity to the liturgy.

Trinity Term, June 14. Henry Burton, bachelor of divinity, William Pryn, the disaffected barrister, and Dr. Bastwick, a physician, neither of them eminent in their professions, but violent incendiaries, were convicted in the Star-chamber, of composing several seditious libels, and sentenced to be pilloried, and lose their ears; to be fined 5000*l.* each, to be imprisoned for life: they were ever afterwards looked upon as confessors for "The good old cause."

John Lilburn, a book-binder, was convicted, in Star-chamber, of publishing and dispersing seditious libels, fined 5000*l.* and sentenced to be pilloried and whipped from the Fleet prison to Westminster-hall. He was imprisoned for three years, and upon the turn of the times he was released, and became an officer of note in the rebel army; but opposing Cromwell afterward, he was thrown into prison, where he died a quaker.

July 1. The opinion of the judges was taken as to the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts.

Bishop Williams convicted in the Star-chamber, of tampering with the King's witnesses in a cause between Sir John Mounson and Prigeon, fined 10,000*l.* to the King, and 1000 marks to Mounson, suspended ab officio et beneficio, and imprisoned during the King's pleasure.

The Bishop was afterwards convicted of libelling the privy-council, and fined 1000*l.* more.

July 23. The book of common prayer, composed for the church of Scotland, being this day appointed to be read by the dean of Edinburgh, in his surplice, at St. Giles's; he was interrupted, and had a stool thrown at his head: it was with some difficulty that the magistrates of Edinburgh dispersed the mob; after which the service was read through, in that and the rest of the churches in Edinburgh; but the bishop of Edinburgh was in danger of being murdered, on his return to his house.

Sept. The Scotch Presbyterians presented a petition to the privy council against the service book.

1637-8, Feb. 19. An insurrection in Edinburgh by the Presbyterians.

The Scots threw off their allegiance, and entered into a covenant or association against the government, which they compelled all people to subscribe. Archbishop Spotswood, and several other Scotch bishops fled into England.

The King sent a proclamation into Scotland of a doubtful meaning, to appease the tumults.

The malcontents protested against the King's proclamation, and caused it, in defiance of the council, to be read at Sterling, Linlithgow, and Edinburgh.

They formed themselves into four tables (as they termed it, to manage their affairs) which was done at their devotions.

They caused an oath to be administered to all those who signed the covenant.

1638, April. The case of ship-money, between the King and Mr. Hampden, was argued before all the judges of England in the Exchequer chamber; and Mr. Hampden was cast. He was adjudged to pay twenty shillings, being the sum he was charged with, towards fitting out a fleet for the guard of the seas.

May 20. The Marquis of Hamilton was sent to Scotland to appease the tumults there, under the title of high commissioner, who was received with great coldness and little respect.

He offered three propositions to the malcontents.

1. The King to redress their grievances.
2. Their returning to their former obedience.
3. That they should renounce and deliver up their late covenant.

In answer to which they demanded.

1. An assembly and parliament.
2. They could not return to his Majesty's obedience, having never departed from it.
3. That they would sooner renounce their baptism than their covenant.

They set new guards upon the castle at Edinburgh, doubled the watch, and hearing the high commissioner was to have

divine service performed at Holyrood house, they sent him word, that whoever should read the English service in that chapel, should never more read, and that there were a 1000 men ready to disturb it.

June 28. The King's proclamation was read at Edinburgh, declaring his resolution to maintain the true Protestant religion, and not to press the observations of the canons, and book of common prayer, but in a legal way, and enjoined them to return to their allegiance.

July. Marquis Hamilton was suspected of double dealing, and of privately encouraging the covenanters; he returned into England.

Aug. 8. Having persuaded his Majesty to discharge the service book and canons, he went again to Edinburgh; but the covenanters not being satisfied with these concessions, he returned into England.

The high commissioner offered eleven propositions which were rejected.

Sept. 22. The marquis of Hamilton went to Scotland again with further concessions, and called a parliament and general assembly.

Oct. 24. The bishops were cited by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, to appear as criminals at the next general assembly, to be held at Glasgow, the 21st of November. The assembly met the 21st, and consisted of 260 commissioners, some of these members could neither read or write, and yet they were to judge of heresy, and condemn Arminius's tenets.

Oct. 31. Mary de Medicis, the Queen's mother, arrived from France.

Nov. 29. The general assembly acting in a most seditious and riotous manner, and rejecting the King's authority, were dissolved by the Marquis: but they continued to sit, and passed many acts, among which, was an act condemning the service book.

The assembly declared episcopacy to be abolished by the confession of 1580. The high commissioner hearing it, published quite a different one, wherein he endeavoured to prove that episcopacy subsisted in 1580.

The Presbyterians set up one Mitchelson a female imposter, who affirmed that God spake through her; that it was revealed unto her by God, that the covenant was appropriated by heaven.

Dec. 31. The marquis of Hamilton finding that the tumults increased, returned to England.

Ben Johnson, the dramatic poet, died.

1638-9, Feb. 20. The Scots resolved upon a war, and raised an army under Lesley, whom they sent for from the German wars. They made themselves masters of Edinburgh, and seized the regalia, and the King's magazines of arms, &c. telling the people they were to expect popery and bondage, if they did not now acquit themselves like men; and they addressed themselves to the French king as their sovereign, desiring his protection.

The King summoned the nobility to attend him at York the first day of April following, each with as many horse as he could raise, and to inform the court within a fortnight, of the number that could be brought.

The King demanded money from the clergy, which they granted, and made the Queen write to the Catholics on the same subject.

1639, March 27. The King marched towards the Scots with an army of 6000 horse, and as many foot, attended by great numbers of the nobility and gentry. The earl of Arundel was general, the earl of Essex lieutenant-general, and the earl of Holland general of the horse: also a fleet of sixteen men of war, fitted out under the marquis of Hamilton.

The King received intelligence of a treacherous correspondence, between some of his followers and the Scotch covenanters, proposed a protestation at York, whereby all men were required to renounce their holding correspondence with the enemy: the Scots all took it, but the lord Say, and the lord Brook refused, and were committed; however they were soon after dismissed.

March 28. The earl of Essex was detached with part of the army to Berwick, and the King marched after him, and encamped on the borders of Scotland.

March 31. The earl of Holland, with a part of the army, was detached against a small body of the Scots under Lesley, but retired without striking a stroke.

April 19. A proclamation was issued to abolish monopolies.

The King nominated the earl of Traquair high commissioner.

During the King's stay, he gained the earl of Montrose to his side.

May 1. The marquis of Hamilton entered the Frith of Edinburgh with twenty men of war, and land forces, and began a conference with the covenanters, but gave no assistance to the King's friends, or performed any warlike act.

The King's generals, the earls of Holland and Holland, received letters from the Scots, and gave them encouragement

May 29. The King reviewed the army amounting to 19,614 men, besides 5000 on board the fleet, his own guards, and the garrisons of Berwick and Carlisle.

While the King was making his preparations, the Scots were not idle, they had drawn their forces together, seized Edinburgh and Dumbarton castles,

June 1. The Scots prefered a petition to the King, professing all obedience and submission; whereupon the King consented to a treaty with them.

June 17. A pacification was concluded at Duns, whereby it was agreed, that all matters ecclesiastical should be determined by the kirk, and civil affairs by the parliament; and that a general act of oblivion should be passed.

That the Scots should disband their army in forty-eight hours, and discharge the several tables or councils they had established, and should return the King's castles, stores, &c. as also the lands and goods of the loyalists they had seized.

That the King should recall his fleet and armies, and cause restitution to be made of what had been taken of the covenanters.

Aug. 1. The King having disbanded his army, returned to Theobald's, and two days after to Whitehall.

The treaty proving dishonourable and disadvantageous to the King, old secretary Coke was displaced for some omissions in that treaty, and Sir Henry Vane was made secretary of state in his room.

The Scots neither disbanded their forces, or observed any other article of the late treaty.

Aug. 6. The general assembly met, and the earl of Traquair, being high commissioner, gave the royal assent to, and confirmed all the acts of the late riotous assembly at Glasgow.

Aug. 31. The parliament of Scotland met, and having excluded the bishops, who were the third estate, confirmed all the acts of the general assembly.

The parliament insisting upon several demands, to the diminution of the King's prerogative, were prorogued; against which they protested, and sent a deputation of their members to the King, who were caressed by the malcontents at London, and incited to enter into a new war with gland; particularly by the earls of ex, Bedford, and Holland, the lord Mr. Hampden, Mr. Pryn, &c.

e malcontents left a committee to nt a remonstrance to the King.

he King refused audience to deputies e committee.

The council of England resolved upon a war with Scotland.

Other deputies came from Scotland, and presented two petitions to his Majesty; during the stay of these commissioners in England, many private councils were held between them and the discontented lords.

The English council declared, that the deputies were only sent to justify their countrymen's proceedings, and it was resolved to reduce the Scots to obedience by force of arms.

The King charged the Scotch commissioners with treason, and produced an intercepted letter, wherein they invited the French king to invade his dominions; whereupon the lords Loudon and Colville were committed to the tower.

Sept, 7. The Dutch fell upon the Spanish fleet in the Downs, and destroyed great part of it.

The King caused ship money to be levied with great severity. The sheriff of Northamptonshire sent to court a petition of the county against ship-money, and he was greatly reprimanded by the council.

Dec. 5. The King, by the advice of the lord Wentworth, and the archbishop Laud, resolved to call a parliament.

1639-40, Jan. 10. Sir Thomas Coventry, lord keeper, died, and was succeeded by Sir John Finch, chief justice of the common pleas.

Jan. 12. Thomas viscount Wentworth, lord Wentworth, of Wentworth-Woodhouse, and lord deputy of Ireland, coming to England, was created earl of Strafford, and baron of Raby.

He advised a war with the Scots, and subscribed 20,000*l.* towards the charge of it: the duke of Lennox 40,000*l.* and many of the nobility, clergy, and gentry, other large sums.

March 2. The earl of Strafford being made knight of the garter, and lord lieutenant of Ireland, returned thither to meet the parliament he had summoned there; who granted the King four entire subsidies.

1640, April 13. The parliament of England met, when the lord lieutenant of Ireland was introduced into the house as earl of Strafford; and he acquainted the house that the parliament of Ireland had granted the King four subsidies for the maintaining 10,000 foot, and 1500 horse, which was urged as a good precedent for the parliament of England.

Prince Charles first took his seat in parliament this session, being about ten years of age.

The letter from the Scots to the French

king desiring his protection, being read in the house of lords, and appearing to be written by the lord Loudon; it was thought fit to continue him in the Tower.

April 15. Mr. sergeant Glanville was chosen speaker by the commons.

The King revoked the same patents which had served to establish monopolies, though they had been revoked before without any effect.

The affairs of state were managed chiefly by the archbishop of Canterbury, the earl of Strafford, and lord Cottington.

The marquis of Hamilton, gained Loudon over to the King; they came to a private agreement, and Loudon was enlarged, and permitted to go to Scotland to do the King service.

April 16. The commons proceeded on their grievances, viz. ship-money, monopolies, the star-chamber high commission, breach of their privileges, innovations in religion, &c., and would not meddle with the Scotch affairs.

April 21. The King sent a message to the commons declaring the urgency of his affairs; and that if the commons would assist him against the Scots, he would quit his claim to ship money, and give them satisfaction in their just demands; which was well received by the house.

The King offended with the commons, caused the lords to demand a conference, which the former voted as a breach of privilege, and so great, that they would not proceed upon any business, until they received satisfaction from the house of peers.

May 4. His Majesty sent another message by Sir Henry Vane, demanding a supply of six subsidies; but Sir Henry, by mistake, or rather designedly, demanded twelve subsidies, which threw the house into a flame: then he went to the King, and assured him that no money would be granted him against the Scots; which his Majesty giving credit to, abruptly dissolved the parliament on the 5th.

Several members of the house of commons were committed to the Fleet, and lord Brook's papers were seized, he being supposed to hold correspondence with the Scots.

May 6. The convocation, which had been summoned to meet at the same time with the parliament, was not dissolved with it, but commanded to continue sitting; whereupon they composed seventeen new canons, with the assent of his Majesty; by one of which the clergy was to take an oath, not to consent to the altering the government of the established church, &c.

The King had no sooner dissolved the parliament, than he was heartily sorry for it, and published a proclamation to justify his proceedings.

The people were dissatisfied with the encouragement the papists met with. A public agent from Rome resided at London, and was introduced at court.

The Scots incited the English to act against the King.

May 9. A paper was posted up at the Old-Exchange, inciting the London apprentices to rise and demolish the archbishop's house at Lambeth, which they attempted the 11th following: but the archbishop being provided for them, they were obliged to retire; and one of them was taken, condemned, and executed as a traitor, his quarters being set on London Bridge.

May 16. The convocation granted the King six subsidies, payable in six years, amounting to £20,000 a subsidy.

The King raised an army of 20,000 men against the Scots, towards the maintaining of which, the nobility and gentry advanced him £300,000, but the city of London refused him the loan of £200,000.

The King borrowed £40,000 of the merchants concerned in the mint, upon credit of the customs.

The city having settled a colony at Londonderry in Ireland, by the King's patent, for certain lands, a charge was laid against the mayor and sheriffs, and they were cited before the star chamber, to answer to their usurping more lands than the King had granted them; they were condemned to forfeit their rights, and highly fined, upon payment of which their patents were restored.

An order from the council was issued to the attorney-general, to lodge an information against the city of London, for neglecting to levy the tax of ship money.

The Scots, to maintain their army, imposed a tax of the tenth penny upon all rents in Scotland.

The earl of Northumberland was made general, the earl of Strafford lieutenant-general, and the lord Conway general of the horse.

Prince Henry, fourth son to king Charles, was born at Oatlands; afterwards created duke of Gloucester.

Aug. 20. The King set out from Lond— with prince Charles towards York, t the general rendezvous of his arm appointed.

Aug. 21. The Scotch army ente English borders.

Aug. 22. The King issued a p tion, declaring the Scots rebels, ar—

upon pretence of religion they sought to shake off the regal government; but offered them pardon on their submission.

Aug 27. The Scots advanced to Newborn upon Tyne; lord Conway, who commanded the van guard of the King's army at Newcastle, drew out 1200 horse, and 2000 foot, to dispute the passage of the Tyne, but was driven from his post by Lesley, on the 28th, and forced to retire and abandon Newcastle, where the Scots seized the King's magazines of arms and ammunition on the 29th; and within two days after the Scots made themselves masters of Durham.

The King, who was advanced to Northallerton, upon advice of this defeat, retired to York; whereupon the Scots levied contributions in Northumberland and the bishopric of Durham, amounting to £850 a day.

The Scots sent an insolent petition to the King at York, demanding he would ratify all the acts of the late general assembly and parliament; and desiring he would assemble a parliament in England, whom they were pretty well assured would second their designs. The city of London also, and twelve of the English disaffected lords, petitioned the King for a new parliament.

Sept. 10. The gentry of Yorkshire petitioned the King to call a parliament.

Sept. 24. A general council of the peers, summoned by his Majesty in this exigency assembled at York, and advised him to appoint commissioners to treat with the Scots.

Sept. 29. Eight earls, and as many barons, were appointed to treat with the Scotch commissioners at Rippon, the Scots refusing to come to York.

Oct. 1. The English and Scotch commissioners met at Rippon.

Oct. 26. It was agreed there should be a cessation of arms; and the Scots remain in that part of England they were possessed of; and for the rest, the treaty was to be adjourned to London.

Oct. 28. The great council of peers was dissolved.

Nov. 3. The fatal long parliament of England, which begun the great rebellion in 1641, met, and the commons chose William Lenthal, esq. for their speaker.

A committee was appointed to examine proclamation against recusants.

Nov. 9. Petitions against grievances e procured from several counties, and ight up to town, attended by multitudes ple.

commons resolved that all projectors and monopolists should be disabled to sit in the house; whereupon several members withdrew, and others were elected in their room.

Nov. 11. Mr. Pym carried up to the lords a general impeachment of high treason against the earl of Strafford, who was thereupon committed to the custody of the black rod.

Alderman Pennington, with some hundreds of citizens following him, presented a petition from the city of London, against the discipline and ceremonies of the church.

Nov. 12. One hundred thousand pounds was voted for supplying the Scotch army, and borrowed of the city.

The commons in concurrence with the lords, moved the King for a fast, which was appointed and held; Dr. Cornelius Burges and Stephen Marshall preached on that day before the house of commons, and preached and prayed seven hours, betwixt them.

Nov. 21. Mr. John James, a crackbrained papist, stabbed Mr. Haywood, a justice of the peace in Westminster-hall, who had been active in prosecuting the popish recusants; the justice escaped with his life, but this served to heighten and increase the fears of popery.

Nov. 25. Articles of impeachment were carried up to the lords by Mr. Pym, against the earl of Strafford, who was committed to the tower.

Nov. 28. Orders having been made by the house of commons, for releasing Pryn, Burton, and Bastwick, from the several islands where they were confined; Pryn and Burton entered the city of London in great triumph, and Dr. Bastwick soon after; and they were admitted to prefer their petitions in the house of commons against their prosecutors.

The commons resolved that every member should receive the communion, and that none should sit in the house but those that had first received the sacrament.

Dec. 4. Secretary Windebank fled to Calais, to avoid the rage of the commons.

Dec. 7. The commons voted that the levying ship-money, and the opinions of the judges upon it, was illegal.

Dec. 11. Alderman Pennington, attended by great numbers of the city mob, preferred a petition to the commons, subscribed by 15,000 hands, for extirpating episcopacy, &c.

Dec. 15. The commons resolved, that the clergy had no power to make canons, to bind either clergy or laity; that the canons made by the late convocation were against the laws of the land, and tended to

faction and sedition; and condemned the subsidies granted by the convocation, as illegal; and framed a bill for fining all that sat in that convocation.

Dec. 18. Archbishop Laud was impeached by Mr. Denzil Holles, of high treason, in the name of the commons, in general terms, and committed to the custody of the black-rod.

Dec. 21. The lord keeper Finch was voted a traitor by the commons, but fled to Holland before any impeachment was brought against him; and Sir Edward Littleton was made keeper in his room.

Dec. 22. The judges were threatened, and obliged to put in great bail. These were Sir John Bramston, lord chief justice of the King's Bench; Sir Humphrey Davenport, lord chief baron; and justice Crawley, as also justice Berkley.

Peter Paul Reubens the celebrated painter died, aged 62 years.

1641, Feb. 3. The commons voted £300,000 to be given to their dear brethren of Scotland.

The King admitted the earl of Essex, lord Say, and several other disaffected lords, into the privy-council, in hopes to bring them over to his interest, and made Mr. Oliver St. John, his solicitor-general; but he was disappointed, and his affairs were still more embarrassed by them.

Feb. 14. Sir Robert Berkley, one of the judges of the King's Bench, was impeached by the commons of high treason, for his resolution in the case of ship-money; and the black-rod took him off the bench in Westminster-hall.

Feb 16. A bill for triennial parliaments passed, and another for granting four subsidies for the subsistence of the King's army in the north; but was so contrived, that the King had not the disposal of the money.

An act to abolish the star-chamber.

An act to permit the making saltpetre and gunpowder.

An act to abolish ship-money, and at the same time tonnage and poundage were granted to the King.

The commons rendered themselves so formidable, that the King was forced to consent to every thing.

The commons used a method to make themselves feared, by declaring those persons delinquents who had been concerned in monopolies.

The house appointed a committee to examine into the judges that gave their opinion concerning ship-money.

The lords cancelled the judgment in Mr. Hampden's case, and caused the rolls in the star-chamber to be annulled, wherein the extrajudical opinions of the judges were entered.

The calvinists and presbyterians were hated by the court.

The commons thanked his Majesty for the triennial bill, and said, there now remained nothing to be done, but to testify their devotion to his Majesty, and that their only end was to make him a Glorious King.

Feb. 23. The earl of Strafford put in his answer to the articles of impeachment against him.

Feb. 26. Fourteen general articles were exhibited against archbishop Laud, who made a speech upon that occasion.

March. 1. The archbishop was committed to the tower.

The King submitted to have the privy-counsellors examined, as witnesses against the earl of Strafford, by a committee of both houses.

March 10. The commons voted, that no bishop should have a vote in parliament, or any judical power in the star-chamber, or bear any authority in temporal matters; and that no clergyman should be in commission of peace.

March 19. The bishops and the new created peers waved their right of voting in the earl of Strafford's case.

The commons kept the Scotch army in pay, and borrowed money of the city of London, on the subsidies, for them.

The parliament petitioned the King to remove the papists from court, and a bill was brought in to disarm the papists.

The parliament ordered the lord mayor to prevent papists from resorting to ambassadors houses, and the queen's chapel.

March 22. Lord Strafford's trial began in Westminster-hall, the earl of Arundel being lord high steward on that occasion.

April 21. A bill of attainder against the earl of Strafford passed the commons, with the majority of 204 against 59, and was carried up to the lords.

It was insisted on by his enemies, that he had an intention to alter the constitution, from a limited, to an absolute monarchy, which was, they suggested, high-treason against the kingdom, if not against the King.

The testimony that weighed most with the commons, was that of his decl enemy, Mr. Secretary Vane, who dep that the earl had said in council "That Majesty was absolved from all rule government, and had an army in Irel which he might employ to reduce this k dom." Nor would they be satisfied, th

it was proved beyond dispute, that these words were spoken in relation to the kingdom of Scotland, which was then in a state of actual rebellion.

Father Philips the queen's confessor, was also examined by the commons, and they accused him to the lords.

May 1. The King told both houses, he could not in conscience condemn the earl of Strafford of high-treason; and that neither fear, or any other respect, should make him go against his conscience; therefore, desired the lords to find some way to bring him out of this great straight.

May 2. The princess Mary, the King's eldest daughter, was married to William of Nassau, son to Frederick Henry, prince of Orange, at Whitehall.

May 3. An armed mob, led by Cornelius Burgess, a puritan doctor of divinity, came down to Westminster, crying out Justice! Justice! against the earl of Strafford; they rifled Westminster abbey, and insulted the King at Whitehall; and when the justices of peace would have committed some of them, they were themselves committed by the commons who had excited this insurrection.

Mr. Pym discovered to the house of commons a plot to seduce the army.

Sir William Balfour was examined by six peers, concerning a report that he was to admit a garrison of men into the tower under captain Billingsley, the earl of Strafford's friend; Balfour confessed that the King had ordered him to admit this party.

Balfour confessed he had offered him £2000 to let the earl escape. This design was heard by three women, who hearkened at the key hole of the earl's door, and heard his discourse with captain Billingsley.

The lords desired the concurrence of the commons to disperse the mob assembled at Westminster.

A protestation was made by the lords and commons, in the nature of an association, for the preservation of their rights and privileges, little inferior to the Scotch covenant, and propagated over the whole kingdom, from May 3 to June 8.

May 8. The lords passed the bill of attainder against the earl of Strafford, and at the instance of the commons, moved his Majesty to pass it.

A committee arrived from the parliament Ireland, to lay before the house a com- nt against the earl of Strafford.

he earl of Strafford defended himself h great judgment and eloquence upon trial; Howard earl of Arundel, was high steward on this solemn occasion, the members of the house of commons sat uncovered, and the lords in their robes.

Lord Digby strongly opposed the bill of attainder against the earl.

Several thousands of the inhabitants of London petitioned the parliament against the earl, and Mr. St. John in the name of the commons, made a long speech to the lords, to prove that the bill was not contrary to law.

The King made a long speech in favour of the earl, which proved of quite contrary effect to what the King intended.

A Lancashire knight promised to procure the King £650,000 to pass these bills till the subsidies should be raised.

May 10. The bill of attainder was passed by commission, with another bill for perpetuating the present parliament; at which time the King was looked upon to have resigned his sovereignty.

It was said to have been at the queen's importunity to save himself and family, that the King was prevailed upon to pass these acts, which certainly contributed more to his destruction than any part of his conduct.

May 12. The earl of Strafford was beheaded on Tower-hill.

May 17. Lord Cottington resigned his place of Master of the Wards, which was given to lord Say; and bishop Juxon resigned his treasurer's staff, and the treasury was put in commission.

May 19. The earl of Leicester was made lord lieutenant of Ireland, the marquis of Hertford, governor to the prince, and the earl of Essex, lord chamberlain of the household, in the room of the earl of Pembroke.

May 20. A bill was brought into the house of commons, for the extirpation of bishops, deans, and chapters, &c., but miscarried.

June 16. The parliament appointed a committee to examine the affair of the plot to seduce the army, and caused depositions to be read.

1. Billingsley's confession.

2. Mr. Nutt's confession, whereby it appeared the earl of Strafford's escape was projected.

3. That the prince and earl of Newcastle were to join the army.

4. That the French were to favour the enterprize, and that the clergy would rend 2000 horse to the army.

A petition of the officers of the army was communicated to the King, who approved of it.

June 22. The King passed the bill for tonnage and poundage, by which he was

trusted with that revenue but two months at a time, and renounced all power of levying it by his prerogative, or any other imposition upon merchandize, in any case whatever.

July 5. Bills were passed taking away the star-chamber and high commission court; and, two days before, a poll-bill, the greatest part of the money arising by it being employed in rebellion against the King.

The customers who had formed the duties of all merchandizes offered £150,000 for an act of oblivion, which was accepted.

Lord Digby was called up to the house of peers to take his seat there, being expelled by the commons.

The King promised the Spanish ambassador 4000 of the Irish army, and the French the rest; the commons were against it, and petitioned the King to recall his word, but he stood to his promise.

The commons published an ordinance, declaring those enemies to the state who should transport troops to foreign parts.

July 6. Articles of impeachment were carried up against Sir Francis Crawley, and four other judges.

Aug. 4. An order of the commons for removing all scandalous pictures, crosses, and figures, within churches and without: whereupon the crosses in Cheapside, Charing-cross, and at several other places, were taken down.

Aug. 6. The English and Scotch armies were both disbanded.

Aug. 8. Being Sunday, both houses sat all day, to prevent the King's going to Scotland.

Aug. 10. The King departed for Scotland.

The King passed an act of pacification between the kingdoms of England and Scotland, to effect which, all the Scots demands were granted; and it was computed their coming into England, and stay here, cost this nation £100,000, besides the damages they did to private men.

Another act passed, declaring the certainty of the metes and bounds of forests: and a third, declaring all the proceedings in the case of ship-money null and void, and for vacating all records, and process, concerning the same; with some other acts less material.

The King made the earl of Essex lieutenant general of the armies south of Trent, signed a commission for passing acts in his absence, and the same day set out for Scotland.

The commons sent a committee to Scotland, to be spies upon his Majesty, and manage their interest with the brethren there.

Aug.—The King arrived at Edinburgh.

The house of commons voted against the monopoly of soap.

They also voted all the proceedings of the star-chamber, illegal, respecting the money paid for the renewal of the patent for settling Londonderry, and reversed the sentence against the city of London as unjust, and that when the King should repay the money, the patent should be surrendered.

One of the members moved it was necessary to make alteration in the book of common prayer, which Mr. Hyde (afterwards lord Clarendon) opposed, and nothing was resolved.

Notice of a conspiracy was sent from Scotland to the committee, that there was a design to interrupt the parliament of Scotland, and to destroy the marquis of Hamilton, and the earls of Argyle and Lanerk.

A strong guard was ordered to be kept in the cities of London and Westminster.

Aug. 30. The two houses appointed the day of thanksgiving for the peace with the Scots to be on the 7th of September.

Sep. 8. The parliament adjourned till the 20th of October.

Oct. 20. The parliament met, and demanded a guard from the earl of Essex, which was accordingly ordered to secure them from insult.

The commons proceeded with rigour against the bishops.

Oct. 23. The Irish rebellion and massacre.

The Scotch rebels first incited this rebellion in Ireland, suggesting there was a design to eradicate all the Irish catholics, who were indeed nine parts in ten of that nation: they had no design to massacre the English at first, but meeting with greater opposition than they expected, they surprised and put to death upwards of 10,000 English in cold blood. The English rebels had the assurance to charge the King with being the author of this rebellion against himself, by which calumny, they rendered the King odious to his subjects.

There were since the rebellion broke out in Ireland, from the 23d of October to the 1st of March following, 154,000 protestants cruelly massacred; and until the cessation, September 15th, 1643, above 300,000 murdered in cold blood, destroyed, and expelled their habitations.

The commons sent instructions to the committee in Scotland, to lay before the

King a remonstrance to remove his evil counsellors, which caused great debates in both houses.

Oct. 30. The commons prepared a remonstrance of the state of the kingdom, which was presented to his Majesty Dec. 1, and contained 204 articles.

The King consented to abolish episcopacy in Scotland, as contrary to the word of God, and all other acts the covenanters desired; and put his greatest enemies into the highest places of trust and profit in the administration there.

Nov. 4. The commons, on the news of the Irish rebellion, voted that £50,000 be provided for the service of Ireland, that Owen O'Connelly, who discovered this treason in Ireland, should have £200 per annum until a further provision.

That the isle of Wight be taken from the custody of lord Weston, being suspected a catholic, and that persons of quality being papists might be secured.

They passed many other votes for the security of the nation in general.

Nov. 25. The King returned from Scotland, and was splendidly treated by the city of London.

Nov. 26. The mob were so insolent and troublesome to the King at Whitehall, that he removed to Hampton-court; but the city inviting him back, he returned to Whitehall.

Nov. 29, 30, and Dec. 1. Further tumults at Westminster on account of the bishops.

The King demanded the assistance of Scotland, which was refused.

The earl of Essex resigned his commission.

The King dismissed the guards of the parliament, which the lords and commons desired the continuance of, but the King refused it.

Dec. 2. The King attended the parliament, and made a speech to both houses.

He recommended a committee to treat with the Scots about their succours to Ireland.

The King passed an act for the reduction of the rebels in Ireland.

Dec. 26. The commons prevailed with the King to displace colonel Lunsford, lieutenant of the Tower, because they could not confide in him, and that post was conferred on Sir John Byron.

Dec. 28. Insolent tumults of the London apprentices at Whitehall and Westminster.

The first origin of the name of Roundheads was now introduced by captain Hyde drawing his sword amidst the mob at Westminster, and saying he would crop the ears of those round-headed dogs that bawled against the bishops. The apprentices wore their hair cut round.

The commons asked a guard, and they caused arms to be brought into the house for their security.

The gentlemen of the inns of court offered to guard the King.

The Irish demanded a toleration, which the commons would not agree to.

The King sent a message to both houses that seven priests were condemned, and that the French ambassador demanded they might be banished. The lords and commons voted they should be executed, and petitioned the King for the same.

The King granted protection to them.

The King offered to raise 10,000 men if the parliament would pay them.

The commons appointed a committee to examine why relief was not sent to Ireland.

A bill was brought in for the pressing of soldiers.

The commons made the earl of Newport constable of the tower, whom the King removed, and took the keys himself.

Twelve of the bishops protested against all acts of the parliament since they were witheld by force from their seats, ten of them were committed to the Tower, for high treason, and the bishops of Durham and Lichfield, by reason of their great age, to the black-rod.

In this year died the duke of Sully, Sir Henry Spelman the antiquary, and Vandyke the painter.

1641-2, Jan. 1. The Irish were proclaimed rebels.

Jan. 3. The King, whilst he was in Scotland, having discovered more fully the treasonable correspondence between the Scots and some members of parliament, ordered lord Kimbolton to be apprehended, together with Mr. Pym, Mr. Hampden, Mr. Holles, Sir Arthur Haslerig, and Mr. Stroud; and their trunks and papers to be sealed up; whereupon the commons resolved, that whoever should attempt to seize any of their members, or their papers, they should stand upon their defence.

The same day the commons voted it a breach of privilege.

The commons ordered the seals to be taken off.

The King went to the common council of London, and demanded the five members out of the city, when one Henry Walker threw into the King's coach a paper, wherein was the city petition to the King, who sided with the commons, written "To your tents, O Israel."

Lunsford, and forty other officers, coming through Westminster-hall, met the citizens, drew their swords, and wounded several.

Several counties petitioned that the papists might be disarmed. Mr. Pym was ordered to attend the house of peers with them, and made a long speech in favour of the commons, whose thanks he received for his late proceedings.

The King complained of some things in the speech, which the commons stood by, and vindicated Mr. Pym.

Jan. 7, 8. The city mob were raised for their protection. The commons adjourned for seven days, and ordered a committee to sit at Guildhall in the mean time.

The mob growing very dangerous, the King and royal family removed to Hampton-court.

Jan. 10. 11. The sheriffs of London, and the train bands, with an armed multitude, carried the obnoxious members in triumph to their seats at Westminster. The seamen and watermen, with above a hundred armed vessels, with field-pieces, colours, &c. as prepared for an engagement, advanced at the same time up the Thames from London bridge to Westminster: for which they all received the thanks of the commons, and were acquainted they should have an ordinance of the house for their indemnity; they then made captain Skippon, major-general of the city militia, ordering him to attend every day at Westminster, with a guard for their security: which warlike proceedings were looked upon as an avowed declaration of war against his Majesty.

Jan. 12. The King removed to Windsor, from whence he sent two several messages to the commons, offering to wave all prosecutions against lord Kimbolton, and the five members, and to pass an act of general pardon; but those offers were not accepted by the commons.

Letters from lord Digby were intercepted from Zealand, and he was accused of high treason by the parliament.

The commons impeached the Attorney-general, and committed him to the Fleet prison during pleasure.

They required the names of the persons who advised the King to accuse the five members.

The commons very much mistrusted the King's sincerity, and sent an order to Sir John Byron, lieutenant of the Tower, to appear before the house of commons, which he refused.

The commons ordered two companies of the train bands to attend the house daily, under the command of major general Skippon.

The lords Essex and Holland were commanded by the King to attend him at court; but the house of peers forbade their going.

The Scots sent 2500 men into Ireland.

The Scotch commissioners offered their mediation, which the King rejected.

Feb. 2. Both houses petitioned the King to deliver up the Tower, with all the forts and militia of England, into their hands; and by their importunity they prevailed upon his Majesty to turn out Sir John Byron, and make Sir John Conyers lieutenant of the Tower.

Many messages passed between the King and the parliament.

The parliament presented to the King the form of an ordinance for the militia.

The commons were fearful the King intended to secure Portsmouth, they ordered the governor thereof to receive no forces by the King's authority but by both houses of parliament.

They also sent Sir John Hotham to secure Hull.

They set a guard about the Tower, and ordered that no ammunition should be sent from thence.

A false information was given to the house of the King's being enforced at Windsor.

Feb. 14. The King was prevailed with, by the queen, to pass the bill by commission, for depriving the bishops of their votes in parliament, and incapacitating both them and the rest of the clergy to exercise any temporal jurisdiction; and the bill for the pressing of soldiers.

Feb 16. The King went with the queen and princess of Orange to Dover.

Feb. 23. The queen and princess embarked for Holland.

Feb. 26. The King returned to Greenwich, and sent for the prince of Wales and the duke of York to come to him, which the commons endeavoured to prevent.

Feb. 28. The King sent the house his reasons for refusing the militia bill; whereupon the commons voted his advisers public enemies to the kingdom; and that such parts of the kingdom as had already put themselves in a posture of defence, had done nothing but what was justifiable, and approved of by both houses.

The same day his Majesty removed to Theobald's, and a select committee of both houses followed him thither, and declared, that if he persisted in his refusal to pass the militia bill, they were resolved to settle the militia without him.

Mar. 1. They insisted also he should remove his wicked counsellors, and leave the Prince in their hands. They protested he had no power of commanding the militia, and declared that they who had put themselves in a posture of defence, concurred with the direction of both houses, and were justifiable by law.

The King answered them, That he had well considered the militia bill, and saw no reason to alter his mind; but that still he had no thoughts but of peace and justice to his people, which he should by all fair means seek to preserve and maintain, relying upon the goodness of God, for the preservation of himself and his rights.

Mar. 2. Upon the report of the King's answer, the two houses resolved, That the kingdom should be forthwith put in a posture of defence; that all the lord lieutenants in England should bring in their commissions, and cancel them as illegal; and ordered the admiral (the earl of Northumberland) that he should equip the royal navy, and be ready to put to sea in their service. All this was done before his Majesty had raised any troops, or taken any measures for his defence.

3d. The King set forward toward the north, where a committee of both houses followed him with a positive declaration to Newmarket, wherein they said, that upon the strictest examination of their consciences, and on consideration of their actions, they found none that could give his Majesty any just apprehensions, or occasion his removal from Whitehall, whither they desired he would return with the Prince. But the King did not think fit to trust them any farther, and put himself into the hands of his declared enemies, but continued his journey towards York.

Before the King left London, the lord mayor and other citizens, waited upon his Majesty, and engaged, if he would stay, they would guard him with 10,000 men; the King answered them, he was resolved not.

It was voted in both houses to put the kingdom in a posture of defence, and the parliament issued an ordinance for arming the militia.

The King being at Huntingdon, sent and informed the house he meant to reside at York, and recommended the affairs of Ireland to them.

In answer to this message the commons voted, that the King's absence so far from his parliament was an obstruction, and might be a destruction, to the affairs of Ireland.

Mar. 16. The King being at Stanford in his way to York, issued a proclamation for strictly executing the laws against papists.

The King answered the declaration of the commons a few days after his being at York.

Both houses made a reply to the answer given by the King to the parliament's declaration.

Both houses petitioned the King to remove the magazines at Hull to the Tower; and the county of York petitioned the King to continue the same there.

Mar. 19. The King arrived at York, and issued a proclamation for the payment of tonnage and poundage, though the act whereby they were granted was expired.

Mar. 28. The parliament procured a commission from the admiral (the earl of Northumberland) to constitute the earl of Warwick, who was devoted to them, admiral of the fleet against the King's will, who had given that command to Sir John Pennington.

April 8. The King offered to raise an army, and to go in person against the rebels in Ireland, which the parliament opposed, and resolved to obstruct all levies for that service, but what were made by themselves.

Both houses petitioned the King, That his going to Ireland would endanger the safety of his royal person and kingdoms, and in six other different articles.

The customs of England this year amounted to 500,000*l.*

April 23. The King went to Hull, with an intent to secure his magazine there, but was denied admittance into the town, by Sir John Hotham, who held it for the parliament; whereupon the King declared Sir John Hotham a traitor. The parliament voted that Sir John Hotham had done nothing but in obedience to their commands, and that the declaring one of their members a traitor, was a high breach of privilege.

The King demanded justice upon Hotham.

He endeavoured to seize Hull by surprize, but was discovered by an officer, who treated with the King.

April 28. The King sent a message to the parliament, containing his reason for not consenting to the militia bill which had been presented to him.

From this time the King and parliament prepared for war, and strove to gain the people to either side.

The parliament sent a committee down

to York, to be spies upon the King, and support their interest in the north.

May 5. The commons published a declaration for putting in execution their ordinance concerning the militia (viz. for raising them against the King.)

The King, on the contrary commanded his subjects not to obey their ordinance, so contrary to law and reason; and the commons published a declaration, forbidding all persons to obey the King's proclamation, as being contrary to the laws.

May 10. The parliament mustered all the city militia, consisting of 12,000 men, in Finsbury fields, who were commanded by Skippon, and such other officers as the houses could confide in: and they sent to the several counties to muster the militia, and stand to their arms, pursuant to their ordinance, assuring them of the protection of the two houses against any that should oppose them.

The King summoned all the gentry of York.

May 12. He thought fit to raise a guard for the defence of his person, which consisted of a troop of horse, commanded by the prince of Wales, and one regiment of the trained bands.

The King would have moved the courts of justice to York, which the parliament having notice of hindered.

May 17. Charles ordered major-general Skippon to attend him at York; the parliament gave him orders to the contrary, which he obeyed.

The parliament ordered the sheriffs within 150 miles of York, to stop all arms going to that city.

May 19. The parliament published a manifesto, under the name of remonstrance or a declaration, setting forth the reason of their conduct.

The parliament voted, that whoever should serve or assist his Majesty in raising forces, were traitors: and sent their sergeant to York, to apprehend some gentlemen that attended the King there, as delinquents.

May 22. The lord keeper Littleton left the parliament, went to the King at York, and gave up the great seal.

May 23. They petitioned the King to disband his forces of horse and foot, raised under colour of a guard to his person, to which he returned a very sharp answer.

May 26. The commons published a remonstrance, declaring the sovereign legislative power was lodged in both houses, and that the King had not so much as a negative voice.

June 2. The parliament sent nineteen propositions to the King, to be accepted towards the establishment of a peace and strict union, to which the King made an exceeding long answer.

The ship Providence arrived on the coast of Yorkshire, being sent by the Queen with arms and ammunition for his Majesty.

The Queen in order to furnish these arms had sold part of the crown jewels; whereupon the parliament published an order, declaring those concerned therein enemies to the state.

The King having ordered those of his party to leave the parliament, the commons ordered the members to attend the 17th of June, on the forfeiture of 100*l.* to be employed in the wars in Ireland.

The lords who had repaired to the King were ordered to attend at the bar as delinquents, they having refused, the commons impeached them, and the peers passed sentence, declaring them incapable of sitting in the house during the parliament, and should stand committed to the Tower during the pleasure of the house.

June 10. The parliament took up money on loans, and so ready were the people to comply, that the sums brought in amounted to above eleven millions, including plate.

June 13. An engagement was entered into at York by forty-six lords and great officers of state, not to submit to the orders of the two houses, but to defend his Majesty's person, crown, and dignity.

The King issued a commission of array and made the earl of Lindsey general.

June 14. He sent a letter to the lord mayor of London, to publish his order, forbidding the citizens to lend money.

June 20. The King published a proclamation, setting forth the lawfulness and use of those commissions of array, and forbidding any obedience to the ordinance of parliament for the militia.

June 21. The Lord Mayor's letter occasioned a declaration from the parliament, setting forth the necessity they were under of preparing for their defence.

The King made a long answer, reproaching the parliament with their illegal proceedings.

July 4. The parliament forbade publishing the King's papers.

Charles formed a scheme to become master of the fleet, but was frustrated by the parliament's direction and caution.

July 12. The parliament voted, that an army should be raised for the safety of the King's person, and defence of both

houses of parliament; they constituted the earl of Essex their general, and the earl of Bedford was appointed general of the horse.

July 15. The King marched to Beverley, with a design to surprise Hull, but was disappointed.

The parliament made an ordinance for the levying tonnage and poundage to their own use.

They petition the King to dismiss his troops, to which he made an answer, and offered some propositions to both houses, allowing them to the 27th of July for a reply.

The parliament applied 100,000*l.* of the money given for the relief of Ireland, towards levying forces against the King.

Aug. 3. The Scots proposed a union of the churches of England and Scotland, in the same worship and discipline.

Aug. 5. Goring, governor of Portsmouth, declared for the King, having received 3000*l.* from each of the parties; he was blocked up by the militia by land, and the earl of Warwick by sea: he surrendered with liberty to retire to Holland, and his officers to repair to the King.

Aug. 15. Mr. Hampden drew out the militia of the county of Bucks against the King.

The King published a manifesto, declaring both houses guilty of high treason, and forbidding all his subjects to obey them.

Aug. 20. The city of Coventry shut their gates against the King.

General Wilmot lost an opportunity of defeating a body of the parliament's troops.

Aug. 21. Dover castle surprised for the parliament.

Aug. 22. The King set up the royal standard at Nottingham.

Aug. 25. He took Lincoln, and furnished his troops with the arms of the trained bands.

The King sent a message from Nottingham to both houses for peace, but it was received with scorn.

This message was sent by the earl of Southampton and Sir John Culpepper, who took their seats in the house to deliver it, but were ordered to deliver it at the bar, and to wait out of London for an answer.

Three messages passed between the King and parliament, but without effecting any thing.

Sept. The nobility and gentry over the whole kingdom, who would not declare against the King, were plundered and imprisoned, where the parliament prevailed; and some of them were kept under hatches on board the ships in the Thames.

Sept. 9. The earl of Essex, general for the parliament, marched out of London, to the general rendezvous at Northampton, where was assembled a body of 15,000 men.

Sept. 11. Another message from the King for peace.

Sept. 13. The King marched from Nottingham to Derby, and so to Shrewsbury, where he set up a mint.

Sept. 19. The King made a speech or protestation at the head of his army at Wellington.

He seized, some of the parliament's horses (designed for Ireland) for his artillery.

His army at Shrewsbury consisted of 10,000 men and 4000 horse.

The parliament sent Walter Stricland to the States of Holland, to complain of the supplies sent to the King.

Holland and Zealand promised to stand neuter.

By the prince of Orange's credit, they had sent the King arms for 6000 men.

Sept. 23. Prince Rupert defeated a detachment of the parliament's forces at Powick bridge, near Worcester. The parliament however gave thanks for a victory at London on the 27th.

The two universities about this time made the King a present of their plate; but the Cambridge plate was intercepted by Cromwell, for the parliament.

The earl of Essex secured Hereford, Gloucester, and Bristol, for the parliament.

The King made a declaration, consisting of several heads, in vindication of his conduct.

The Lancashire recusants petitioned his Majesty to be armed.

Sept. 27. The King ordered the papists to provide arms for themselves, servants, and tenants.

Oct. 12. He marched from Shrewsbury to Bridgenorth, and so to Birmingham.

Upon the King's march towards London, the city was alarmed, and fortified the avenues to the town.

Oct. 14. The Earl of Essex marched from Worcester to attend the King's motions.

Oct. 23. Being Sunday, about two in the afternoon, begun the battle of Edge-hill, near Keynton, in Warwickshire, where the King's horse beat the rebel cavalry out of the field; but pursuing them too far from the field of battle, left the King's infantry exposed to the enemy's foot, who

were more numerous; however they maintained their ground till night parted them, when both armies drew off: and the next day both claimed the victory, and gave thanks for it, but neither of them thought fit to renew the fight. On the King's side were killed the earl of Lindsey the general, the lord Aubigny, son to the duke of Lenox, and Sir Edmund Verney, the standard bearer. On the other side were killed only the lord St. John of Bletso, and colonel Charles Essex, of any note. As for the number of inferior officers and common soldiers that were killed in this action, the accounts are very different, but they probably amounted to 1500 or 2000 men, on both sides. The lord Willoughby, son to the earl of Lindsey, was taken prisoner by the parliament's forces, as he was endeavouring to rescue his father.

The royal standard was taken, but afterwards rescued by Capt. John Smith, who was knighted for it, and made standard bearer.

It is affirmed by lord Hollis: "That Oliver Cromwell, who was quartered at a village near at hand with a troop of horse, kept out of the field at the battle of Keynton, and excused himself, by saying, that he could not find the army, or be directed by his ear, though the ordnance was heard twenty or thirty miles off."

Oct. 24. The city of London was put into the utmost consternation by the officers of their horse that had fled from the battle.

The parliament sent a committee to Dublin, to assist the council, who carried with them 20,000*l.* and 300 barrels of powder, ten tons of match, and other ammunition, and were well received.

The King published a declaration, shewing he had no design to alter the religion or constitution, and that he raised an army for his own defence, and the protection of the people's liberties, that were invaded by a few factious and seditious members, who called themselves the parliament.

Oct. 27. The King took Banbury castle and Broughton house, and sent a proclamation to London, offering pardon to the rebels.

Oct. 28. He marched to Oxford, carrying with him 150 colours and standards taken from the parliament.

The King offered a pardon to the cities of London and Westminster.

Nov. 7. The parliament resolved to demand the future aid of the Scots.

They received their general with great honour at Westminster, and presented him with a gratuity of 5000*l.*

Nov. 11. They sent a deputation to his Majesty, to desire a treaty, to which he agreed.

Nov. 15. There being no cessation of arms, his Majesty advanced to Brentford, and dislodged the parliament's forces, taking 500 prisoners.

The city trained-bands hereupon marched to Turnham-Green, to reinforce the earl of Essex. The army then consisted of 24,000 men, completely armed and supplied with all the necessaries, and much superior to the King's; after his army had stood in battalia several hours facing them, his Majesty thought fit to retire to Reading, and the parliament general did not attempt to interrupt his march, or fall upon his rear. However, upon this retreat the parliament recovered from their consternation, and broke off the treaty.

The King having released the prisoners taken at Brentford, upon their oath never to serve against him any more, they were absolved of their oaths by Dr. Downing and Mr. Marshall, two puritan teachers, and entered into the parliament's service again.

Nov. 16. The King advanced towards London, whereupon the parliament ordered the earl of Essex to march towards the city for their protection, and invited the Scots into England again.

The earl of Newcastle gained the counties of Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland and Westmorland to levy an army.

Nov. 23. The parliament ordered an association of the counties of Yorkshire, Cheshire, Hampshire, Lancashire, Berkshire, Shropshire, Wales, and Essex, and appointed generals to each.

Several counties preserved a neutrality, and an agreement was entered into between Cheshire and Yorkshire, which the parliament set aside.

The King caused some prisoners to be condemned at Oxford, upon which the parliament threatened the same, and saved those at Oxford.

Nov. 29. The parliament summoned those who had not freely contributed their loans.

The King ordered his subjects not to submit to it.

Dec. 1. The King took up his winter quarters at Oxford, and the earl of Essex at Windsor.

Sir William Waller took Farnham castle in Surrey from the Royalists.

Dec. 4. Cardinal Richelieu died.

Dec. 5. The lords Digby and Grandison took Marlborough, in Wiltshire, from the rebels.

Dec. The King, to insist upon his prerogative, adjourned the courts of justice to Oxford, which the parliament would not consent to.

The parliament published an ordinance, forbidding the assizes to be held till further orders.

Dec. 8. The King allowed free commerce between his quarters and London for all goods.

Dec. 13. Sir William Waller took Winchester from the royalists.

Dec. 25. Sir Isaac Newton born.

Dec. 29. Sir Wm. Waller took Chichester, for which the parliament returned him thanks.

Gallileo the astronomer died.

1643-3, Jan. 10. The parliament, in order to shew their desire of peace, caused the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council to petition the King to return to the parliament unarmed.

Jan. 13. The King's answer was read in public, signifying his desire to return under certain restrictions. This the parliament rejected in a speech by Mr. Pym.

Leeds was taken by the parliament's forces, as also Doncaster and Wakefield.

Jan. 16. The parliament forbade free commerce, and ordered no waggon or carriage to go to Oxford without a licence from parliament.

Jan. 17. The King ordered the sheriffs of London to arrest and commit the lord mayor to custody, and other aldermen, the lord mayor not being duly elected. The parliament contradicted this order.

Jan. 19. Sir Ralph Hopton engaged Ruthen (who was governor of Plymouth for the parliament) at Leskard in Cornwall, where they were defeated, and above 1200 of them taken prisoners, with their cannon, ammunition, &c. Sir Ralph Hopton afterwards took Saltash, whereby the royalists became entire masters of Cornwall.

Jan. 20. Colonel Lucas surprised Belvoir castle for the King.

Feb. 1. The parliament drew up fourteen propositions towards the settling of a peace.

Feb. 2. Prince Rupert took Cirencester by storm, and made Carr, the Scotch governor, and 1200 of his garrison prisoners, above 200 were slain.

Feb. 22. The Queen landed at Burlington-Bay, in Yorkshire, and brought with her money, arms, and ammunition, for the King's forces, which were conveyed by the marquis of Montrose, and a detachment of the earl of Newcastle's troops, to York.

After her Majesty's landing, four ships of the parliament entered the road and fired upon the vessels that were landing the ammunition; some balls reached the town where the Queen was, and obliged her to remove to an obscure lodging, soon after which she was conducted to York by the earl of Newcastle.

The States, in order to keep fair with the parliament, stopt one of the Queen's ships with arms and ammunition.

Feb. 23. The commissioners that went to Ireland, were by the King's express orders sent back, and the King removed some of the lords, justices, and counsellors.

March 2. The lord Brook was killed in an attack of the cathedral of Litchfield.

The King's friend's endeavoured to sow discord in London, and desired leave to petition the King, which the parliament opposed.

March 4. Commissioners from the parliament entered into a treaty of peace with the King at Oxford, which broke off the 15th of April following, without effecting any thing.

March 6. The King proposed a cessation of arms for twenty days.

March 7. The King gained two citizens of Bristol in his favour, to endeavour to raise forces and deliver up the city, but the plot being discovered, the conspirators, Robert Yeoman and one Bouchier, were imprisoned, condemned to die, and executed. The King threatened to revenge himself upon his prisoners, but was awed by an answer of the same import from the governor.

March 19. The royalists defeated a detachment of the parliament's army at Hopton Heath, near Stafford; but the earl of Northampton, who commanded the King's troops, was killed in the action.

Malmsbury surrendered to the parliament.

March 23. Colonel Cavendish took Grantham for the King.

Lord Herbert, son to the marquis of Worcester, having raised 2000 men of the King in Wales, and invested Gloucester, his troops were surprised by Sir William Waller, lord Herbert himself being then at Oxford 500 of his men were killed, and 1000 taken prisoners; after which Waller took Chepstow and Monmouth.

The houses passed an ordinance for a weekly assessment or tax through the kingdom, amounting to 34,608*l*. per week, for the maintaining their troops.

March 26. Scarborough castle sur-

rendered to the King by Sir Hugh Cholmondley, who deserted the parliament.

March 29. Ferdinando lord Fairfax was defeated at Bramham-moor, by the earl of Newcastle.

April — The King detatched prince Rupert, to establish a communication between York and Oxford; the prince took Birmingham in the way, and made the inhabitants pay a large fine for assisting the garrison.

April 7. New propositions were made to the King, and in one conference, which lasted till midnight, he declared himself fully satisfied, and promised his answer in writing the next morning; but upon his retiring was persuaded by some of his lords to act entirely contrary to his will, which put an end to so favourable a view of peace.

April 11. Colonel Cavendish defeated young Hotham at Ancaster.

April 21. The close at Litchfield surrendered to prince Rupert upon honourable terms.

April 23. The King empowered the marquis of Ormond to treat with the rebels in Ireland, and to agree with them upon a truce of arms for one year.

April 26. Reading surrendered to the earl of Essex, after a siege of ten days, the garrison consisted of 4000 men, and were permitted to march out with their arms, &c. but all deserters were given up. Colonel Fielding, deputy governor, who hung out a flag of truce, was condemned to lose his head, but afterwards pardoned by the king.

May 5. The parliament ordered the book of sports to be burnt by the common hangman.

May 6. The articles were not duly observed by the rebels.

The parliament's army being sick, remained at Reading six weeks.

Sir William Waller defeated lord Herbert and took Hereford, but was repulsed at Worcester.

James, earl of Northampton, defeated a detachment of the parliament's army near Banbury.

May 11. The lords justices wrote for aid to his Majesty, being in great want of every necessary.

May 16. Sir Ralph Hopton defeated the forces under the command of the earl of Stamford, at Stratton, in Cornwall, and took major general Chudleigh, and 1700 more of the enemy prisoners, for which service Sir Ralph was created baron Hopton of Stratton, Sept. 4, 1643.

Major general Chudleigh, and his father Sir George Chudleigh, entered into his Majesty's service.

The King made new offers of peace to both houses, which were rejected by the commons.

The King sent the message to the house without a safe conduct, for which they ordered the messenger to prison.

May 21. The parliament defeated a detachment of the King's forces at Wakefield, consisting of 3000; general Goring, the commander, and 1500 men, were made prisoners, and twenty-seven colours of foot.

The states of Scotland held a convention, notwithstanding Hamilton's opposition.

May 23. Pym, from the commons, impeached the queen of high treason, for assisting the King her husband with arms and ammunition.

The earl of Essex marched towards Oxford, and advanced as far as Thame.

Colonel Hurry deserted the parliament army, and informed prince Rupert of the disposition thereof.

May 24. The King published a proclamation to forbid obedience to the orders of both houses, declaring he acknowledged them no longer as a parliament.

May 31. The plot, called Waller's plot, for delivering up the city of London to the King, came under the examination of the parliament at this time.

The nobility and people of destinction in London, as well as the most substantial citizens, being weary of the war, associated together, and came to a resolution, to endeavour to depose the chiefs of the opposition, to offer his Majesty equitable terms of peace, and if this was refused, to form a party strong enough in the city to oppose the levying taxes on them for the continuance of the war; which Pym having some intelligence of, pretended there was a plot to destroy the parliament, and deliver up the city of London to the King; and Mr. Waller being one of the most considerable men, or most active in promoting the said project, it obtained the name of Waller's plot.

Tomkins and Chaloner were tried and condemned by a council of war, but Mr. Waller being a member of parliament, appealed from the council of war to the house, where he made so moving a defence that he escaped with his life; but there was thought to be at least as much rhetoric in the application of his treasure among the leading men of the party, as in his speech (and particularly among the preachers) for he was possessed of an

estate of £4000 per annum; a fortune which few commoners possessed at that time.

June 5. Taunton and Bridgewater surrendered to the parliament.

June 10. The King consented to a convention of estates in Scotland under certain limitations, which were rejected by the estates.

At the convention, the duke of Hamilton and other of the King's friends, voted it no convention, unless regulated by his Majesty.

Hamilton and his brother were apprehended at Oxford; Lanerk escaped, but the duke was imprisoned at St. Michael's Mount, in Cornwall.

Lord Willoughby, the parliament's general, took Gainsborough, and made the earl of Kingston his prisoner, whom he sent to Hull in a pinnace, but was unfortunately shot by his own party, who would have rescued him.

June 12. An assembly of divines were constituted to settle religion according to the Scottish or Geneva plan.

June 15. The two houses took the solemn league and covenant, and the city of London soon after.

June 16. The King sent the lords justices letter to the parliament, who appointed a committee to judge in what manner to raise money.

Prince Rupert beat up the earl of Essex's quarters about Thame.

June 18. He defeated a body of the parliament's forces in Chaldgrave field, where colonel John Hampden received a mortal wound, of which he died in less than a week after. In that very field he first put in execution the parliament's orders for the militia of that county, as a precedent for the rest of England.

This was deemed an irreparable loss by the opposition, Hampden being a man of the greatest courage and conduct amongst them, and a most inveterate enemy to the royal party. Lord Clarendon compared him to Cinna; who had a head to conceive, a tongue to persuade, and a hand to execute any thing.

June 29. The earl of Newcastle defeated lord Fairfax's forces at Adderton-Moor, in Yorkshire.

Fairfax threw himself into Hull.

July 1. The assembly of divines met in the Jerusalem chamber, consisting of about 118 preachers, besides 20 laymen, and had four shillings a day allowed them for their service.

Sir Charles Lucas defeated colonel Middleton's horse near Buckingham.

July 2. The King renewed his orders to conclude a truce in Ireland with the rebels.

The queen marched with a strong detachment from York towards Oxford, and took Burton upon Trent by storm.

July 5. Mr. Tomkins and Mr. Chaloner were executed for Waller's plot, Mr. Waller was condemned to the same fate, but reprieved, and fined £10,000 which he paid.

The King's troops defeated a body of the forces under the command of Sir William Waller, at Lansdown, near Bath; Sir Bevil Greenville was killed on the King's side.

The marquis of Hertford, who commanded 2000 horse, lost above 1500; he left his infantry at Devizes, and marched to Oxford with the remains of his horse.

July 6. The parliament sent Sir William Armyne, Sir Henry Vane, jun. &c. to invite the Scots to their assistance.

July 9. The earl of Essex desirous of peace, wrote a letter to the speaker of the house of commons.

The King endeavoured to gain him, which rendered him suspected by the parliament.

July 11. Waller besieged the infantry at the Devizes.

Lord Wilmot was sent to relieve Devizes.

July 12. The earl of Newcastle took Bradford.

July 13. Lord Wilmot joined the royalists in the west, defeated Sir William Waller again at Roundway-Down, and Sir William fled almost alone to Bristol.

The same day the King met the queen at Edgehill, in her march from York, and the next day both their Majesties entered Oxford in a triumphant manner.

The queen brought with her 2000 foot and 1000 horse, 100 waggons loaded with stores, six pieces of cannon, and two mortars.

July 22. Prince Rupert, and the marquis of Hertford invested Bristol, and storming the place, it surrendered on the 26th; the garrison consisted of about 3000 men, being permitted to march out with their swords and baggage. Here the royalists did not observe the articles, but retaliated upon the forces the breach of the articles at Reading.

The loyalists lost four principal officers and 500 men, who were shot by the inhabitants from the walls and windows of the city. Fiennes the governor was condemned by a council of war, but reprieved by the earl of Essex.

The parliament made an ordinance for an excise on almost every article imported.

July 25. Both houses made a declaration against the King, concerning the rebellion in Ireland.

July 30. Cromwell put supplies into Gainsborough, which place was soon after taken by the earl of Newcastle.

The earl of Manchester was made general of the associated counties, at which Essex was much displeased.

The King previous to his receiving the sacrament at Oxford, made a protestation in favour of the protestant religion.

Upon the taking of Bristol, and the other successes of the royalists in the north and west, the King published another declaration, inviting his subjects to return to their allegiance, and offering them pardon, the enjoyment of their rites and privileges, &c.

Aug. 1. His Majesty went from Oxford to Bristol, to compose some differences between prince Rupert and the marquis of Hertford.

Aug. 2. Dorchester surrendered to a detachment of the King's army, under the command of the earl of Carnarvon, and soon after Weymouth and Portland.

Aug. 10. The King summoned and invested the city of Gloucester.

The parliament raised two other armies one to be commanded by the earl of Manchester, and the other by Sir William Waller.

Cromwell formed a body of horse out of the greatest zealots and enthusiasts, to oppose the King's horse, who being many of them gentlemen, and governed by principles of honour, had hitherto proved much superior to the parliament's forces.

Aug. 11. Upon Essex's approach, the King raised the siege, and offered propositions to the earl which were refused. The earl relieved the town, and then marched towards Cirencester, and took forty loads of provisions, six standards, 300 men, and 400 horses, these being designed for Kent.

Essex endeavouring to reach Newbury, prince Rupert came up with him at Auburn chase, and a sharp conflict ensued.

The King got to Newbury before Essex, which obliged the earl to quarter at Hungerford.

Aug. 25. The earls of Bedford, Holland, and Clare, with the lords Conway and Lovelace, left the parliament, and went over to the King at Oxford, and the earl of Northumberland retired to his seat at Petworth. The expectation of these lords not being answered in the court of Oxford, they returned soon after into the parliament's quarters again.

Sir John Hotham, and his son captain Hotham, being about to return to their allegiance, were apprehended and sent to the Tower.

Aug. 28. The Scots having agreed to invade England, and assist their brethren at Westminster, the two houses consented to take the solemn league and covenant.

The house of lords proposed to the commons to send offers of peace to the King, which they consented to. The city petitioned against the propositions.

The house rejected them to the lords the next day.

Sept. 1, 3. Barnstable and Biddiford surrendered to the royalists.

The earl of Newcastle invested Hull.

Sept. 4. Exeter was taken by prince Maurice.

Sept. 5. The earl of Essex raised the siege of Gloucester, which had held out twenty-six days.

Sept. 8. Sir William Waller was defeated by the King's forces at Roundway-down, near the Devizes in Wiltshire, which occasioned a quarrel between him and the earl of Essex: Waller complained that Essex designed to sacrifice him, making no motion to support him; and the earl reproached Sir William with want of conduct as well as courage.

The women of London went in a body to the parliament house, to petition for a peace, but were dispersed by a regiment of horse, and several of them killed.

Sept. 12. The commons proceeded to judgment against Berkley, who had been imprisoned for his opinion in levying ship money; half of his fine was abated, and upon paying £10,000 he was set at liberty.

Prince Rupert levied more forces, and assembled 7000 foot, with horse in proportion.

A plot was discovered at Plymouth, formed by Alexander Carew, governor of St. Nicholas castle, to deliver the town and fort to the King. Carew was apprehended and sent to London, where he was condemned by a court martial.

Sept. 15. A cessation of arms was agreed upon for a year, between the duke of Ormond and the rebels in Ireland, of which the English forces made great advantages.

The forces under the command of the earl of Manchester, made themselves masters of Lynn, in Norfolk.

Sept. 17. The cessation was signed in Ireland by the rebels, which the parlia-

ment complained loudly of, and both houses declared it void, promising to indemnify those who should refuse to submit.

Twenty thousand of the English and Scots in the north of Ireland, vowed to live and die together in opposition to the cessation.

Sept. 20. The King fell upon the earl of Essex's rear at Newberry, but was warmly received, and the earl continued his march to London. In this engagement were killed of the royalists, Henry Spencer, earl of Sunderland; Robert Dormer, earl of Caernarvon; and Lucius Cary, lord viscount Falkland.

Sept. 21. The revenues of the King, queen, and prince were seized for the public service.

Sept. 23. After the battle the King retired to Oxford, and the earl to Windsor.

The earl of Essex was received in London as a conqueror, and thanks returned him for his great service.

Sep. 25. The two houses, with the assembly at Westminster, took the solemn league and covenant agreed on with the Scots.

Oct. 3. Reading was garrisoned again by the King's forces.

Oct. 6. Dartmouth in Devonshire surrendered to prince Maurice.

The prince besieged Plymouth.

Oct. 11. The parliament's forces defeated a detachment of the King's forces at Winsley, or Horncastle.

Oct. 12. The siege of Hull was raised, which was done by an obstinate sally from the town, and drove the besiegers from their trenches, and took their cannon.

The earl of Manchester took Lincoln and Gainsborough; and Bolingbroke castle submitted to the parliament's forces.

Oct. 17. The King, by proclamation, prohibited all commerce with London, and other quarters of the parliament's forces.

Oct. 31. The marquis of Hertford made chancellor of Oxford.

Nov. 11. The two houses having made a new great seal, declared that all letters, patents, and grants, passed the great seal by the King after May 22, 1642, should be void; and that henceforward their own great seal should be of the same authority as any great seal of England had formerly been; they committed the custody of it to the earls of Bolingbroke and Kent, and to Mr. St. John, Sergeant Wild, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Prideaux.

The parliament's forces seized the regalia and plate in Westminster abbey, and sold them.

Nov. 27. The King sent Daniel Kniverton, and Carpenter, to the judges at Westminster, for adjourning Michaelmas term from London to Oxford, the parliament condemned the messengers as spies, and executed Kniverton.

Nov. 29. A treaty concluded by the Scots to assist the parliament, was confirmed in eleven articles.

They issued a proclamation in the king's name, for every subject to arm himself, and be ready to march with forty days provisions.

The Scots published a manifesto, to which the King made a long answer.

The Irish army landed in England to serve the King, and took Hawarden castle, and other places in Cheshire.

Count Harcourt arrived ambassador from France, to offer a mediation between the two parties; he was but ill received by the parliament.

The assembly of divines wrote to the churches abroad, by order of the parliament in their defence.

The King published a manifesto, touching upon religion.

Dec. 8. Died Mr. John Pym, from his great popularity and influence over the deluded people, he was usually stiled king Pym.

Dec. 9. The royalists took Arundel castle in Sussex, and

Dec. 12. Beeston castle in Cheshire.

Dec. 21. Lapley house in Staffordshire.

Dec. 25. Grafton house in Northamptonshire.

Dec. 28 Crew house in Cheshire.

Colonel Nathaniel Finnes, son to lord Say, was condemned by a court martial of the parliament's party to lose his head, for not defending Bristol so well as he might; but his friends obtained his pardon, and he transported himself beyond sea.

Most of the lords who had returned to the King, having met with a cold reception, thought fit to return to the parliament.

1643-4, Jan. 3. The marquis of Hamilton was sent prisoner to Pendennis, on suspicion of betraying the king's affairs in Scotland.

Jan. 15. The Scots consisting of 18,000 foot, 2000 horse, and above 500 dragoons, passed the Tweed at Berwick, and invaded England in behalf of the parliament.

Lord Byron besieged Nantwich without success.

Jan. 21. Lord Fairfax came to the relief of the town, and entirely routed the royalists, consisting of 3000 foot, who were almost all slain or taken prisoners.

Colonel George Monk was taken prisoner and sent to the Tower, he sometime after served for the parliament.

An embassy arrived from the states general, and endeavoured to reconcile the King and parliament; they attended both houses.

The same day both houses were called at Westminster; there appeared 280 commoners, besides 100 more in the service of the parliament; when they expelled forty members who had deserted the parliament.

The house of peers consisted of above 100, besides minors and recusant lords; and out of these appeared but twenty-seven peers at Westminster.

Jan. 22. The members of parliament being summoned by the King to appear at Oxford, assembled there to the number of 44 lords and 116 commoners.

Jan. 29. A letter from the parliament at Oxford, to the earl of Essex, for an accommodation, which was rejected and ridiculed by the party at London; whereupon the lords and commons at Oxford resolved to lend the king money.

The parliament at Oxford declared, the Scots and both houses of parliament guilty of high treason.

The King borrowed money by letters to many persons, subscribed by the advice of the members of both houses assembled at Oxford.

Jan. 30. The earl of Essex sent an answer, and with it a copy of the covenant, and the declaration of both the kingdoms.

Mar. 12. Archbishop Laud was brought to his trial at the bar of the house of lords.

March 21. Prince Rupert relieved Newark for the King.

March 22. Sir John Maldrium was defeated at Newark, and lost all his ammunition and 3000 arms.

March 25. The prince relieved Latham house, held by the countess of Derby, who maintained the siege gallantly for eighteen weeks against 2000 men, and made one sally and killed near 300 of the besiegers.

1644, March 26. The parliament made an ordinance to enjoin every family to forbear one meal a week, and to contribute the value thereof to the kingdom.

March 29. Sir William Waller defeated the King's forces under the command of lord Hopton, at Cheryton Down, near Winchester, in which action were killed lord John Stuart, brother to the duke of Richmond, and general of the king's horse, and Sir John Smith, commissary general.

April 11. The two Fairfaxes fell upon colonel Bellasis, governor of York, at Selby, and took the colonel with many of his officers, 1600 common soldiers, four pieces of cannon, 2000 stand of arms, and above 500 horses; for which the parliament at London proclaimed a thanksgiving.

April 13. The marquis of Newcastle returned to York.

April 16. The King dismissed the members of parliament from their attendance at Oxford, and prorogued them to October, but they never met again.

April 17. The queen being pregnant, set out from Oxford towards Exeter.

April 20. The Scotch army joined the English rebels under the command of lord Fairfax and his son, laid siege to York, whither the earl of Newcastle had retreated with his forces.

The King sent lord Hopton to the southward, he took Arundel castle, which Sir William Waller retook, and broke up Hopton's quarters. The learned Mr. Chillingworth was taken, and died in a few days.

May 14. The King having demolished the fortifications at Reading, withdrew that garrison.

May 16. Both houses made an ordinance to rate the seven associated counties, at £8445 per week, for the maintenance of the army of the earl of Manchester.

The parliament had five armies; and also took care to provide for that of the earl of Essex, which consisted of 8500 foot, and 3300 horse, the maintaining of which cost above £1,000,000 yearly.

The charge of the navy amounted to £240,000 the last year.

May 28, 29. Prince Rupert took Colton in Lancashire by storm, and put 900 of the garrison to the sword.

May 29. The earl of Essex and Waller advancing to Oxford, and the greatest part of the King's army being detached for the relief of York, under the command of prince Rupert, the King found himself under a necessity of retiring towards Worcester, to prevent his being besieged in Oxford.

June 6. The earl of Essex marched into the west, and detached Sir William Waller to pursue the King: this was against the orders of the committee of war, who ordered Waller not to pursue the King. The earl wrote the committee his reasons, and stiled himself "Your innocent though suspected servant."

June 11. The prince took Liverpool.

June 15. Prince Maurice raised the siege of Lyme, and retired to Exeter.

The earl of Essex took Dorchester.

June 16. The princess Henrietta, fourth and youngest daughter of king Charles, born at Exeter.

June 20. The King returned to Burford, near Oxford.

June 29. The King engaged Waller at Cropredy bridge, near Banbury, and gained some advantage of him.

The inhabitants delivered up Barnstable to the earl of Essex; captain Howard was taken here, who deserted from Mr. Pym; he was tried by a council of war, condemned, and hanged; upon which prince Maurice caused captain Turpin to be hanged, who had relieved Exeter.

The King's party caused fourteen clothiers to be hanged at Woodhouse in Wiltshire, one of these broke his halter, and desired that it might answer his punishment; or that he might be admitted to fight any two persons for life, but he was hanged up again.

July 2, 3. Prince Rupert raised the siege of York, but engaging the united forces of the English and Scotch party, under the command of the earl of Manchester, Fairfax, and Lesley, at Marston-Moor, he was defeated, there being 10,000 of the royalists killed and made prisoners, and their artillery, arms, ammunition, &c. taken by the parliament's forces.

The marquis of Newcastle transported himself beyond sea, with his two sons and others of his family, disgusted with the prince's behaviour towards him; and prince Rupert, with his broken troops, marched towards Chester.

July 3. York was besieged by the earl of Manchester, Fairfax, and Leven.

July 4. The King sent a message to both houses with offers of peace, but was not answered.

July 5. The parliament's army took York.

July 14. The queen embarked for France, at Falmouth, and two days after landed at Brest.

Jan. 15. The King, with his army, marched to Bath, and from thence to Exeter.

July 23. The parliament repaid the fine of Mr. Denzil Hollies, imposed on him by the star chamber.

The King made a speech to the Somersetshire men.

July 29. The earl of Leicester returned to the parliament, and was ordered into court.

Aug. 7. The King wrote to the earl of Essex, to declare for peace; and also the prince and several other lords, to which he received for answer, that they had no commission to treat.

Aug. 10. The earl of Calendar, with 10,000 of the Scots, invested Newcastle; the earl of Manchester took Sheffield castle; on the 12th he took colonel Fretchwell's house, and Bolsover castle; on the 14th Wingfield manor, in Derbyshire, and on the 21st Welbeck house, in Nottinghamshire.

The King pursued the earl of Essex into Cornwall, and offered him terms of peace, which he rejected.

Sir William Balfour, with the horse of Essex's army, left their foot, and passed by the king's army in the night.

Aug. 18. Lord Wilmot, the King's lieutenant-general of the horse was arrested, and his Majesty appointed lord Goring in his room.

The elector Palatine came to London, under the protection of parliament, who granted him a pension of £8000 per annum. The King wrote to him and was offended.

Sept. 1. The earl of Essex abandoned his foot, and went on board a ship at Plymouth.

Sept. 2. Essex's foot, under the command of Skippon, laid down their arms, and delivered up their cannon and ammunition, and were permitted to march away into the parliament's quarters.

The King gained 200 barrels of powder, 9000 arms, and forty pieces of brass ordnance.

The earl of Essex went to London, and was well received.

Sept. 8. The King sent a message to the houses at Westminster, offering to treat with them.

Sept. 10. The King attacked Plymouth, without success.

Sept. 14. Colonel Gage relieved Basing house, besieged by the parliament's forces.

The King marched back to Chard, in Somersetshire.

Sept. 18. A fight near Montgomery castle, in North Wales.

Sept. 30. The King published a proclamation, setting forth his desire of peace; he resolved to march to London, his army then consisting of 10,000 horse and foot.

Oct. 6. There happened a great fire at Oxford.

Oct. 14. The King came to Salisbury, and altered his resolution of going to London.

Oct. 19. Newcastle was taken by storm, and plundered by the Scots, and the castle surrendered on the 27th following.

Oct. 21. The three armies of the parliament joined, the King fell upon the rear of Waller's and killed thirty of his men.

Oct. 26. The siege of Banbury was raised by the earl of Northampton.

Colonel Hurry, a Scot, who had deserted from the parliament, and betrayed their measures, now deserted the king, and betrayed his designs to the parliament.

Oct. 27. The king's forces under the earl of Northampton, not having joined the king, the parliament's forces surrounded him in Newberry, but the royalists maintaining their ground till night, made their retreat to Wallingford, without being pursued; and eight days afterwards the king having joined prince Rupert, the earl of Northampton, and Sir Marmeduke Langdale, marched back to Donnington castle near Newberry, and brought off the train of artillery he had left there.

The King lost 3000 men, and the parliament 2500. The earl of Essex was not in the battle, owing to a sudden indisposition.

An ordinance passed the parliament, that no quarter should be given to any Irish taken in arms against the parliament.

Nov. 1. The King returned to Oxford, and having again relieved Basing house, the armies on both sides went into winter quarters.

Nov. 16. The lords being of opinion that archbishop Laud was not guilty of high treason; the commons ordered the archbishop to be brought before them; and, without hearing any evidence, but what their council repeated, passed an ordinance to attaint him of high treason.

Nov. 16. Hugh Macmahone, esq. being convicted of conspiring the massacre in Ireland, was executed at Tyburn.

Nov. 20. The houses at Westminster, with the Scotch commissioners, sent propositions of peace to his Majesty at Oxford.

Nov. 26. The directory established; and not only the common prayer, but the creed, Lord's prayer, and ten commandments voted useless.

Cromwell accused the earl of Manchester of disaffection to the parliament.

Dec. 19. An ordinance for turning Christmas-day into a fast.

Dec. 23. Alexander Carew was beheaded on Tower-hill, for endeavouring to deliver up Plymouth to the royalists.

Dec. 25. L'Estrange, afterwards Sir Roger, was condemned by the parliament to be hanged in Smithfield, for an attempt upon Lynn, but reprieved, and kept in Newgate several years.

Dec. 31. Sir Thomas Fairfax was made the parliament's general.

1645, Jan. 1. Captain Hotham was beheaded on Tower-hill; and the next day his father, Sir John Hotham, having been condemned by a court martial, for corresponding with the earl of Newcastle, and other royalists.

Jan. 4. The lords being threatened by the commons, passed the ordinance for attainting archbishop Laud of high treason.

Jan. 10. The archbishop was beheaded on Tower-hill, notwithstanding his producing the King's pardon, being the day the directory was to take place.

Jan. 30. A treaty of peace was begun at Uxbridge, between the King's commissioners on the one side, and commissioners from the two houses and the Scotch committee on the other.

Feb. 20. Connor, lord Macguire, having (Feb. 11) been condemned in the upper bench, as it was called, at Westminster, for high treason, in conspiring against the government in Ireland, and being concerned in the massacre there, was executed at Tyburn as a traitor.

Jan. 24. The treaty at Uxbridge was broken off.

Mar. 1. Sir Marmaduke Langdale defeated the forces under the command of lord Fairfax at Pontefract, and relieved the place.

Mar. 5. The King sent his son, prince Charles, from Oxford to the west of England.

Mar. 24. The parliament voted that the clause, "For preservation of his Majesty's person," should be left out of Sir Thomas Fairfax's commission.

March. — An order was made for the better payment of the earl of Essex's pension of £10,000 per annum out of the delinquents estates.

April 3. The lords passed the self-denying ordinance, for disabling the members of either house to have any commission in the army.

Sir Thomas Fairfax was made general, and Essex, Manchester, Waller, and all the general officers but Cromwell, who were members of either house, were obliged to resign their commissions, and Fairfax and Cromwell new modelled the army. In the commission given to Fairfax, the preservation of the King's person was omitted, and it run in the name of the parliament only, and not in the names of

the king and parliament, as all commissions had heretofore.

Cromwell had great ascendancy over the general.

Cromwell was made lieutenant-general, Skipton major-general, and Ireton commissary-general; the colonels of the same party most of them were obscure persons, who had raised themselves in the wars by their merit.

Apr. 21. Prince Rupert defeated a party under the command of colonel Massey, at Ledbury.

Apr. 24. Cromwell defeated a brigade of the King's horse at Islip bridge, near Oxford, he took the King's standard and 200 prisoners. He afterwards summoned Blechington-house, which was garrisoned by the royalists, commanded by colonel Windebank, who surrendered it without making any defence; whereupon prince Rupert caused the Colonel to be tried by a court-martial at Oxford, and he was condemned to death and shot the 3d of May, the King being then absent from Oxford.

Apr. 30. General Fairfax marched from Windsor, and received orders to relieve Taunton; he sent Colonel Welden thither with 7000 foot and horse. The King's general, Grenvill, raised the siege, but being reinforced by Goring, he laid siege again to Taunton.

May 7. The King marched from Oxford towards Chester.

Goring sent a letter to the King to stand upon the defensive a few days, hoping to be master of Taunton in that time, and he would then come to his relief.

May 22. General Fairfax invested Oxford.

May 31. The King took Leicester by storm, and marched to Daventry in Northamptonshire.

June 9. Fairfax retired from Oxford.

Fairfax intercepted Goring's letter which made him resolve to give the King battle. Both armies met near Naseby, in Northamptonshire, where the King was defeated, lost all his foot, artillery, arms, &c. with his cabinet of papers, and retired to Lichfield, and from thence to Ragland castle, the seat of the old marquis of Worcester. The parliament took 5000 prisoners; there was slain on the King's side, about 600 men, and out of these 150 officers.

On the parliament's side there was above 1000 officers and men slain. The battle was fought in a field near Naseby, about a mile broad, the town stands upon the highest ground in England.

June 17. Leicester surrendered to Fairfax.

The city of London entertained both houses at Grocer's-hall upon the news of the victory, and after dinner they sung the 46th psalm, and so parted.

Fairfax defeated Goring, and made him raise the siege of Taunton, took 1900 prisoners and 2000 horse.

June 26. The King's papers taken at Naseby, were read in the house of commons.

June 28. Carlisle was surrendered to the Scots by Sir Thomas Glenham, after he had endured a long siege.

July 10. The King's forces under lord Goring in the west, were defeated at Langport by Fairfax.

July 21. Pontefract castle, in Yorkshire, surrendered to the parliament; on the 23d Bridgewater surrendered; 25th Scarborough; and the 31st Bath.

Aug. 10. Lieutenant Colonel Lilburn was committed to Newgate, for writing a seditious book, enquiring into the authority of the present powers.

Aug. 15. Sherborn castle surrendered to Fairfax.

Aug. 21. Fairfax invested Bristol, and took it the 10th of September.

Aug. 24. The King took Huntingdon.

Aug. 29. The King came to Oxford, having marched through the associated counties, and raised contributions with such celerity, that none of the detachments sent after him by the parliament, could overtake him.

The lord keeper Littleton died.

Aug. 30. An order of the house for a fast for a blessing on Scotland, and Sir Thomas Fairfax's army, and for a cessation of the plague in both kingdoms.

Aug. 31. The King marched towards Worcester.

Sept. 1. Montrose having taken arms for the King, had great success in Scotland.

Sept. 5. The Scots raised the siege of Hereford after besieging it a month, complaining of the parliament's neglect, who then assigned them 30,000*l.* and ordered the eastern association to pay them £1400 per week.

Sept. 9. Bristol was taken by storm by Fairfax and Cromwell, assisted by the club-men; and prince Rupert retiring into the castle surrendered that also upon terms. The plague was in Bristol at the same time.

Sept. 13. The earl of Montrose was defeated in Scotland at Philip Haugh.

Sept. 19. Six hundred club-men in Essex declared for the King.

The King severely reprehended prince Rupert for his weak defence of Bristol, and ordered him to transport himself beyond sea.

Sept. 21. Cromwell took Berkeley castle, in order to keep open the communication with London.

Sept. 22. The King coming to the relief of Chester, his forces were defeated at Routon Heath, on the 26th, within two miles of the city, by Pointz; and Bernard Stuart, earl of Lichfield, was killed in the action. The King, after one night's stay in Chester, retired to Denbigh castle in north Wales, where he again assembled 1400 horse, and marched to Bridgnorth, being joined by prince Maurice with 800 horse. He marched afterwards to Litchfield, and then to Newark; and sent Sir Thomas Glenham to be governor of Oxford.

Oct. 14. Winchester was taken by Cromwell, as the Devizes had been three days before.

Oct. 15. The lord Digby being detached with 1500 horse to join the earl of Montrose in Scotland, was defeated by colonel Copley, at Sherborn, and his cabinet of papers taken, which were exposed by the parliament.

Oct. 18. Basing house was taken, and Langford house, in Wilts.

Oct. 19. Fairfax took Tiverton, and invested the city of Exeter.

The Scots laid siege to Newark.

Nov. 5. The King with great difficulty got into Oxford, prince Rupert, prince Maurice, and many others, having left him at Newark, and procured passes from the parliament to transport themselves.

The lord Goring left the army in the west, and retired into France.

Dec. The King sent several messages to the houses for peace, which were rejected.

Dec. 4. Latham house surrendered, after it had been two years defended by that glorious heroine, the countess of Derby.

The prince of Wales assembled an army in the west of 8000 men; Fairfax marched against him, which made the prince raise the blockade of Plymouth, and retire into Cornwall.

Dec. 18. Hereford was surprised and taken by the parliament.

Grotius died, aged 61 years.

1645-6, Jan. 13. Votes against a personal treaty with the King.

Jan. 16. Dartmouth was taken by storm.

Feb. 2. Belvoir castle and Westchester surrendered to the parliament.

Feb. 16. Fairfax routed the lord Hopton at Torrington and followed him further west.

The prince of Wales retired into Scilly.

Feb. 25. Launceston surrendered; Salisbury the 28th; and Leskard in Cornwall the 29th.

March 2. Mount Edgecomb surrendered.

Mar. 14. The lord Hopton treated with the parliament, disbanded his army, and went on board a ship to Scilly; all the horses and arms were delivered up, and passes granted to those who desired to go beyond sea, on their promising not to bear arms against the parliament.

Fairfax intercepted two letters from the earl of Glamorgan, intimating his purpose of sending 10,000 men to the King's assistance.

Mar. 21. The lord Astley, coming to join the King at Oxford, with 3000 men, was defeated at Stow on the Wold, in Gloucestershire, which was the last body of troops that appeared in the field for the King.

Mar. 24. The King, by ten several letters and messages, between the 4th of December, and 24th of March, offered to come and reside with the parliament, and disband all his forces, provided his followers might have liberty to return home, and live in peace, but it was refused.

March 25. Donnington castle surrendered.

Apr. 7. Barnstable, in Devonshire, surrendered: and on the 8th Ruthen castle in Flintshire, and Corfe castle in Dorsetshire.

Apr. 13. Exeter surrendered.

Apr. 15. St. Michael's mount in Cornwall surrendered.

Apr. 25. Dunster castle in Somersetshire surrendered.

Apr. 26. Woodstock house surrendered.

Apr. 27. The Scots having, by Monsieur Montreuil the French agent, invited the King to come to their army, and assured his Majesty that he might remain there with all security, and that his conscience should not be forced; the King left Oxford in disguise, taking with him only Dr. Michael Hudson, and Mr. John Ashburnham, and came to the Scotch army on the 5th of May following.

May 2. Oxford was besieged by general Fairfax.

May 11. The King gave orders to the garrisons of Newark and Banbury to sur-

render at the instance of the Scots, and two days after the Scotch army marched with the King to Newcastle.

May 13. Dudley castle in Staffordshire, surrendered to the parliament.

May 18. The King sent a message to both houses, recommending the speedy settling of religion.

The King having given orders to all his garrisons to make the best terms they could with the enemy, and surrender: Oxford entered into a treaty with Fairfax; Montrose also, by the King's command, dismissed his forces, and went beyond sea.

May 24. Radnor surrendered.

June 2. Caernarvon surrendered; on the 9th, Ludlow castle in Shropshire; and on the 10th, Borstal house, near Oxford, surrendered.

June 9. The King wrote to the city of London, to acquaint them that he would comply with the parliament in every thing.

June 20. Oxford surrendered upon articles dated at Water Eaton; the number of the soldiers and scholars in pay, amounting to about 7000 men, were allowed to march out with marks of honour, and returned to their respective dwellings.

June 23. An order for the duke of York to be committed to the care of the earl of Northumberland, to whose custody the rest of the King's children had been committed, and had a maintenance from the parliament; prince Rupert and prince Maurice, who had reconciled themselves to his Majesty, the earls of Dorset, Hertford, and Southampton, the lords Cottington, Lane, Dunsmore, &c. were permitted to remain in England, but not within twenty miles of London, six months; and, in the mean time, were to have passes provided to transport themselves.

The court of France sent Montreuil to London, to procure a peace between the King and parliament.

Montreuil proposed to the King to join with the Presbyterians, which he rejected.

June 25. The Scotch commissioners presented a memorial to the parliament; they desired money might be sent to their troops, their accounts stated, and all armies speedily disbanded.

Upon the surrender of Oxford, the great seal, and all the other seals of state were sent to Westminster, where they were broken to pieces in the presence of the two houses.

July 8. It was stipulated in this treaty, that the colleges, &c. in Oxford, should not be demolished or defaced, or their revenues sequestered.

July 6. The house of commons voted the Scotch army no longer necessary.

July 11. Both houses offered propositions to the King.

The Scots pressed the King to accept the propositions.

July 15. Prince Rupert embarked for France, and Prince Maurice for the Hague.

July 16. Litchfield Close surrendered.

July 22. Worcester surrendered.

July 24. Farringdon was also surrendered; by one of the articles the garrison were to have the same terms with Oxford.

July 28. Wallingford castle surrendered, and Conway in Flintshire was taken by storm.

Aug. 1. The King refused to comply with the propositions of the parliament for abolishing episcopacy, establishing presbytery, and giving up his friends to their mercy.

Aug. 13. The Scots delivered in their accounts to the parliament.

The parliament entered into disputes about the arrears due to the Scots.

They delivered in 2,000,000*l.* in accounts due, having received 700,000*l.*

Aug. 16. Pendennis castle, which had been bravely defended by Arundel, surrendered.

Aug. 19. Ragland castle in Montgomeryshire, was surrendered by the old marquis of Worcester, being one of the last garrisons in England that held out for the King.

Sept. The duke of Hamilton, who had been released out of Michael's mount, came to Newcastle, and pressed the King to accept the propositions.

Sept. 16. Scilly castle and islands surrendered to the parliament; prince Charles having before transported himself to Jersey, from whence he went to the Queen at Paris.

Sept. 18. Both houses voted that the King's person should be disposed of as the parliament should think fit, and a committee was appointed to confer with the Scotch commissioners upon that head.

Oct. 9. An ordinance was published, abolishing the whole order of archbishops and bishops.

The city of London advanced the money for the payment of the Scotch army, and the bishops lands were given as security.

Nov. 12. General Fairfax having reduced all the King's garrisons, returned to London in triumph.

Nov. 27. Money came in so fast, that 200,000*l.* was raised in a few hours.

Dec. 16. It was sent out of London in thirty-six carts.

It was debated in Scotland that the commissioners in London should demand of both houses, that the King might return to London with honour and safety.

The general assembly were against the King's coming into Scotland, his Majesty not signing the league and covenant.

Dec. 20. The King sent a message to both houses for a personal treaty.

Dec. 25. The lords voted the King's coming to Holmby house, should be with respect to the safety and preservation of his Majesty's person, and in defence of the true religion, according to the covenant.

1647, Jan. 4. A committee of both houses was appointed to go down and receive the King from the Scots, with 900 horse.

Jan. 16. The Scots made a declaration on the delivery of the King.

Jan. 30. The Scots, in consideration of 400,000*l.* of their arrears, paid them by the English parliament, delivered up the King to the English commissioners.

Feb. 11. The Scotch army passed the Tweed, and returned into their own country, with the money for which they sold their King.

The marquis of Argyle received 30,000*l.* for his share, and £15,000 more was distributed among his friends; and several ministers of the kirk received large sums; duke Hamilton had £30,000.

Feb. 16. The King was brought to Holmby house in Northamptonshire, and neither his servants nor chaplains were permitted to attend him; whereupon he refused to let Mr. Marshall and Mr. Caryll, who were assigned by the presbyterians for his chaplains, so much as to say grace for him.

The presbyterians and the independents disagreed.

The independents were masters of the army, and the presbyterians were the most powerful in the parliament.

The commons voted an army to be sent to Ireland, at which Cromwell used great dissimulation, and inspired the army to mutiny at their going to be disbanded.

The officers agreed to petition the parliament; the commons examined some of the officers, and caused a declaration at the head of the several regiments to be read, setting aside the petition.

The parliament sent a committee to form the army for Ireland.

The commissioners found the army not inclined to obey them.

April 17. The commons voted the army to be disbanded, and to be allowed six weeks pay when dismissed, and at the same time passed many votes in favor of the army.

A council of officers and agitators set up in the army to oppose the parliament.

May 30. The parliament recalled the commissioners, and formed a project to divide the army.

June 4. The army sent cornet Joyce with a detachment to bring the King from Holmby-house to the camp.

June 5. The army entered into an engagement, and signed a paper demanding satisfaction for their services.

June 8. The King was brought to Newmarket, where he was permitted his recreations, and the gentry to resort to him with his chaplains and servants; and Cromwell made great professions of serving him.

June 11. The parliament were alarmed at the King's being in the army, and put the city in a posture of defence.

June 16. The parliament resolved to satisfy the army.

June 17. Dublin and Drogheda were delivered up by the King's party to the parliament.

June 21. The army preferred a representation for purging the parliament of obnoxious members, and that they would put a period to their sitting.

The parliament voted that the army be removed forty miles from London, which the army was not contented with, and made a remonstrance to parliament.

June 23. They impeached Holles, Waller, and nine more of the leading members of the commons, and insisted upon their being suspended from their places; whereupon those members thought fit to withdraw.

June 24, The King was removed from Newmarket to Royston; the 26th to Hatfield-house; July 1, to Windsor; July 3, to Caversham; July 22, to the earl of Devonshire's, from thence to Woburn; then to Stoke Pogis and Oatlands.

July 2. The common council petitioned the parliament to regulate affairs.

July 15. The forces in the north adhered to the army.

July 24. The citizens and army entered into an engagement, and invited the King to come to the parliament. The parliament forbade the signing of it.

The speakers of both houses, and fifty of the members, fled to the army for protection against the London mob.

Most of the eleven impeached members fled beyond sea.

July 30. The parliament voted to receive the eleven members.

Aug. 1. General Fairfax delivered to the parliament's commissioners proposals for a peace, with a declaration.

Aug. 2. The army published a manifesto, and met at Hounslow-Heath, where they reviewed by a number of lords, the Speakers, and two members of the house; the elector Palatine was there.

The army consisted of 20,000 horse and foot.

The forts about London were delivered up to Fairfax.

Aug. 6. They entered London and restored the Speakers and the members. Fairfax was made governor of the Tower and thanked.

The parliament approved of what the army had done, and passed an act to make void all acts done from July 26 to August 6.

Aug. 7. The army marched through London, demolishing all the works about it, and both parliament and city were now at the devotion of the military powers.

Disputes arose between the two houses. The lords declared those members who assembled at Westminster in the absence of the Speakers, to be expelled.

Seven lords, the lord mayor, some aldermen, and some officers of the militia, were accused of treason, in being concerned in the tumult on the 26th of July.

Aug. 7. Sir Philip Stapleton, one of the members, who had been an incendiary, got the plague on ship-board, and died near Calais.

Aug. 16. The King having for the most part marched with the army after he left Newmarket, was on the 16th of this month fixed at Hampton Court, and afterwards conducted to Carisbrook castle, the parliament allowed him £5000 for his expences there. His household was all dissolved.

Nov. 11. The King finding the propositions made him by the parliament very extravagant, and Cromwell and the officers of the army insincere, and having reason to believe his life in some danger, made his escape to Titchfield, a seat of the earl of Southampton, and was afterwards persuaded to trust himself with Hammond, governor of the isle of Wight, who detained his Majesty in the island, and gave advice to the parliament where he was.

Nov. 15. The parliament caused search to be made in London for the King, after his escape, till they were informed of his retreat.

The King sent a letter to both houses with offers which the parliament rejected.

Nov. 26. The lords proposed a peace with the King, for his assenting to four bills.

Dec. 17. The Scots complained of the parliament's making peace without their consent, at which the parliament were offended.

Dec. 24. The parliament sent the King four bills to the isle of Wight for his royal assent. 1. He was to acknowledge the war raised against him to be just. 2. To abolish episcopacy. 3. To settle the power of the militia in persons nominated by the two houses. 4. To sacrifice all those that had adhered to him.

Dec. 25. An insurrection happened in Kent.

Dec. 29. A scheme was laid to effect the King's escape, by one captain Burley, but was discovered, he was apprehended, hanged, drawn, and quartered.

Governor Hammond caused all the King's servants to be discharged.

Dec. 30. A strict union was formed between the army and the parliament, and the army desisted from meddling with state affairs.

Theatrical representations prohibited, and all theatres ordered to be pulled down, and the actors declared rogues and vagabonds.

1647-8, Jan. Upon the King's refusal to pass the four bills, the houses broke out into the most rude and virulent language against him, and the commons on the 3d voted that they would make no more addresses to the King, but proceed to settle the kingdom without him; and to this resolution the lords on the 17th gave their concurrence; and his Majesty was made a close prisoner.

Jan. 13. Upon the parliament's request, Fairfax sent two regiments to guard them.

Feb. 15. The commons published a declaration, with their reasons for no more addresses to his Majesty. And they declared it high-treason for any person to deliver a message to the King, or to receive any letter or message from him, without leave of the houses.

These resolutions serjeant Maynard urged in the house, which did in effect dissolve the parliament, for there could be no parliament without a king.

March 10. The parliament of Scotland met, and voted that they ought to raise an

army to act against England, in favour of the King.

The kirk commissioners were against it.

March 13. The Welsh, under major-general Langhorn, colonel Poyer, and colonel Powell, rose in favour of the King, and seized the castles of Pembroke, Tenby, and Chepstow.

April 9. A great insurrection in London, on account of abolishing all holydays by the parliament; it was fomented by the royalists, but soon suppressed.

April 22. The duke of York made his escape into Holland.

April 27. London petitioned the parliament, that some officers had plotted to disarm and then plunder the city, and that the army might be removed further off.

April 30. Berwick surprized for the King, by Sir Marmaduke Langdale.

May. 8. Carlisle surprized by Sir Thomas Glenham, and Sir Philip Musgrave.

The Welsh were defeated by Cromwell; and Langhorn, Poyer, and Powell, were taken, who threw dice for their lives, and Poyer was executed.

May 9. The common council petitioned, that the mayor and common council might nominate a committee to regulate the city militia.

May 16. The royalist's eagerness was prejudicial to the King; they assembled at Westminster, to present a petition, and quarrelled with some of the guards, and killed one. More of the guards were ordered out, who slew several before they dispersed.

May 20. A union was formed between the city and the parliament.

May 22. The city petitioned the parliament to release the aldermen and recorder from the Tower.

May 23. The parliament granted the city their desire, and voted they should treat with the King.

May 27. Part of the royal navy returned to their allegiance, and were commanded by prince Charles.

May 30. The militia were ordered to guard the parliament.

May 31. A body of the Kentish men were defeated by Fairfax, at Maidstone.

June 2. Pontefract castle was surprized by the royalists.

June 3. The accused members were discharged, and the seven peers accused by the army.

June 6. Another body of the Kentish men, under the command of the lord Goring, marched up to London, upon expectation of being joined by the city, but were disappointed: whereupon the lord Goring joined with the lord Capel, and Sir Charles Lucas, and the royalists in Essex, and marched to Colchester.

June 7. Another rising of the royalists at Stamford in Lincolnshire, under Dr. Hudson, but they were suppressed by colonel Waite.

June 13. General Fairfax invested Colchester.

June 19. An account came to London, that the Scots were raising an army, under duke Hamilton, and general Middleton, to invade England.

June 29. Petitions from several parts of the kingdom, for a personal treaty with the King.

June 30. Votes for a personal treaty with the King, and that his Majesty should be removed to some of his houses within ten miles of London.

The commons ordered Skippon to raise forces; the city complained of it, and the parliament tried to appease them.

July 2. The earl of Holland, the duke of Bucks, and the lord Francis, his brother, with the earl of Peterborough, raised 500 horse, and some foot for the King, about Kingston upon Thames.

July 7. They wrote to the lord mayor their intention to reinstate the King, they were declared as traitors by the parliament.

The earl of Holland's troops were routed, and the lord Francis Villiers, brother to the duke of Bucks, was killed, with others of note.

July 9. The earl of Holland was taken at St. Neot's in Huntingdonshire, and sent prisoner to Warwick castle.

July 11. Pembroke castle surrendered to Cromwell, who marched to the north.

July 31. The Scotch army entered England.

July 19. The royalists rose at Horsham in Sussex, but were suppressed.

The prince and duke of York, came to Yarmouth with nineteen ships, to relieve Colchester, but finding it impracticable in coming to Yarmouth, they took a ship bound from London to Rotterdam, laden with cloth, worth £40,000.

The earl of Warwick went against the Prince, who retired to Holland.

July 30. Resolved by the commons not to adhere to the vote; that the King should sign their propositions before a treaty; and resolved, that his Majesty in person should be treated with by commissioners of both houses, in the isle of Wight.

News came to London, that Scarborough castle was surrendered, and that the Prince with his fleet, was in the Downs.

Aug. 2. Both houses proceeded to treat with the King in the isle of Wight.

The Prince having seized several merchant ships in the mouth of the river, offered to release them on the city's paying him £20,000, and sent a declaration to London, that he was come to release his father from his imprisonment, and to restore them to their rights and liberties.

Voted that all who joined the Prince were traitors.

Aug. 11. The commissioners from the parliament attended the King in the isle of Wight, and sent word that the King agreed to a personal treaty at Newport.

Cromwell was joined by Lambert.

Aug. 17. Cromwell's troops engaged Sir Marmaduke Langdale near Preston in Lancashire, and the Scots not supporting him, after an obstinate fight, Sir Marmaduke was routed; afterwards Cromwell engaged the Scots, and routed them, the Scots making a very faint resistance; duke Hamilton fled, and was taken at Uttoxeter, with 3000 horse, surrendering upon no better conditions, than that of quarter.

Aug. 22. Instructions were sent to governor Hammond for his conduct, in regard to the King.

Aug. 23. Cromwell wrote his friends not to address the King.

Aug. 28. The garrison of Colchester having endured a siege of ten weeks, and consumed their provision, and eaten all the dogs and cats, and most of the horses, were compelled to surrender prisoners at discretion; whereupon Sir Charles Lucas, and Sir George Lisle, were immediately shot, without being brought before a council of war, or so much as allowed time to settle their affairs, or write to their friends; the earl of Norwich, lord Goring, and the lord Capel, were sent prisoners to Windsor castle, where they found duke Hamilton. The rest of the prisoners of any quality, were dispersed in several prisons.

The town was preserved from plunder, by paying £10,000.

After Hamilton was defeated, Argyle raised forces against Monroe.

Cromwell marched against Monroe.

The prince of Wales was invited by the Scots to come and take command of the army.

The independents prevailed in the parliament, and the presbyterians relied upon he assistance of Scotland.

The prince of Wales came to the Downs with his fleet, and wrote to the lords, inviting them to a treaty with the King.

Sept. 11. The independents petitioned the parliament not to treat with the King, and in twenty-seven other articles relative to the conduct of the commons.

Sept. 18. The treaty between the King, and the commissioners of the two houses, began at Newport in the Isle of Wight.

Sept. 19. The bills were presented to his Majesty, and a dispute arose about the preamble of one of the bills.

The King sent a message to both houses and offered eight propositions.

The parliament rejected them.

Sept. 30. Cromwell marched to Edinburgh, and forced the committee of estates to fly from thence.

Oct. Many petitions were sent to the parliament, demanding justice upon the King.

Berwick and Carlisle surrendered to Cromwell, who afterwards marched in triumph to Edinburgh, and concerted measures with Argyle.

Nov. 20. The army under Cromwell being returned into England, a remonstrance was presented to the commons, by the officers, against any further treaty with his Majesty, and requiring that the King and his adherents be brought to justice; that a period be put to this parliament, and more equal representatives chosen, in whom they would have the supreme power lodged.

Nov. 23. The King rejected the propositions concerning Ireland. The King alone disputed upon every article himself, none of his attendants being permitted to speak.

Nov. 27. The treaty with the King in the isle of Wight was broken off.

Cromwell laid siege to Pontefract.

Colonel Rainsborough was cruelly murdered by three of the Pontefract garrison, at Doncaster.

Cromwell sent part of his forces to the general.

Nov. 30. A remonstrance was presented from the army, to bring the King to justice.

The parliament returned no answer, and tried to amuse the army, every regiment having petitioned their general.

Nov. 30. The King was taken out of the hands of colonel Hammond, and carried to Hurst castle, by an order of the council of officers in the army.

Dec. 2. The army marched up to London, and quartered about Whitehall and St. James's.

Dec. 4. The commons voted, that the seizing the King's person, and carrying

him prisoner to Hurst castle, was without the advice or consent of the house.

Dec. 5. The house resolved, That his Majesty's concessions to the propositions upon the treaty, were sufficient grounds for the house to proceed upon for the settlement of the kingdom.

Dec. 6. Colonel Pride was sent with a strong detachment to Westminster, who seized and imprisoned forty-one of the members, as they were going to the house, and stopped above one hundred and sixty more from going in; so that there were not more than one hundred and fifty permitted to sit in the house, and these were most of them officers of the army.

Dec. 7. Cromwell came to town, and received thanks from the commons for his services.

Dec. 8. A detachment of the army marched into the city, and seized the public treasures that were lodged at Goldsmith's and other halls.

Dec. 13. The vote of non-addresses to the King was revived.

Dec. 16. The commons voted that no delinquent should have the freedom of giving his voice for the election of a lord mayor.

Dec. 20. The general released fifteen members who had been secured by the army, with liberty to resume their seats.

Since the independents became masters of the parliament, petitions were presented every day to the commons.

The fleet joined the army.

Dec. 21. The King was brought by colonel Harrison from Hurst castle to Windsor, December 23.

Dec. 25. A committee of the commons met, to consider how to proceed in a way of justice against the King.

Dec. 27. Ordered by the council of war, that the ceremony of the knee be omitted to the King, and all appearance of state left off, and the charge of his court and attendants to be lessened.

Duke Hamilton was permitted to wait upon the King.

A solemn fast was held at Westminster to seek the Lord, and beg his direction in the proceeding against the King.

The members going directly from church to the house, it was there moved to proceed capitally against the King, whereupon Cromwell said, That as he was praying for a blessing from God, on his undertaking to restore the King to his pristine Majesty, his tongue cleaved to the roof of his mouth, so that he could not speak one word more, which he took for a return of his prayer, and that God had rejected him from being King. And to strengthen this conceit of Cromwell's an inspired virgin was brought out of Hertfordshire, who declared, that she had a revelation from God, requiring her to encourage them to go on with their design.

The presbyterians protesting against the King's trial, Cromwell retorted upon them, that their endeavouring to take away the King's life by sword and pistol, depriving him of his authority, and imprisoning of him, was still more against all laws human and divine, than the bringing the King to a legal trial before the representatives of the people, from whom all lawful princes derived their authority.

Dec. 28. A committee was appointed to consider of drawing up a charge against the King.

1649, Jan. 1. The names of the commissioners that were to try the King, amounted to 150.

Vote of the commons, that it was treason in the King to levy war against the parliament.

Jan. 2. The lords rejected the ordinance for the trial of the King.

Jan. 4. The commons resolved, 1st, That the people under God are the original of all just power. 2nd, That the commons in parliament have the supreme authority of the nation, without King or house of peers.

Jan. 6. A letter from the commissioners of the Scots, residing at London, to the commons, desiring they would not proceed to try and execute the King, till the advice of that nation be had thereunto.

Jan. 9. Sergeant Dendy, by order of the commons, proclaimed the intended trial of the King, with sound of trumpet, and beat of drum, in Westminster-hall, at the Old Exchange, and in Cheapside, and summoned all that had any thing to say against the King, to appear before the commissioners for the trial, and they should be heard without reserve.

An order that no writs should be issued in the King's name for the future, and that a new great seal be made with the Cross for England, and the Harp for Ireland thereon, with this inscription, The Great Seal of England; and on the reverse the house of commons sitting, with these words, In the first year of freedom by God's blessing restored, 1648.

Jan. 10. John Bradshaw of Gray's Inn, a sergeant lately created, was made president of the intended high court of justice. There were but about seventy-nine of the commissioners named for the King's judges that acted

William Steele, Dr. Dorislaus, and Mr. Aske, were counsellors assistants to draw up the charge against the King. John Coke, solicitor, Mr. Dendy, sergeant at arms, Mr. Phelps and Mr. Broughton, clerks to the court.

Jan. 15. The King was brought from Windsor to St. James's.

Jan. 16. The commons altered their stile, and called their ordinances Acts of Parliament, and passed an act for adjourning Hilary term fourteen days.

Jan 18. The commons refused to accept the concurrence of the lords to their acts.

Jan. 20. The King was brought from St. James's to Sir Robert Cotton's house at Westminster, from whence he was carried before the high court of justice in Westminster-hall the same day, and refusing to acknowledge their jurisdiction, he was remanded to Cotton house.

Jan. 22. The King was brought before the court a second time, and objected to their jurisdiction again.

Jan. 23. The King appeared in Westminster-hall the third time, and persisted in denying the jurisdiction of the court; whereupon Bradshaw ordered his contempt to be recorded.

The King's refusal to answer before the high court, was taken, according to the laws of England, as a confession.

A little before his sentence was pronounced, he earnestly desired to be heard before the two houses, saying, he had something of importance to offer them, but his desire was rejected. It was generally believed he intended to propose to the parliament that he would abdicate the crown in favor of his eldest son.

Jan. 27. The King being brought into Westminster-hall the fourth day, Bradshaw made a speech on the occasion; after which the clerk was ordered to read the sentence: wherein, after the several matters laid to the King's charge were enumerated, it concluded, "For all which treasons and crimes, this court doth adjudge, that he the said Charles Stuart, as a tyrant, traitor, murderer, and a public enemy, shall be put to death, by severing his head from his body."

The warrant for the King's execution was signed by fifty-nine of his judges, viz.

John Bradshaw, Thomas Grey, Oliver Cromwell, Edward Whaley, Michael Livesay, John Okey, John Danvers, John Bourchier, Henry Ireton, Thomas Malverer, John Blackstone, John Hutchinson, William Goff, Thomas Pride, Peter Temple, Thomas Harrison, John Huson, Henry Smith, Peregrine Pelham, Simon Mayne, Thomas Horton, John Jones, John Moor, Hardress Waller, Gilbert Millington, George Fleetwood, John Alured, Robert Lilburn, William Say, Anthony Stapley, Richard Deane, Robert Titchburn, Humphrey Edwards, Daniel Blagrave, Owen Rowe, William Purefoy, Adrian Scroop, James Temple, Augustin Garland, Edmund Ladlow, Henry Martin, Vincent Potter, William Constable, Richard Ingolsby, William Cawley, John Berkstead, Isaac Ewer, John Dixwell, Valentine Wanton, Gregory Norton, Thomas Chaloner, Thomas Wogan, John Venn, Gregory Clement, John Downs, Thomas Wayte, Thomas Scot, John Carew, Miles Corbet.

Jan. 29. The act of ordinance passed for altering the forms of writs, grants, patents, and process in courts of law; and that instead of the stile, title, and teste of the king, should be used these words, *Custodes Libertatis Angliæ, Authoritate Parliamenti, &c.*

Jan. 30. The King being ordered to be put to death this day, about ten in the morning he walked from St. James's to Whitehall, under a guard, where being allowed some time for his devotions, he was afterwards led by colonel Hacker through the Banqueting-house to the scaffold erected in the open street, where, having made a speech, he submitted to the block, and his head was severed from his body at one blow, about two in the afternoon, in the 49th year of his age, and the 24th of his reign. His body was put into a coffin covered with black velvet, and removed to his lodging-room in Whitehall, being embalmed; it was delivered the 7th of February to four of his servants, and by them that day was removed to Windsor; he was silently interred the 9th of February in a vault about the middle of the choir, over against the seventh stall on the sovereign's side, near Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, with this inscription on a fillet of lead KING CHARLES, 1648.

HIS MARRIAGE AND ISSUE.

The King was married in the year 1625, to the princess Henrietta Maria, youngest daughter of Henry IV. surnamed the great, king of France, and sister to Louis XIII. and had issue by this princess,

1. Charles, who died the same day he was born.

2. Charles, who succeeded his father by the name of Charles II,

3. James, who succeeded his brother Charles by the name of James II.

4. The princess Mary, married to William of Nassau prince of Orange, by whom she had issue, William of Nassau prince of Orange, afterwards king of England.

5. The princess Elizabeth, who died a prisoner in Carisbrook castle in the isle of Wight, on the eighth of September, 1650, in the fifteenth year of her age.

6. The princess Anne, who died about three years of age, and

7. The princess Henrietta Maria, born at Exeter, the 15th of June, 1644, and married to Philip duke of Anjou, afterwards duke of Orleans; by whom she had issue Anna Maria, married to Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, and king of Sardinia.

TAXES IN THIS REIGN.

The taxes in this reign, whether ordinary or extraordinary, raised by subsidies, tonnage and poundage, loans, benevolencies, knighthood, ship-money, monopolies, &c. did not one year with another, amount to one million per annum, though they were made one pretence for taking up arms against the king.

STATUTES IN THIS REIGN.

1 Car. I. cap. 1. It was enacted, that there should be no meetings, assemblies, or concourse of people on the Lord's day, out of their own parishes, for any sports or pastimes whatever; or any bear baiting, bull baiting, interludes, common plays, or other unlawful exercises and pastimes, used by any pesons within their own parishes, on pain of forfeiting three shillings and four pence, or being set in the stocks.

1 Car. I. cap. 4. Enacted, that every inn-keeeper, alehouse-keeper, or other victualler, who suffers any person, (not an inhabitant) to sit tippling in his house, shall suffer the same penalty, as if the person was an inhabitant, which is ten shillings inflicted by 1 Jac. I. cap. 9.

Car, I. cap. 1. No carrier or drover shall travel on the Lord's day, on pain of twenty shillings; and no butcher shall kill or sell meat on that day, on pain of six shillings and eight pence.

Cap. 2. Enacted, that whoever went beyond sea, or should send any person over sea, to be educated in a popish seminary, or contribute to the maintenance of any such convent or seminary, shall forfeit all his goodsand lands for life, and be disabled to prosecute any suit, or to receive a gift or legacy, &c. as one excommunicated.

Cap. 3. Whoever sold ale without a license, except in fairs, should forfeit twenty shillings.

17 Car. I. cap. 2. Enacted, that the parliament then assembled, should not be dissolved, prorogued, or adjourned, but by act of parliament.

Cap. 6. Enacted, that Michaelmas term, which used to begin a week after Michaelmas, should not begin till three weeks after Michaelmas.

Cap. 10. Enacted, that the court of star chamber be dissolved; and declared that neither the King or privy council, had any authority to hear or determine any cause relating to the subject's goods or lands; and that any person committed by warrant of the King or council, may have a Habeas Corpus, and be bailed, if the matter be bailable by law.

Cap. 11. Repealed so much of the act of 1 Eliz. cap 1. as impowered the crown to erect a high commission court; and enacted, that no ecclesiastical court should inflict any penalty, fine, imprisonment, or other corporal punishment, on any subject, for any offence whatever of ecclesiastical cognizance, or administer any oath, whereby churchwardens shall be obliged to present any offence, or whereby any person shall be obliged to confess any offence; and lastly, that the said high commission court shall be dissolved, and no court shall be erected for the future, which shall have the like powers.

Cap. 14. Declared, that the charge imposed on the subject, for providing and furnishing of ships, commonly called ship-money, and the judgment against John Hampden, esq. charging him with the payment of twenty shillings towards the furnishing a ship, were contrary to the laws of the realm, the right of property, the liberty of the subject, and the petition of right. And that all judgments or proceedings upon pretext or colour of the writs, called ship-writs, should be void.

Cap. 16. Enacted, that the limits and bounds of every forest should extend no farther than they were deemed to extend in the 20th year of James I. and that no place shall be adjudged forest, where no justice, seat, swainmote, or court of attachment have been held, or where no verdurers have been chosen, or regard made within sixty years, from the first year of this reign; and the lord chancellor was empowered to appoint commissioners to ascertain the bounds of forests, and all places without such bounds so ascertain-

ed, shall be deemed free to all intents and purposes, as if the same had never been forest, or so reputed.

Cap. 19. Enacted, that there shall be but one weight and measure, and that whoever uses any other, shall forfeit five shillings; and that no clerk of the market of the king's or the prince's house, shall exercise his office beyond the verge of the court; but the mayor, or head officer in corporations, and the deputy of every lord of the franchise, are authorized to exercise the said office in their respective jurisdictions. And no mayor or officer shall take more than their accustomed fees, for sealing weights and measures, on pain of forfeiting five pounds.

17 Car. I. cap. 20. Enacted, that no person should be compelled to take the order of knighthood upon him, or undergo any fine or penalty for not taking that order.

SOVEREIGNS, &c. OF EUROPE DURING THIS REIGN.

Emperors of Germany.

1619 Ferdinand II.
1637 Ferdinand III.

Kings of France.

1610 Louis XIII.
1643 Louis XIV., the Great.

King of Spain.

1621 Philip IV.

Kings of Hungary.

1625 Ferdinand III.
1647 Ferdinand IV.

King of Sweden.

1611 Gustavus Adolphus II.
1632 Christina (Queen.)

Kings of Denmark.

1588 Christian IV.
1648 Frederick III.

Kings of Poland.

1587 Sigismund III.
1632 Uladislaus VII.
1648 John Casimir.

Emperors of Russia.

1613 Michael Theodorowitz.
1645 Alexis.

Emperors of the Turks.

1623 Amurath IV.
1640 Ibrahim.

Kings of Portugal.

1580 Anthony.
1640 John IV.

Princes of Orange, Stadtholders.

1625 Ferdinand Henry.
1647 William II.

Popes.

1623 Urban VIII.
1644 Innocent X.

Chief Governors of Ireland.

1625 Viscount Falkland.
1629 Viscount Ely and Richard earl of Cork.
1633 Thomas lord Wentworth.
1636 Viscount Ely and Christopher Wandesford.
Thomas Viscount Wentworth.
Sir C. Wandesford.
Robert lord Dillon and Sir W. Parsons.
1641 Robert earl of Leicester.
1643 Sir J. Borlace and Sir H. Tichborne.
1644 John marquis of Ormonde.
1647 P. Sidney and lord Lisle.
A. Annesley, Sir R. King, Sir R. Meredith, Colonel Moor, and Colonel Jones.
1648 James marquis of Ormonde.

Archbishops of Canterbury.

1611 George Abbot.
1633 William Laud.
The see vacant sixteen years.

Archbishops of York.

1606 Tobias Matthews.
1628 George Monteign.
Samuel Harsnet.
1631 Richard Neale.
1641 John Williams.
Vacant ten years.

Lord Chancellors.

1625 Sir Thomas Coventry, *keeper*.
1639 Sir John Finch.
1640 Sir Edward Littleton, *keeper*.
1645 Sir Richard Lane.
Edward earl of Manchester, John earl of Rutland, and five others, *keepers*.
1646 Edward earl of Manchester, and William Lenthal, *keepers*.
1648 Henry earl of Kent, and three others, *keepers*.

Secretaries of State.

1625 Edward lord Conway.
Sir Albertus Morton.
1632 Sir John Cooke.
Dudley lord Carlton.
Francis lord Cottington.
Sir Henry Vane.
Sir Francis Windebank.
1641 Sir Edward Nicholas.
Lucius viscount Falkland.
George lord Digby.

Chief Justices of the King's Bench.

1624 Sir Randolph Crane.
1626 Sir Nicholas Hyde.
1631 Sir Thomas Richardson.
1635 Sir John Bramstone.
1648 Sir Robert Heath.

Chief Justices of the Common Pleas.

1613 John Hobart.
1626 Sir Thomas Richardson.
1631 Sir Robert Heath.
1635 Sir John Finch.
1639 Edward Littleton.
1640 Sir John Banks.

Chief Barons of the Exchequer.

1625 Sir Joseph Walter.
1630 Sir H. Davenport.
1643 Sir Robert Lane.

Masters of the Rolls.

1610 Julius Cæsar.
1629 Sir H. May.
1630 Sir Dudley Digges.
1638 Charles Cæsar.
1642 Sir John Colepepper.
1645 William Lenthal.

Attorneys General.

1625 Robert Heath.
1631 William Noy.
1634 Sir John Banks.
1640 Sir Edward Herbert.

Solicitors General

1625 Richard Skelton.
1634 Sir Edward Littleton.
1639 Edward Herbert.
1640 Oliver St. John.
1643 Sir T. Gardiner, bart.

Mayors of London.

1626 Sir Cuthbert Aket.
1627 Sir H. Hammersley.
1628 Sir Richard Deane.
1629 Sir James Campbell.
1630 Sir Robert Ducie.
1631 Sir George Whitmore.
1632 Sir Nicholas Raynton.
1633 Ralph Freeman.
1634 Sir Thomas Mouson.
1635 Sir Robert Packhurst.
1636 Sir C. Clitherowe.
1637 Sir Edward Bromfield.
1638 Sir Richard Fenne.
1639 Sir Maurice Abbot.
1640 Sir Henry Garway.
1641 Sir William Acton.
1642 Sir Richard Gurney.
1643 Sir Isaac Pennington.
1644 Sir John Wollaston.
1645 Sir Thomas Atkyns.
1646 Sir Thomas Adams.
1647 Sir John Gayre.
1648 Sir John Warner.

Sheriffs.

1627 Edward Bromfield, Richard Fenne.
1628 Maurice Abbot, Henry Garway.
1629 Rowland Backhouse, Sir William Acton.
1630 Humphrey Smith, Edmund Wright.
1631 Anthony Abdy, Robert Cambell.
1632 Samuel Cranmer, Henry Pratt.
1633 Hugh Perry, Henry Andrews.
1634 Gilbert Harrison, Richard Gurney.
1635 John Highlord, John Cordel.
1636 Thomas Soame, John Gayre.
1637 William Abell, Jacob Garrard.
1638 Thomas Atkyn, Edward Rudge.
1639 Isaac Pennington, John Wollaston.
1640 Thomas Adams, John Warner.
1641 John Towse, Abraham Reynardson.
1642 George Garret, George Clarke.
1643 John Langham, Thomas Andrews.
1644 John Fowke, James Bunce.
1645 William Gibbs, Richard Chambers.
1646 John Kendrick, Thomas Foote.
1647 Thomas Cullam, Simon Edmonds.
1648 Samuel Avery, John Bide.
1649 Thomas Vyner, Richard Browne.

THE COMMON-WEALTH.

1649, Jan. — Charles II. upon the death of his father, king Charles I. became king of England; though he enjoyed nothing but the title till the year 1660, when the King and the ancient constitution were restored together.

The commons passed an act, declaring it high treason to proclaim the prince, or any other person, king of England, without consent of parliament, and stiled themselves The Common-wealth of England, but were indeed the remains of the long parliament, usually stiled, The Rump, and did not amount to one hundred men.

Jan. 30, Duke Hamilton escaped from Windsor castle, but was retaken the next day in Southwark.

Feb. 1. The lord Capel escaped out of the Tower, but was taken three days after at Lambeth.

Feb. 6. The house of peers was voted useless and dangerous, and therefore ought to be abolished.

Feb. 7. Resolved by the commons, that the office of a King in this nation, and to have the power thereof in any single person, is unnecessary, burthensome, and dangerous, and ought to be abolished.

Feb. — The prince of Wales being at the Hague, took the title of King; the States-general (the States of Holland) and the ministers of the Hague paid him their compliments of condolence. He caused those of his father's council who attended him, to be sworn of his privy council, with the addition of Mr. Long, his secretary.

The prince was coldly treated in Holland, and was at a loss where to go.

The earls of Limerick, Lauderdale, and the marquis of Montrose, arrived at the Hague.

Feb. 9. The late King was interred at Windsor, but the common-prayer was not suffered to be read at his burial. His funeral expences came but to 229*l.* 5*s.*

Feb. 10. The high court of justice sat in Westminster-Hall, for the trial of duke Hamilton, earl of Cambridge, the earl of Norwich, lord Goring, lord Capel, and Sir John Owen.

Some cavaliers dispersed a proclamation in London, declaring prince Charles, King, and promising to maintain his title with their lives and fortunes against all traitors, which the parliament ordered to be burnt by the hangman. They also passed an act, that those who had assented to the vote, that the late King's concessions were a ground for the house to proceed to a settlement, should not be re-admitted to sit as members in the house.

A new oath was ordered to be taken instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, called the Engagement, whereby the people were obliged to swear, they would be true and faithful to the Commonwealth, without King or house of lords.

The late King's statues were demolished, particularly that in the Royal-Exchange, and the other at the west end of St. Paul's, and the following inscription set up in the room of them.

Exit Tyrannus Regum ultimus, Anno Libertatis Angliæ Restitutæ primo, Anno Dom. 1648, *Jan.* 30.

Feb. 13. Order for a new stamp for the coin.

Feb. 14. A council of state was erected, consisting of 39 persons.

Feb. 21. The earl of Warwick was turned out of his post of admiral.

The house of commons was reduced to about eighty members.

A new great seal was made: on one side was engraven the arms of England and Ireland, on the other the portraiture of the house of commons, circumscribed, "In the first year of freedom, by God's blessing restored, 1648."

This seal and inscription was the device of Henry Martin.

Whitlock, Keble, and Lisle, were appointed lords commissioners of the great seal.

Mar. 1. A new high court of justice was erected, consisting of sixty members, to try some persons of distinction.

Mar. 6. Sentence of death was pronounced upon duke Hamilton, the earl of Holland, the earl of Norwich, and Sir John Owen.

The parliament was petitioned to pardon those condemned.

Mar. 8. The earl of Norwich and Sir John Owen were reprieved.

Many others were executed in several parts of the kingdom.

Mar. 9. Duke Hamilton, the earl of Holland, and the lord Capel, were beheaded, though they had quarter promised them when they were taken.

Cromwell brought with him his principal prisoners, who were committed to the Tower, from whence Massey and the earl of Middleton made their escape.

March. The house passed an act, excluding the absent members, but they were admitted afterwards on condition of signing an engagement, which many presbyterians adhered to.

They ordered, to support their authority, that there should be 26,000 horse and foot kept up in England, and 12,000 in Ireland, whose pay should be £80,000 per month.

March 17. An act passed for abolishing kingly government, and the house of peers.

March 19. The earl of Ormond proclaimed king Charles II. in Ireland.

Pontefract castle surrendered to the parliament after a long siege.

1649, April 1. Alderman Reynoldson, lord mayor of London, turned out of his office, imprisoned, and fined £2000 for refusing to proclaim the act for abolishing kingly government.

April 16. The earl of Pembroke was elected knight of the shire for Berks, and sat in the house of commons, being the first instance of the kind.

April 30. An act passed for the sale of dean and chapter lands.

May 3. Dr. Dorislaus, agent for the commonwealth at the Hague, was surprised as he was at supper, by twelve cavaliers, and killed.

The prince presented a memorial to the States.

May 21. An act passed, declaring and constituting the people of England a commonwealth and free state.

May 24. Order for the duke of Gloucester, and the princess Elizabeth to be under the tuition of the countess of Carlisle, and £3000 per annum allowed for their maintenance.

May 30. That no ceremony be used to the late King's children.

A famine in Lancashire, occasioned by the ravages of the armies; and the plague followed it.

June — The marquis of Ormond laid siege to Dublin.

July 16. An act for the sale of the crown lands, at thirteen years purchase; and for selling all the goods, furniture, jewels, paintings, and personal estate of the late king; a great part whereof were purchased by the kings of France and Spain, and other foreign princes, and between three and four hundred thousand pounds raised for the service of the new state.

Cromwell and his officers prayed and preached in the churches and chapels about town; Cromwell was three hours in the pulpit at Whitehall, where he prayed that God would take from off his shoulders the government of this mighty people, being too heavy for him to bear.

Aug. 2. The earl of Ormond's forces before Dublin were routed, and the siege raised.

Aug. 13. Cromwell being made lord lieutenant of Ireland, set sail for Dublin, where he landed the 16th, upon which Ormond left a garrison of 3000 men in Drogheda.

Aug. 14. Cromwell took Drogheda by storm, and put the whole garrison to the sword, consisting of about 3000 men, most of them English, insomuch that only one lieutenant escaped. He also murdered every man, woman, and child of the citizens that were Irish.

Prince Rupert, with the fleet under his command, broke through the parliament's fleet at Kingsale, and sailed to Lisbon.

Sept. — King Charles retired to the isle of Jersey, with his brother the duke of York, and his small court, and was proclaimed King there. The Scots sent him propositions by Mr. George Windram, concerning his coming to Scotland.

The King named Breda for the place to treat with the Scotch commissioners, the 15th of March following.

Oct. 24. Lieutenant colonel John Lilburn was tried for publishing several treasonable books against the common-wealth, and acquitted.

1649-50, Jan. 30. The King wrote to Montrose, to hasten his preparations against Scotland.

March 15. The commissioners from the Scots arrived at Breda, and presented the King four articles to admit him to the government of Scotland.

The King dissembled his resentment in respect of some of the articles, and formed difficulties upon the covenant and religion as they related to his own person.

The commissioners would not recede.

The King amused the commissioners by prolonging the negociation.

Montrose published a manifesto in defence of his conduct.

The Scotch parliament was offended at the King's conduct, and raised an army of 6000 men.

1650, April 29. The marquis of Montrose landed in Scotland, and raised forces for the king.

Colonel Stachan was sent against him, and took him prisoner, after a little resistance by the foreigners, there were 300 slain, and 500 taken prisoners. The earl endeavoured to conceal himself, and at last put himself into the hands of Aston, who received £2000 for delivering him up.

May — O'Neil, the Irish rebel, died.

Cromwell permitted the Irish to serve foreign princes.

May 20. The marquis of Montrose was sentenced to be hanged at Edinburgh, on a gallows thirty feet high, and afterwards quartered, which was executed the day following, notwithstanding he had the king's commission, and the Scots were inviting the King to come to Scotland. This nation also executed Sir William Hurry, Sir Francis Hay, colonel Spotswood, and about forty more of the marquis's follow-

ers, being gentlemen of the best families in the kingdom.

The King complained to the commissioners of the Scots executing Montrose; but received for answer, that some papers had been found upon Montrose, which it was more for the honor of the King to conceal than publish; whose contents would justify their proceedings, and would not leave his Majesty entirely guiltless; which in prudence would silence all further enquiry.

May 31. Cromwell returned from Ireland, and was met at Hounslow-heath by the members of parliament, officers of the army, &c. He was saluted by the great guns in the park, and took up his lodgings in the palace of Whitehall.

Ascham, envoy from the commonwealth to the king of Spain, was killed in his lodgings at Madrid, by some English cavaliers.

June 2. King Charles set sail for Scotland, with a Dutch convoy.

June 23. The King arrived on the coast of Scotland, and was compelled to take the covenant, before they would permit him to come on shore.

June 25. General Fairfax, not approving of a war with Scotland, laid down his commission; and the next day an act passed for repealing the ordinance, that appointed him commander in chief of the parliament's forces.

June 26. An act passed, constituting Oliver Cromwell, captain-general of all the forces raised, and to be raised, by authority of parliament, within the commonwealth of England; with a power of granting, renewing, and altering, the officers commissions.

The King discovered his disposition with regard to religion, and lost the confidence of the Scots.

Argyle distrusted the King.

The Scots raised an army under Lesley, consisting of 36,000 horse and foot.

The plague raged in Ireland at this time.

June 29. Cromwell set out from London for Scotland.

The Scots would not permit the dukes Hamilton, Lauderdale, &c. who came over with the King to remain near his person, and removed all his English servants except the duke of Bucks; and prohibited his being supplied with money.

The King signed the treaty.

Lauderdale and Hamilton accompanied the King, but upon his landing, they retired and concealed themselves.

The King was received with great respect by the duke of Argyle.

July 2. The parliament published a declaration of the grounds of their army's marching northward.

The plague broke out at Shrewsbury.

July 13. Dr. Levans, a civilian, was hanged for having blank commissions from the King about him.

July 15. The King was solemnly proclaimed at Edinburgh cross.

July 16. The Scots compelled the King to sign a declaration, approving the covenant, and renouncing his principal friends, and adherents.

July 22. Cromwell passed the Tweed, and invaded Scotland, whereupon the Scots destroyed their country, and retired before him, till he came within sight of Edinburgh.

The Scots published a proclamation, for banishing all malignants and engagers (the Hamiltonians) from their armies.

Aug. 22. Colonel Eusebius Andrews, of Gray's inn, was beheaded for endeavouring to bring in the King.

Sept. 3. Cromwell defeated the Scots at Dunbar, killed 3000 of them, took 9000 prisoners, with their ammunition, and possessed himself of Edinburgh.

The Hamiltonians were admitted to employments under conditions; the parliament protested against their admission, upon which two parties were immediately formed in Scotland.

The King quitted the parliament, and joined the malcontents, and accused Argyle of ill treatment; they obliged him to return and treated him better.

He was attached to Argyle to bring about his designs.

Sept. 8. The princess Elizabeth died at Carisbrook castle in the isle of Wight, in the 15th year of her age, and was interred at Newport the 24th.

Sept. 10. Ordered that the colours taken from Hamilton at Preston, and those taken at Dunbar, be hung up in Westminster-hall, and medals given to the soldiers in memory of their victory.

The King's servants were permitted to attend him after the defeat at Dunbar, and he was used with more humanity by the Scots.

Sept. 25. Letters from Barbadoes, that the lord Willoughby had proclaimed king Charles there, and secured that island for him.

Oct. 8. Mr. Benson was hanged for attempting to bring in his Majesty.

Oct. 25. Ordered by parliament, that all

proceedings and process of law, patents, commissions, indictments, judgments, records, &c. be in the English tongue only, and that they be written in an ordinary legible hand, and not in a court hand. This order passed into an act the 22nd of November following.

Dec. 24. Edinburgh castle surrendered to Cromwell, said to be the first time that ever it was taken.

The English merchants were ordered to depart the Czar's dominions in Muscovy, and not to enter there again unless in the King's name.

In this year died the celebrated philosopher René Descartes.

1651, Jan. 1. The King was crowned at Scone in Scotland, and again subscribed the covenant, and swore to promote it, and to establish the presbyterian religion, &c. in Scotland.

The kirk permitted the royalists to join them in defence of his Majesty and their country.

The King set up his standard at Aberdeen, and made duke Hamilton lieutenant general, David Lesley major-general, Middleton major-general of the horse, and Massey general of the English troops.

The King put himself at the head of the Scotch army, consisting of 18,000 horse and foot, and encamped at Torwood.

The archbishop of York, formerly keeper, died this year.

Captain Cecil Howard, son of lord Howard, joined his Majesty with a troop of horse.

Feb. 4. An order of the parliament of England, to take down the King's arms in all places, and set up the arms of the commonwealth.

Mar. 4. Sir Henry Hyde was beheaded.

The sect called Quakers first appeared this year.

June 27, July 1, 5. Mr. Christopher Love, a presbyterian preacher, was tried before the pretended high court of justice at Westminster, for endeavouring to bring in the King.

Cromwell sent a detachment of his army in boats over the Frith, which took possession of Fife, and occasioned an engagement with a detachment of the Scotch army: the Scots were defeated, 2000 of them killed, and 1200 made prisoners: whereupon Cromwell came over the Frith with the rest of his forces.

July 31. Cromwell being now further northward than the Scotch army, the King suddenly decamped with the Scots, and marched for England; Argyle, and many others of the army leaving him, and retiring home.

Aug. 6. The King entered England by Carlisle, with an army of 16,000 men, Scotch and English, at the head of which he was proclaimed King of Great Britain.

Cromwell marched after the King, leaving part of his army with general Monk, to block up Stirling.

Aug. 12. The city of London being alarmed at the King's march, passed an act for putting the militia in a posture of present service.

Aug. 14. Stirling castle and town surrendered to Monk.

The King arrived with his army at Worcester, being joined in his march only by a son of lord Howard of Escrick, with 100 horse, and his army much lessened by desertion.

At Worcester the King was joined by lord Francis Talbot, and some other loyal gentlemen; but his army did not amount to more than 10,000 Scots, and 2000 English.

Aug. 25. The earl of Derby having assembled 1500 men to join the King, was attacked by three regiments under the command of colonel Lilburn, and entirely routed at Wigan in Lancashire. The earl and about thirty horse with great difficulty afterwards escaped to the King at Worcester; but lord Widdrington was killed in the action.

Sept. 3. The battle of Worcester was fought, where the King's forces were entirely routed, about 3000 of them killed, and 6000 or 7000 taken prisoners, with all their cannon, ammunition, and baggage: in this action William duke Hamilton was mortally wounded, taken prisoner, and died the next day.

The King's standard and 158 colours were taken.

The King himself, with the duke of Bucks, the earls of Derby and Lauderdale, the lords Talbot, Wilmot, and about fifty horse, after the battle was lost, about seven in the evening, marched out of St. Martin's gate, Worcester, and arrived at White-ladies, twenty-five miles from Worcester, about four the next morning, the earl of Derby and the other lords took their leave of his Majesty, and left him to the care of the Penderils (five brothers) who concealed him, in the night-time, in their barns, and in the day-time in the woods, till he had an opportunity of making his escape farther.

In these woods was a thick oak, upon which his Majesty often stood concealed,

which from thence was called The Royal Oak.

Sept. 4. The earl of Derby, and the earl of Lauderdale, with Mr. Giffard, their guide, were taken the day after they parted with his Majesty; and the earl of Derby was carried to Chester, and condemned by a court-martial, to be beheaded at Bolton in Lancashire, which sentence was executed upon him the 15th of October, notwithstanding he surrendered upon condition of quarter. The generals Middleton and Massey were also taken, with many other lords and persons of quality; but the duke of Bucks, the lords Levingston and Talbot, made their escape beyond sea, as did the lord Wilmot with his Majesty soon after.

Sept. 12. Cromwell was met at Acton by the Speaker and members of parliament, and the council of state, and rode in triumph into London, whither the Scotch prisoners were brought up, and sold to the West Indies for slaves, and many of them given away like dogs.

Cromwell brought with him his principal prisoners, who were committed to the Tower, from whence Massey and the earl of Middleton made their escape.

Sept. 17. An order of parliament to bring in a bill for settling a time for the ending of this parliament, and for constituting a new representative.

Oct. 15. After the King had wandered about six weeks from the house of one loyalist to another, he embarked near Brighton in Sussex, with the lord Wilmot, and arrived at Foscan, near Havre de Grace in Normandy, the 22nd of October.

The latter end of this month, the isles of Guernsey and Jersey, Scilly, and the isle of Man, surrendered to the parliament.

Limerick in Ireland surrendered, after fifteen months siege.

Scotland was reduced, and garrisoned.

Hostilities commenced with the Dutch; an English man of war meeting with some Dutch fishermen, he demanded the tenth herring, which they refused; the English sunk one of their ships, and all the men perished.

Nov. 26. Lieutenant-general Ireton died at Limerick, of the plague.

Dec. 1. The parliament passed an act under colour of encouraging navigation, prohibiting the importation of all goods except in English bottoms; by this act all commerce with Holland was destroyed.

The parliament granted letters of mart to those who complained of the Dutch.

The parliament demanded satisfaction for the cruel massacre at Amboyna, and for the losses sustained in the Mogul's dominions.

1651-2, Jan. 11. The lord Willoughby surrendered Barbadoes, and the neighbouring islands to Ayscough, the parliament's admiral, upon articles.

Virginia also submitted to the parliament.

1652, April. The parliament being afraid of the Dutch, they sent Oliver St. John, and Walter Strickland to the Hague, to endeavour to unite the two commonwealths.

April 13. An act was read for incorporating Scotland into one commonwealth with England.

Judges were sent from England to administer justice in Scotland.

May 15, 16. The English commonwealth fell out with the Dutch.

Voted, that the act for constituting Oliver Cromwell captain-general, &c. should extend to the forces in Ireland, which disgusted Lambert, who had been promised the lieutenancy of Ireland.

May 19. An engagement happened in the Downs, between the English and Dutch fleets, but nothing decisive.

June 30. The Dutch ambassadors being much incensed, returned to Holland.

July. An embassy arrived from the States, but the parliament did not recede from their resolution of demanding damages.

Both nations published a manifesto.

The English insisted upon the right of the flag.

Aug. 4. An act passed for the sale of the forfeited estates of the royalists.

Aug. 16. A sea fight near Plymouth, between Sir George Ayscough, the English admiral, and the Dutch under Van Tromp, wherein neither of the fleets had any great advantage.

The Scots chose twenty-one members, fourteen for the counties, and seven for the boroughs, to represent them in the parliament of England.

Sept. 28. Ordered that the scaffolds about St. Paul's be taken down, and sold to pay the public debts.

Van Gallen beat the English fleet in the Mediterranean, but was killed in the fight.

Oct. 28. Another engagement between the English fleet under Blake, and the Dutch under De Witt, upon the coast of Kent, where the Dutch rear-admiral was taken, and two more of their men of war sunk, and they were driven home to their own coasts, without the loss of one English ship.

Nov. 7. A conference between Cromwell

and Whitlock, wherein Cromwell proposed the making himself King; but was dissuaded by Whitlock, and advised to treat with the King, whose circumstances Whitlock observed were so low, that he would be glad to grant Cromwell all the command of the militia, and what other honours and advantages he could desire for himself and his friends; and that he might now put such limits to monarchial power, as would secure their religious as well as civil liberties for the future. But Cromwell, who had meditated the making himself a more absolute monarch than any that had gone before him, was not at all pleased with Whitlock's scheme, and never admitted him to converse intimately with him afterwards.

Nov. 29. Van Tromp with eighty sail of Dutch men of war, fell upon Blake, who was riding with forty sail of English in the Downs; six of the English ships were taken and destroyed, and the rest drove into the Thames; after which Van Tromp sailed in triumph through the channel, with a broom at the top-mast head.

1652-3, Feb. 18, 19, 20. A fight between the English and Dutch fleets off Portland, where the English obtained a great victory, taking and destroying eleven Dutch men of war, and thirty merchantmen, out of 300 the Dutch had under their convoy: Van Tromp was admiral of the Dutch, and Blake of the English; generals Monk and Dean commanded under Blake in this engagement.

The Duke of Gloucester was sent out of the kingdom; he went to Paris to the King.

The King offered to put himself on board the Dutch fleet, but was rejected.

The States applied for a treaty.

March. Letters arrived of prince Rupert's being returned to France with but three ships, and that his brother prince Maurice was cast away in a hurricane in the West Indies.

Cromwell suspected designs against him, which brought him to the necessity of dissolving the parliament.

He caused the officers to petition for their pay, on which the parliament complained of their insolence.

The army petitioned for a dissolution of the parliament.

The parliament voted against it, and prepared an act to forbid petitions.

1653, April 20. Cromwell went to the house of commons with a guard; and turned out the members, and locked the doors, declaring the parliament dissolved.

April 22. Cromwell, with his council of officers, published a declaration, with reasons for dissolving the parliament, and authorizing all civil officers to proceed, as formerly in the execution of their respective offices.

May 6. The council of state gave a favourable answer to the States.

The States appointed an ambassador to negociate peace.

Addresses to Cromwell and his council of officers from several counties, approving the dissolution of the parliament, and promising to stand by them.

June 2. The Dutch fleet under Van Tromp, and the English under general Monk, being about 100 men of war on a side, engaged off the North Foreland. At the first broadside admiral Dean was killed with a cannon ball: the fight lasted two days, and the English obtained a great victory, taking and destroying twenty of the enemy ships, and pursuing them to their own harbours.

June 8. Cromwell issued his letters of summons to about 140 persons to appear at Whitehall, the fourth of July, to take upon them the administration of the government.

June 20. Ambassadors arrived from Holland to treat of peace.

July 4. The persons summoned by Cromwell met in the Council-chamber at Whitehall, to the number of about 120, to whom Cromwell declared, they had a clear call to take upon them the supreme authority of the commonwealth, and then produced an instrument under his own hand and seal, whereby he did, with the advice of his officers, devolve and intrust the supreme authority and government of the commonwealth into the hands of the persons met; and that they, or any forty of them, should be acknowledged the supreme authority of the nation; but that they should sit no longer than the 3rd of November, 1654; and three months before their dissolution, should make choice of others to succeed them, who were not to sit above a year.

They nominated one Rouse their Speaker, provost of Eaton, and a member of the long parliament.

Cromwell assured them he had not chosen one person, in whom he had not this good hope, that he had faith in Jesus Christ, and love to all saints.

This assembly resolved, that no person should be admitted to any office or place in government, unless the parliament be satisfied of his real godliness, which occasioned this convention to be somet

called the godly parliament, and at others, Barebones parliament, from one Praise God Barebones, a leatherseller, who distinguished himself by his silly speeches in the house.

They were of opinion, that Jesus Christ would shortly reign with them upon earth; and to prepare the way for his appearance, they proposed the extirpating all parsons, and lawyers, the abrogating all laws, as badges of slavery, and the suppressing all schools and universities as heathenish inventions, as well as titles of honour, and all distinctions among men; and they actually voted down the court of Chancery.

July 5. Cromwell and his officers being withdrawn, the assembly adjourned to the next day in the parliament house, and took upon them the name of a parliament.

July 12. The serjeant at arms Brickhead, attended the Speaker with the mace.

July 25. The general assembly being met at Edinburgh, colonel Cotterel declared that they ought not to sit without authority from the parliament of England; and thereupon dismissed them, and commanded that three of them should not meet together for the future.

July 29. The English fleet under Monk and Blake fought the Dutch, commanded by Van Tromp, upon their own coasts, and obtained a great victory, destroying thirty of the Dutch men of war, and Van Tromp himself was killed in the engagement with a musket-shot. This was the seventh and last fight between the two Commonwealths; all fought within little more than the compass of a year.

Aug. 20. Lieutenant colonel John Lilburn, who had opposed all the governments he had lived under, and particularly Oliver's, being tried for remaining in England, after an act made for his banishment, was acquitted; but was however committed by the then ruling powers to Dover castle, where he soon after died one of the sect called quakers.

Aug. 24. An act was passed for solemnizing marriages by justices of the peace.

Oct. Captain Hayton fell upon a squadron of French men of war, and took the vice-admiral and another.

Nov. 1. The parliament chose a new council of state.

The Dutch ambassadors treated with a committee of the council concerning a peace.

Nov. 2. Whitlock was sent ambassador to the queen of Sweden.

Dec. 12. It was moved in the house, that the sitting of this parliament any longer, would not be for the good of the commonwealth, and that it was fit they should resign their power to the Lord-general. And the Speaker, with many of the members went to Whitehall, where they did by a writing present to Cromwell a resignation of their powers. But some of the members continuing still to sit in the house, colonel White came thither with a guard, and demanded what they sat there for? They answered, "To seek the Lord": "Pish", says White, "the Lord has not been within these walls these twelve years," and then turned them all out; whereupon many of these members also followed their brethren to Whitehall, and signed the act of resignation.

Lambert and the council of officers hereupon gave up their pretensions also to the supreme authority, and declared, that the government of the commonwealth should reside in a single person; and that person should be Oliver Cromwell, the captain-general, and his title should be Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and of the dominions and territories thereunto belonging.

Dec. 16. The council officers sent for the commissioners of the great seal, with the Lord Mayor and aldermen of London, and caused to be read a writing called The Instrument of Writing, and Cromwell was made Protector. 1. A parliament to be called every three years by the Protector. 2. The first to be assembled on the third of September, 1654. 3. No parliament to be dissolved till they have sat five months. 4. Such bills as were offered to the Protector, if not confirmed in twenty days to be laws without. 5. That his council should not exceed the number of twenty-one, nor be less than thirteen. 6. That immediately after the death of Cromwell, they should choose another Protector before they rise. 7. That no Protector after the present, shall be general of the army. 8. The Protector shall have power to make war and peace. 9. That the Protector and his council may make laws, which shall be binding to the subject, during the intervals of parliament. The same afternoon the Protector, attended by a strong guard of soldiers, and all the great officers of state, with the Lord Mayor and aldermen of London, came from Whitehall to Westminster-hall; and a chair of state being set for him in the Chancery court, he stood on the left hand of it uncovered, till a large writing on parchment was read, containing the

power with which he was invested, and how he was to govern the three nations, and the oath to be taken by him. Having subscribed this writing, and taken the oath, tendered him by Lisle, one of the commissioners of the broad seal, he sat down in the chair of state covered, the commissioners delivered up the broad seal to him, and the Lord Mayor his sword, which he immediately returned again, and the court arose and went to Whitehall, the Lord Mayor uncovered, carrying the sword before the Protector in grand procession.

By the aforesaid instrument of government, it was provided, 1. That the supreme legislative power should be lodged in the Protector and the parliament. 2. That the executive power should be in the Protector and his council, who were not to exceed the number of twenty-one, nor be under thirteen. 3. That all writs, commissions, patents, &c. should run in the name of the Lord Protector, all offices, and honours be derived from him, and that he should have the power of pardons, except for murder and treason, and the benefit of all forfeitures. 4. That he should order the militia, and forces by sea and land, by consent of parliament when sitting, and the militia at other times by advice of his council. 5. And by the like advice make peace or war. 6. That the laws should not be altered or suspended, but by consent of parliament. 7 and 8. That a parliament should be summoned once in every third year, and not be dissolved or prorogued in less than five months, without their own consent. 9. That the number of members for England should not exceed 400, for Scotland 30, and for Ireland 30.

Then the number of members to be elected for each county and borough were specified and regulated according to the size of the respective counties; the corporations were allowed to choose but one each, and many of the smaller boroughs totally excluded. Only the city of London was allowed to choose six, and some of the larger cities two each; the universities to choose one each.

None but persons of iftegrity to be chosen, of which the Protector was judge. Any person worth £200 and qualified in point of principles, might be an elector. Sixty members to be a quorum. If the Protector refused his consent to a bill twenty days, it passed into a law without him, and had equal force.

The persons to be of the Protector's council were nominated in the instrument of government, and upon any vacancy the parliament were to nominate others: seven to be a quorum.

A constant revenue to be raised for maintaining 10,000 horse, and 20,000 foot, and a good fleet at sea.

That the office of Lord Protector shall be elective, and not hereditary. The election to be by council, immediately after the Protector's death, and only the royal family disabled to be elected. The great officers to be chosen by consent of parliament, and in the intervals of parliament, by the council.

All denominations of christians to be tolerated, excepting the disciples of popery and episcopacy.

In the intervals of parliament the Protector and his council had power to make laws.

These were the most material of the articles contained in the instrument of government, which were in number 42, and which the Protector solemnly swore to observe.

The same day a proclamation was published by the council, requiring all persons to conform and submit themselves to the government thus established; and no less respect was paid by all men to the Protector than they used to pay to their Prince.

The Protector was proclaimed in London and Westminster, and throughout England afterwards, with the same solemnity as the kings of England were heretofore.

Feb. 8. The Protector being invited to an entertainment in the city, went thither in as much state as ever any king had done upon any occasion; the several companies of the city were placed on each side from Temple-Bar to Cheapside; the Lord Mayor and aldermen met him at Temple-Bar on horseback, in their scarlet gowns; and Vyner, the Lord Mayor, having delivered the Protector the sword and received it again, carried it bareheaded before his Highness to Grocer's-hall. The Protector at this entertainment took upon him to knight Vyner.

March 4. The Dutch ambassadors having audience of the Protector in the Banqueting-house, acquainted him that all the provinces had consented to the articles of peace, and desired a cessation of arms.

General Middleton landed in Scotland with about 300 men.

1654, March 27. Monsieur Bourdeaux, ambassador extraordinary from the French king to Cromwell, made his public entrance, and on the 29th had his audience at the Banquetting-house at Whitehall.

He extolled the virtues of his highness, begged his friendship, and said, That the Divine Providence, after so many calamities, could not deal more favourably with these nations, or cause them to forget their miseries with greater satisfaction, than by submitting them to so just a government.

April 5. The peace was signed by the States ambassadors; and obtained by promising to make all damages good that were sustained by the English for near thirty years past.

They consented to strike the flag to the English ships, to pay £300,000 for the affair at Amboyna, and to deliver up the island of Oleron in the East Indies.

The ratification of peace was presented to Cromwell in a silver box.

The two provinces of Holland and Zeland lost 1500 ships that were taken by the English.

April 12. An ordinance by the Protector, with advice of his council, for uniting Scotland into one commonwealth, and one government with England.

May. General Monk returned to his command in Scotland, and was magnificently entertained at Edinburgh.

July 6. Mr. Vowel and colonel Gerard were condemned for high-treason, in conspiring the death of the Lord Protector, Vowel was hanged at the Mews gate, and Gerard beheaded on Tower-hill, July 10.

The same day Don Pantaleon Sa, the Spanish Ambassador's brother, who had quarrelled with the above-mentioned Mr. Gerard, and killed another gentleman he mistook for Gerard, was beheaded on Tower-hill.

The Protector called a parliament of the three kingdoms, to meet the 3d of September; and in the writs directed, that no persons shall be elected (or their sons) who had borne arms for the King, and this was universally complied with.

July 19. General Middleton's forces in Scotland were routed by Morgan.

August. The Portuguese ambassador going down to Gravesend, in order to embark for Portugal, was arrested by some merchants of London, of whom he had borrowed great sums of money, and prevented proceeding on his voyage.

Sept. King Charles finding his residence in the French court unacceptable, on account of the treaty between that crown and Cromwell, removed from thence to Cologne, where he resided about two years and a half.

Sept. 4. Cromwell went to Westminster abbey, in the same state as the King used to go to the parliament house, and having heard a sermon, he went to the painted chamber, where seating himself in a chair of state, and the members sitting uncovered upon benches, he put off his hat, and made them a long speech, principally to shew the advantages the nation had already reaped from his administration.

The members having retired to the house, chose Mr. Lenthal their Speaker, who had been Speaker of the long parliament.

Sept. 12. There happening great debates in the house, as to the legality of the present convention, and the above mentioned act of government, the Protector came to the painted chamber, and sent for the members, and severely reprehended their insolence; after which he placed a guard at the door of the house, and would suffer none to enter who would not subscribe a recognition, 'That he would be true and faithful to the Lord Protector; and that he would not propose or give consent to alter the government, as it was settled in one single person and a parliament. Whereupon 130 of the members signed it the first day, and more of the members afterwards, to the number of 300. But major general Harrison, for his obstinacy, was secured by a party of horse.

The house endeavoured to explain away the force of the recognition they had been compelled to sign, and resolved, That it did not extend to the whole 42 articles contained in the instrument of government, but only to that which declared the government to be in a single person and successive parliaments.

Sept. 19. Fleetwood, who had married Ireton's widow, (Cromwells's daughter) was made governor of Ireland, and two years after was succeeded by Henry Cromwell, younger son of the Protector.

Some troops in Scotland still kept up for the King, Cromwell sent colonel Morgan, who defeated them.

The Scots invited king Charles over to them, which he rejected.

Oct. 19. A grand debate in the house, whether the government should be elective or hereditary, as to the single person, of the Protector of the Commonwealth.

The kirk of Scotland refused to observe the fast day ordered by the Protector.

The parliament voted his highness to be Lord Protector during life.

Oct. 24. Voted, That no law should be altered or repealed, or new laws made, or any tax imposed, but by assent of parliament.

Oct. 27. Voted, That a new parliament

should be every third year, but not sit above six months, unless prolonged by act of parliament.

Oct. 30. That learned antiquary, Mr. John Selden, died.

Nov. 17. Cromwell's mother died, and was buried in Westminster abbey: she was daughter of Sir Richard Steward.

Dec. 5. Vote for chusing successive Protectors.

Voted, That Whitehall, St. James's, the Mews, Somerset-house, Greenwich, Hampton-court, Windsor, and the manor of York, be kept unsold for the Protector's use.

The parliament voted him and his successors a revenue of £200,000 per annum.

1655, Jan. 22. This parliament not answering the Protector's expectations, particularly in confirming his authority of levying taxes upon the subject without their consent, he thought fit to dissolve them, after they had sat barely five lunar months.

Cromwell sent for the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council of London, and acquainted them with the conspiracy of the cavaliers and levellers, and the names of the conspirators, required them to take care of the peace of the city, and gave them a commission to raise forces under Skippon.

Major John Wildman was seized for writing a paper, entitled, A declaration of the free and well affected people of England, now in arms against the tyrant Oliver Cromwell: wherein he shewed the hypocrisy of Cromwell, in preaching and canting, and making shews of extraordinary sanctity, to advance his ambitious projects. This Wildman had been a great agitator and leveller, and an intimate friend of Cromwell's.

March 11. Sir Joseph Wagstaffe, colonel Penruddock, and some other gentlemen of quality, assembled about 200 horse, and proclaimed the King at Salisbury, and took Cromwell's judges and sheriff prisoners, who held the assizes there; but not being joined by the Royalists from other counties, they were soon suppressed. Wagstaffe escaped beyond sea, but Penruddock was condemned and executed at Exeter, May 16, 1655; as were several other gentlemen there, at Salisbury, and other places; and many more sold in the West Indies for slaves.

A fleet of thirty sail under vice admiral Penn, with land forces commanded by Venables, was fitted out, to make a conquest of Hispaniola.

One Thomas Gage, who had been a priest, and came from the West Indies, engaged Cromwell in this design, giving him an account of the weakness as well as riches of the Spaniards, in those parts.

The land forces consisted of 9000 men, including those they took up at Barbadoes, with a troop of horse.

The King of Spain ordered the effects of the English merchants to be seized in his dominions.

Manning, who betrayed the King at Cologne, and was the occasion of the ruin of many of the loyalists, by the intelligence he sent to Cromwell, was shot in Germany.

March 31. Dr. James Usher, archbishop of Armagh, and primate of Ireland, died, and was buried at Cromwell's charge, in Westminster abbey, the 17th of April.

Apr. 3. An ordinance of the Protector's, for the better regulating and limiting the jurisdiction of the high court of chancery, commanded to be put in execution; and the 6th of June following, Whitlock and Widdrington, two of the commissioners of the broad seal, were turned out, for not obeying it; the seal was committed to colonel Fiennes, and major Lisle.

April 13. Admiral Penn and Venables arrived at St. Domingo in Hispaniola, but were unsuccessful there; whereupon they set sail for the island of Jamaica, which they took from the Spaniards the 3d of May, and the English have remained in possession of it ever since.

Admiral Blake about the same time battered Tunis in the Mediterranean, destroyed nine ships in the harbour, and made them submit to a treaty for releasing the English captives.

May 16. Colonel John Penruddock, and Hugh Grove, esq., were beheaded in the castle at Exeter.

Sept. Penn and Venables returned from America, and were sent to the Tower for ill conduct.

The Protector ordered a fast, and a collection for the persecuted protestants in Piedmont.

October. Order of council against publishing any newspapers without leave of the secretary of state; and another order against publishing unlicensed books and pamphlets.

Ordered that all royalists depart out of the lines of communication.

The Protector divided the kingdom into eleven districts, and in every district placed

an officer, called Major-general-civil, who had not only an absolute command of the forces in his division, but a very great power in civil causes.

These generals had all the authority which was before divided among committee men, justices of peace, and other officers. They committed all suspected persons, levied monies, sequestered those who refused to pay, and had power to enlist horse and foot upon occasion, and from them lay no appeal but to the Protector himself.

This year died James Stewart, duke of Richmond.

Oct. 24. Articles of peace between England and France signed, and proclaimed on the 28th of November.

By this treaty it was agreed, that Cromwell should send 6000 men to the assistance of the French in the Netherlands, against the Spaniards; that Dunkirk and Mardyke should be invested by their united forces, and when taken put into the hands of the English; and that neither king Charles, or the princes his brothers, should be suffered to reside in France. This alliance of Cromwell's with France, laid the foundation of the French greatness; though it is observed that Cromwell would not suffer the French king to call himself king of France, in this treaty, and obliged him to set his name after his own as Protector both of France and England.

Nov. 2. A committee was appointed for the promoting and encouraging of trade and commerce.

A declaration of the reasonableness of increasing the standing forces in every county, and maintaining them at the charge of the royalists.

Dec. Instructions to the major-generals to take security of all those who had been in arms for the King, for their peaceable demeanour and obedience to the Protector's government.

A conference between commissioners from the Protector, and Manasseh Ben Israel, about admitting the Jewish nation to trade in England.

Feb. 16. Spain declared war against England.

July 10. The commissioners of the great seal issued writs for summoning a new parliament to meet on the 17th of September next.

Sept. Several Spanish galleons were destroyed by the English fleet near Cadiz, and one of them was taken with a prodigious treasure on board, reported to amount to two millions of silver.

Sept. 17. Cromwell's third parliament met, to whom he made a speech in the painted chamber, but he suffered none to enter the house who were not approved by his council, and had obtained a certificate to that effect.

A motion was made in this parliament, by one Pack, an alderman of London, to invest Cromwell with the title of King, and carried by a majority.

Sir T. Widdrington was chosen Speaker.

One hundred members were denied admittance into the house, on refusing to sign the engagement.

Sept. 22. The members that were refused admittance, published a remonstrance, declaring their right to sit in the house, and protested against the legality of the acts, made by those that were admitted without them.

Blake and Montague attacked the Spanish West India fleet, richly laden; Cromwell ordered the money and goods that were taken to be brought in triumph to London.

Oct. 1. The house resolved to assist the Protector in the Spanish war.

Oct. 11. The house approved of the commissioners of the great seal, and the chief justice of the King's-bench, that had been made by the Protector.

Oct. 27. The Protector went to the painted chamber, and passed an act, That the passing of bills should not determine the present parliament. Another for renouncing and disannulling the pretended title of Charles Stuart; and a third for the security of the Protector's person, in which it was made high-treason to conspire his death. A fourth for taking away the court of wards; and a fifth for the exportation of several of our native commodities.

Dec. 8. James Naylor, a blasphemer and imposter, sentenced to be whipped and pilloried.

1656. Jan. 19. A plot was discovered against the Protector, Miles Syndercombe, who had been cashiered in Scotland, conspired with one Cecil, and a troop of Cromwell's life guard, to kill the Protector; but Syndercombe was betrayed by his confederates, and condemned to die, the judges declaring it to be high treason by the common law, to conspire the death of any chief magistrate whether King or Protector, and that the 25th Edw. III. was but the declarative of the common law.

March. Some anabaptists projected to kill Cromwell. Major-general Harrison vice admiral Lawson, colonel Rich and

major Danvers were arrested on suspicion, being all anabaptists.

March 17. A league offensive and defensive was made between France and England.

1657. Apr. — The parliament addressed the Protector, inviting him to take upon himself the style and title of King; whereupon he desired a committee might be appointed to confer with him upon that subject; and a committee was appointed, of which Whitlock was chairman.

Apr. 13. The committee offered their reasons to the Protector for his accepting the title of King. Whitlock urged principally, that the title of King was not only by an original common consent, but that consent also approved and confirmed, and the law fitted thereunto; and that a new title must have a new constitution to make the laws relate unto it, and that unto the laws; and no new constitution could be so firm as the restitution of the old one would probably be.

Apr. 20. The officers of the army petitioned against his accepting the title of King, and threatened him if he did.

King Charles entered into a treaty with Spain, and removed his court to Bruges.

Blake attacked the fleet of Spanish galleons as they lay under the castles in the Canaries, and burnt them every one.

He died on the 17th of August on his return home, and was buried, Sept. 4, at Cromwell's expence, in Henry's VIIth's chapel, in a grand manner.

May. 8. The Protector commanded the parliament to attend him at the banqueting house, where he made them a speech, concluding, That he could not, with a good conscience, accept the government under the title of King.

May 25. The parliament waited upon Cromwell with another humble petition and advice, desiring him to execute the office of chief magistrate of the three kingdoms, under the title of Lord Protector; and in this new instrument they enlarged the powers he had assumed to himself in his first instrument of government; they empowered him also to nominate his successor, and gave him the annual sum of £1,300,000 for the support of his government.

June 26. Cromwell was again inaugurated in his office of Protector, in Westminster-hall. The ceremony was performed with great pomp.

The same day the parliament was adjourned to the 20th of January.

July 30. The famous Dr. William Harvey, who confirmed the discovery of the circulation of the blood, died.

Sept. — Mardyke was taken by the English and French forces, and put into the possession of the English.

Sept. 23. Cromwell sent 6000 English forces into France.

Dec. 7. Cromwell sent an agent to the duke of Savoy, to negociate in favour of his protestant subjects.

Dec. 11. Writs were issued to several persons, to the number of sixty, to give their attendance at Westminster, and compose a house of lords.

Dec. 16. Sir Joshua Reynolds, commander of the English forces in Mardyke was cast away with the whole ship's company upon the Goodwin sands, as they were coming to England.

1658, Jan. 13. Sir Edward Hyde was made lord chancellor of England by king Charles, at Bruges.

The marquis of Ormond came to England, in order to put himself at the head of the cavaliers, who were about to rise; but his being at London was discovered to Cromwell, and he very narrowly escaped back to Flanders again.

Jan. 20. The commons met according to their adjournment, as did also the new created house of peers, in pursuance of their summons from Cromwell: he sent for the commons up to the upper house by the black rod the same day, and then made a speech to both houses, which he began in the royal stile, "My lords, and you the knights, citizens, burgesses of the house of commons." Then he ordered his lord keeper Fiennes to deliver his mind more at large; whereupon Fiennes made a very long speech, and insisted much upon the beauty of the present constitution to the genius of the English.

The commons readmitted their excluded members, and exclaimed against the constituting a house of lords, and even questioned the Protector's authority to summon them.

Among them were several gentlemen of ancient families, and some of the colonels and officers of the army; but none of the nobility, except the lord Eure, sat in the house: the earl of Warwick, though his grandson had married one of Cromwell's daughters, would not be persuaded to sit with colonel Hewson and colonel Pride, the first having been a shoemaker, and the other a drayman.

Feb. 4. The Protector finding the commons about to unravel all his schemes, came to his house of peers and sent for the commons, and after he had made a speech,

reproaching the seditious and ungrateful behaviour of the commons, he told the other house, that, notwithstanding all the practices against them, they were lords, and so they should continue; and then dissolved this his third and last parliament.

Soon after the parliament's dissolution, Cromwell reduced the power of the major generals.

Lambert was turned out of his preferments, but was allowed £2000 per annum, and was succeeded by Fleetwood, who was called from Ireland, and Henry Cromwell, youngest son of the Protector, was sent into Ireland in his room.

Upon Cromwell's being confirmed in the protectorship, he had called his eldest son Richard to court, and made him chancellor of the university of Oxford.

Cromwell married his second daughter to lord Fauconbridge, and his third to Mr. Rich, grandson to the earl of Warwick. His eldest had been long married to Mr. Claypole, and a fourth lived unmarried.

The King removed his court from Bruges to Brussels.

A plot of the fifth monarchy men against Cromwell about this time, with whom joined Harrison; but the Protector had intelligence of it, and imprisoned the principal conspirators.

Mar. 17. A plot of the cavaliers against Cromwell was discovered; whereupon he sent for the Lord Mayor and aldermen, and ordered them to provide for the defence of the city.

A pamphlet was published entitled, Killing no Murder, written by colonel Titus.

This pamphlet, it is said, gave Cromwell great uneasiness; he wore armour under his cloaths, carried pistols in his pocket, and changed his bed-chamber almost every night.

Cromwell erected a high court of justice for the trial of the conspirators.

April. — Sir Henry Slingesby, John Hewet, D. D. and the honourable John Mordaunt, esq., with several other cavaliers, were apprehended, for conspiring against the Protector.

May 25. Sir Henry Slingesby was brought to his trial before a high court of justice.

June 1. Dr. Hewet and Mr. Mordaunt were brought to their trials.

June 2. Sir Henry Slingesby and Dr. Hewet were condemned as traitors, and beheaded the 8th; but Mr. Mordaunt was acquitted.

Colonel Ashton, Mr. Stacy, and Mr. Bestly, where condemned as traitors by the same court, and cut open while alive with great barbarity; though this is supposed to be a plot of Cromwell's own framing, who endeavoured to secure his usurpation by making frequent examples of his vengeance. Dr. Hewet refused to plead, or acknowledge the jurisdiction of the court.

A battle was fought between the French and Spaniards near Dunkirk, wherein the dukes of York and Gloucester charged on the side of the Spaniards, who were routed.

June 17. Dunkirk surrendered to the French, and was put into the hands of the English.

Aug. 6. Mrs. Claypole, Cromwell's eldest daughter, died.

Several sectaries addressed Cromwell for his protection.

The marshal Turenne defeated the Spaniards at Dunes, killed 1200 and took 2000 prisoners.

The French, by the assistance of the English, over-run great part of Flanders this campaign; taking Winoxbourgh, Furnes, Menin, Oudenard, and Ypres.

Aug. 12. Cromwell being taken ill of a fever at Hampton-court, returned to Whitehall, where he died Sept. 3, in the 60th year of his age, having enjoyed the title of Protector four years, eight months, and eighteen days.

On the day he died, there happened the greatest storm of wind that ever was known. He appointed his son Richard his successor.

His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Bourchier.

When one of his physicians expressed some apprehensions of danger, from the intermission of his pulse, he answered God Almighty assured him of his recovery; for his chaplains, who were dispersed in several parts of the palace to pray for his recovery, all of them brought him this answer to their prayers, He shall recover. But finding his dissolution approaching, he enquired of his chaplains, Whether a man could fall from grace? To which being answered, he could not, he replied, "I am safe, for I am sure I was once in a state of grace."

He had twice triumphed over his enemies on the 3d of September, (the day he died) from whence his friends concluded he went triumphantly to Paradise.

Sept. 4. Richard Cromwell, the late Protector's eldest son, was proclaimed Lord Protector.

He received the compliments of condolence and congratulation from the foreign

ministers, and numerous addresses from all parts of England of the same tenor, with promises of adhering to his Highness with their lives and fortunes, against all opposers.

Nov. 23. The late Protector was buried with great pomp in Henry VIIth's chapel, in Westminster abbey, after lying in state in Somerset house, at the expence of £60,000.

Richard Cromwell tried to gain the friendship of Monk, who commanded in Scotland.

The Protector sent Clarges, Monk's brother in law, to him, and Monk submitted to Richard's government.

Dec. 4. Richard called a parliament after the ancient form, and summoned his house of peers to meet the 27th of January.

1659, Jan. He proposed an addition of new members to his council, but met with great difficulty.

Richard endeavoured to make himself master of the army, but the principal officers of the army combined against him, and persuaded him to call a number of officers to London; they formed a great council, and offered a petition to the Protector, which he rejected.

Jan. 27. Richard met his parliament, and made a speech to both houses as usual at the opening a session; after which commissioner Fiennes made another.

Mr. Chaloner Chute was chosen speaker of the commons.

Scarron died.

In the examination of accounts, the annual income of the three kingdoms came to 1,666,717*l.* and the yearly expence to 2,201,540*l.* and to maintain the conquest of Scotland cost yearly 163,619*l.*

April 5. The commons voted that in all messages to, and conferences with the other house, they should be upon the level and assume no superiority over the commons.

April 6. The officers petitioned the Protector, desiring Fleetwood for their general, which he rejected.

Desborough with a strong retinue demanded an audience of the Protector, and required him, in the name of the army, to dissolve the parliament, which if not speedily done, they threatened to fire the house, and kill all who should resist.

April 22. By commission under the great seal, the parliament was dissolved; at which time Richard's authority was reckoned to expire.

The officers seized the government, chose Fleetwood their general, and discharged several colonels.

May 6. Fleetwood and the general officers of the army published a declaration, inviting the members of the long parliament to return to their seats in parliament, and exercise their former power.

May 7. Lenthall the speaker, and several of the members of the long parliament met in the house of commons, to the number of about forty-one; but several of the members who were excluded in the year 1648, attempting to enter with them, they were stopped.

They published a declaration, setting forth their intentions to preserve the liberty and property of the subject, and that they would act without a Protector or house of peers; and commanded that all writs, patents, &c. should run again in the name of the keepers of the liberties of England.

May 12. The officers petitioned the parliament for the settlement of the government.

May 25. Richard made his submission to the parliament, when they granted him £20,000 to pay his debts, and ordered him to quit Whitehall in six days. After the restoration, he went to France, and continued some years in obscurity at Paris; but upon the rumour of a war between France and England, he removed to Geneva; some years before king Charles II. died, he returned to England, and expired at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, in 1712.

June 6. The parliament voted, that the speaker should have the offices of general and admiral, and that all commissions be granted by him.

June 16. They also voted the continuance of the monthly assessment of £35,000 imposed in the year 1656.

June 22. Letters arrived of Henry Cromwell's submission to the government, who was then lieutenant of Ireland.

Aug. 1. The King removed from Brussel's to Calais.

Henry Cromwell was recalled from Ireland, and Ludlow was appointed to command there.

Monk, the general's brother, was sent by the royalists into Scotland, to engage the general's favour.

A general insurrection was intended by the presbyterians as well as the royalists, almost all over England; but by some accident was discovered and prevented, and most of the leaders taken and committed to prison: only Sir George Booth and Sir Thomas Middleton assembled about 3000 men, and took possession of Chester the 19th. These Lambert engaged near Nant-

wich, and routed them, and Sir George was afterwards taken prisoner at Newport Pagnel, in a woman's habit, on the 23d.

Sept. 1. The engagement voted, whereby every person was to renounce the title of Charles Stuart, and the whole line of Stuarts, and every other single person, pretending to the government, and that he would be faithful to the commonwealth, without a king, single person, and house of peers.

Sept. 8. James Naylor, the blasphemous quaker, was discharged from his imprisonment.

Sept. 17. The parliament voted to dissolve the corporation of the city of Chester, for their loyalty to the King, and that the county should be no more distinct.

Sept. 22. The officers of the army, encouraged by Lambert, drew up an address, that they might have a general appointed them as formerly; and intimated that they expected a share in the government.

Oct. 5. The grand council of officers petitioned the parliament. They returned a mild answer.

Oct. 12. The parliament turned out Lambert, Desborough, and several other officers of the army, which occasioned a mutiny amongst the soldiers.

Oct. 13. Lambert met the speaker going to the parliament house with his lifeguards, dismounted the officer that commanded them, and turned the speaker back with his guards.

He deposed the parliament again, and with his officers assumed sovereign power.

Oct. 14. The officers of the army appointed Fleetwood their general.

An anarchy lasted ten days before the officers thought of settling any form of government, when they formed a council of ten, and elected their own generals.

The officers sent colonel Cobbet to Monk to engage him to join them.

Oct. 26. The officers constituted a council of twenty-three men, most of them general officers, to take upon them the exercise of the government, and these they called a Committee of Safety, requiring all people to obey them, till another form of government should be erected, which they declared should be without a single person or chief magistrate, a King, or house of lords.

Oct. 29. Letters arrived that general Monk was dissatisfied with the late proceedings of the army, and that he had secured Berwick.

Oct. 31. Bradshaw, the president of the late high court of justice, that condemned the King, died.

Nov. 1. The committee of safety constituted Whitlock keeper of the great seal.

Nov. 2. Letters arrived from Edinburgh that Monk and many of the officers had declared for the parliament, against the officers of the army of England; and that Monk had imprisoned some of his officers, and turned out others that did not agree with him.

Nov. 5. Commissions were issued by the committee of safety for raising forces, and general Lambert marched northward.

Nov. 10. Letters were sent from the fleet, and from the officers in Ireland to Monk, proposing an accommodation between him and the army of England.

Nov. 12. Three commissioners arrived at London from Monk, to treat with commissioners from the committee of safety.

Nov. 17. Letters arrived that general Monk had summoned a convention in Scotland, and told them, he had a call from God and man to march into England, to settle the peace there; he required them to suppress all insurrections in his absence, and demanded money for his troops, which they promised to levy.

Nov. 18. Monk marched with his army toward England, but finding a treaty concluded with his commissioners at London, he returned to Edinburgh.

Monk having consulted his general officers, marched again towards England, and encamped at Coldstream near Berwick, where he continued about a month. Lambert remained with his forces, consisting of about 12,000 men, at Newcastle.

Nov. 24. The governor of Portsmouth declared for the parliament. The committee of safety sent and blocked up the town, but the soldiers deserted and were received into the town.

Vice admiral Lawson entered the Thames to support the parliament.

Desborough's regiment also declared for the parliament.

Dec. 24. The authority of the committee of safety expired, and the parliament resumed the government.

General Fairfax declared for a free parliament, and was joined by great numbers of gentlemen at Marston-moor; whereupon Lambert's forces at Newcastle deserted him, and joined Fairfax, who took possession of York, and kept a correspondence with Monk.

Theatrical representations restored, and a licence granted to Rhodes to perform at the Cockpit, in Drury Lane.

1660, Jan. 1. Being sunday, Monk passed over the Tweed, and marched into Eng-

land, with four regiments of horse, and six of foot.

Monk received a letter from the parliament to stop his journey, but he paid no regard to it.

The parliament a few days after their meeting, appointed a council of state, to consist of twenty-eight members, of whom Monk was one; and ordered a bill to be brought in, to renounce the title of Charles Stuart, and the whole line of the late king James, which was to be taken by all the members of parliament.

Jan. 9. Lambert, Sir Henry Vane, and several others of the committee of safety, were confined by the parliament.

Monk advanced to York with his army, where he was entertained by lord Fairfax, who, with the gentry of Yorkshire, addressed him to procure a free parliament.

Jan. 16. Scot and Robinson, commissioners from the parliament, met Monk at Leicester, and discouraged the addresses made to him for a free parliament.

Feb. 1. An order for the soldiers in and about London to march out, and make room for Monk's soldiers, as he required in his letters from St. Alban's, dated the 28th of January.

Feb. 3. When Monk attended the council of state, they tendered him the oath, which he refused.

Feb. 4. Monk marched into London, and took up his quarters in Whitehall.

Monk's army consisted of near 6000 men, and the parliament's regiments in London of 10,000 horse and foot.

Feb. 6. Monk was introduced into the parliament-house, where he made a speech, and among other things desired they would be careful that neither the cavalier nor fanatic party had a share in the civil or military power; but desired the secluded members might be admitted without any previous oath or engagement.

Monk was required to take his place at the council, which he refused.

Petitions were presented him to re-establish the excluded members.

The secluded members, to the number of fourscore, attended Monk at Whitehall, he told them, that the settlement of the nation lay in their hands; and took leave to represent, that the old foundations were so broken that they could not be restored, but upon the ruin of the nation: that it was the interest of London to have a Commonwealth, the only government capable of making her the mart for the trade of Christendom; and that he thought a moderate, not a rigid, presbyterian government most acceptable in church affairs, recommending to them a supply for the army, the dissolving themselves, and summoning a new parliament.

Feb. 7. The common council of the city met, and refused to pay the assessment levied by the parliament.

Feb. 9. The parliament commanded Monk to destroy the gates and portcullices of the city of London, and pull up their posts and chains, suspecting them to be in the King's interest; which Monk executed, and took up new quarters.

Barebones presented a petition, that the abjuration oath might be universally taken.

Feb. 11. Monk, by the remonstrances of his friends, came to know his error, embroiling himself with the city, and resolved to repair it; he marched with his troops into the city, and wrote to the parliament complaining of and reproaching their unsettled conduct.

The parliament sent deputies to Monk to satisfy him, but without success.

Monk reconciled himself to the city, at which there were great rejoicings.

Feb. 12. Monk drew up his forces in Finsbury fields, excused what he had done by order of the parliament, dined with the Lord Mayor, held a consultation with him and the court of aldermen, and declared for a free parliament; which occasioned a general joy, and Rumps were burnt in bonfires, from one end of the town to the other, and the King's health was publicly drank.

Feb. 20. Monk made the secluded members, before their admission, sign articles in favour of the army, and to dissolve the present parliament.

They also voted to raise an assessment of £100,000 a month, for the payment of the army, and for defraying the public expences for six months.

The republicans endeavoured to persuade Monk to take the government upon himself, which he rejected.

Sir Arthur Haslerig, to preclude the King's restoration, offered him 100,000 hands that should subscribe his title.

Cardinal Mazarin endeavoured to interest himself in the English affairs, with little success.

Feb. 21. The secluded members took their places, and voted Monk to be general of the forces in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Feb. 22. The general still protested, he would oppose to the utmost, the setting up of Charles Stuart, a single person, or a house of peers.

Feb. 23. Voted for a new parliament to meet April 25, 1660.

The city congratulated the long parliament on their restoration, and lent them £60,000.

Feb. 25. An act passed for constituting a new council of state of thirty-one.

Feb. 27. Voted to make all acts void against Sir George Booth, and the city of Chester.

March 1. Ordered that the present parliament be dissolved the 15th of March.

March 2. Monk and Montague were voted to be generals at sea.

March 3. The earls of Crawford and Lauderdale, and the lord Sinclair, were released from their imprisonment in Windsor castle.

March 5. Order for printing and setting up in churches the solemn league and covenant.

March 6. Lambert was committed to the Tower by the council of state.

March 10. Letters from admiral Lawson, that he and the officers of the fleet would submit to the determination of the parliament and his excellency.

Monk made colonel Fairfax governor of Hull, in the room of Overton.

An act passed for putting the militia into the hands of persons of quality; but by it every officer was to declare, that the war, undertaken by the parliament, against the late King, was just and lawful.

The engagement, to be true and faithful to the commonwealth, without a King or a house of lords, repealed, and orders for taking it expunged.

March 14. Voted to disable those from being members of parliament, who had been in arms against the parliament.

March 15. Dr. Wren, bishop of Ely, was released, after fifteen years imprisonment; and the council impowered to discharge such others as they saw fit.

March 16. The act passed for dissolving the parliament, after it had continued in several forms nineteen years, four months, and thirteen days, with a proviso not to infringe the rights of the house of peers; and then the commons broke up.

March 17. The council of state took upon them the administration of the government, and issued several proclamations for preservation of the public peace, &c.

April — Sir John Greenville, having brought a letter from his Majesty to general Monk, returned to Brussels the beginning of this month, with a satisfactory answer.

The general, when he had read the King's letter, assured Sir John, that his heart had ever been faithful to the King, but that he had not been in circumstances to do him any considerable service till then. That he was not only ready to obey his Majesty's commands, but to sacrifice all for his service.

Monk cashiered several officers, and substituted others more faithful in their places.

April 4. The King removed from Brussels to Breda, from whence he sent letters to the parliament, the general, &c. with a declaration.

April 9. General Lambert having made his escape out of the Tower, a proclamation was published for apprehending him.

April 22. Ingoldsby, being sent with a detachment after Lambert, took him prisoner near Daventry, without striking a blow; together with colonel Cobbet, Creed, Okey, Axtel, and others.

Admiral Montague sent an account of the submission of the fleet to the general.

April 25. The convention parliament met at Westminster-abbey, and after sermon went to their respective houses; the earl of Manchester was chosen speaker of the lords, and Sir Harbottle Grimstone of the commons.

Two days before the meeting of the parliament, a forged letter was dispersed to prevent the King's restoration; upon which the King's party published a declaration manifesting their living peaceably.

May 1. Sir John Greenville delivered his Majesty's letters and declaration to the two houses, the general and admiral, which were read in parliament; whereupon they voted, that the government ought to be by King, Lords, and Commons; and the commons voted £50,000 for his Majesty's present occasions.

May 3. The city of London and the Fleet declared for his Majesty.

May 5. Easter term adjourned.

May 7. The King's statue was set up again in Guildhall, and the states arms were taken down.

May 8. The King was solemnly proclaimed, at which both houses assisted in London and Westminster.

May 10. A day of thanksgiving was observed in London, and the common prayer read before the lords.

May 14. The King was proclaimed in Ireland.

May 16. His Majesty being invited into Holland by the states, came to the Hague from Breda.

Admiral Montague attended the King in Holland with the fleet.

A committee of six lords and twelve commons attended the King at the Hague,

with an invitation to his Majesty, to return and take the government of the kingdoms into his hands, and presented the King with the £50,000 that had been voted him. The duke of York with £10,000 and the duke of Gloucester with £5000.

A deputation of the city of London attended his Majesty at the same time, with assurances of their duty and affection, and a present of £10,000 and £1000 to each of his Majesty's brothers. Whereupon the King knighted all the citizens that came on this errand.

Ten presbyterian preachers also waited on his Majesty, with a tender of their and their brethren's duty and affection; and assured him, they had always wished well to his Majesty, and taught the people their duty to their Prince; that they were no enemies to moderate episcopacy, only desired such things might not be pressed upon them, as were generally acknowledged to be indifferent, and by some thought unlawful.

The presbyterians besought the King not to revive the common prayer into use in his chapel. The King warmly answered. "That while he gave them liberty, he would not have his own taken from him."

The King received the compliments of the States at the Hague, who presented him with £6000.

SOVEREIGNS, &c. DURING THE COMMONWEALTH AND PROTECTORATE OF OLIVER CROMWELL.

Emperors of Germany.

1637 Ferdinand III.
1658 Leopold I.

King of France.

1643 Louis XIV.

King of Spain.

1621 Philip IV.

Kings of Hungary.

1647 Ferdinand IV.
1656 Leopold.

Kings and Queen of Sweden.

1632 Christina.
1654 Charles X.
1660 Charles XI.

King of Denmark.

1648 Frederick III.

King of Poland

1648 John Casimir.

Emperor of Russia.

1645 Alexis.

Emperors of the Turks.

1640 Ibrahim.
1655 Mahomet IV.

Kings of Portugal.

1640 John IV.
1656 Alphonsus VI.

Princes of Orange, Stadtholders.

1647 William II.
1650 William III.

Chief Governors of Ireland.

1649 Oliver Cromwell.
1650 Henry Ireton.
Ulick Marquis Clanrickard.
1651 Major General Lambert.
1653 C. Fleetwood, Edmund Ludlow, Miles Corbet, John Jones, and John Weever.
1654 Charles Fleetwood.
1655 Henry Cromwell, M. Tomlinson, Miles Corbet, Robert Goodwin, and William Steel.
1657 Henry Cromwell.
1659 Edmund Ludlow, John Jones, M. Tomlinson, Miles Corbet, and William Bury.
1660 Roger Boyle, Lord Broghill, Sir Charles Coote, and William Bury.

Popes.

1644 Innocent X.
1655 Alexander VII.

The sees of Canterbury and York vacant.

Lord Chancellors.

1648 Henry Earl of Kent and three others *Keepers.*
1654 John Lisle, Sir T. Widdrington, and Bulstrode Whitlocke, *Keepers.*
1656 Nathaniel Fiennes, John Lisle, and B. Whitlocke.
1658 Sir Edward Hyde, *Keeper*, afterwards by Charles II. created Earl of Clarendon.

Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

1643 Sir Robert Heath.

Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

1640 Sir John Banks.

Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

1643 Sir Robert Lane.

Master of the Rolls.

1645 William Lenthal.

Attorney General.

1640 Sir Edward Herbert.

Solicitor General.

1648 Sir Thomas Gardiner.

Mayors of London.

1649 Sir Abraham Reynardson.
1650 Thomas Toote.
1651 Thomas Andrews.
1652 John Kendrick.
1653 John Fowkes.
1654 Thomas Vyner.
1655 Christopher Pack.
1656 John Dethick.
1657 Robert Tichborne.
1658 Richard Chiverton.
1659 John Ireton.

Sheriffs.

1649 Thomas Vyner, Richard Browne.
1650 Rowland Wilson, Christopher Pack, and John Dethick.
1651 Robert Tichborne, Richard Chiverton.
1652 John Ireton, Andrew Ryccard.
1653 Stephen Eastwick, William Underwood.
1654 James Phillips, Walter Biggs.
1655 Edmund Sleigh, Thomas Alleyn.
1656 William Thompson, John Frederick.
1657 Tempest Milner, Nathaniel Temse.
1658 John Robinson, Thomas Chandler, Richard King.
1659 Anthony Bateman, John Lawrence.

CHARLES II.

1660. May 23. King Charles II. embarked at the Hague, for England, and arrived at Dover the 25th, where he was met by general Monk, whom he honored with the order of the garter.

May 29. Being his Majesty's birth-day he made a triumphant entry into the city of London, and came to Whitehall.

May 31. The King made Sir Thomas Mallet, Knt. one of the justices of the King's-bench, and Sir Robert Forster, Knt. and Sir Robert Hyde, Knt. justices of the common pleas.

Geoffery Palmer, Esq.; was made attorney general.

June 1. Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Knt. was made lord chief baron of the Exchequer.

His royal highness James duke of York was made lord high admiral of England, and lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; general Monk continued captain-general of all the forces in the three kingdoms, and was made master of the horse to his Majesty. Sir Edward Hyde, lord high chancellor of England. The earl of Southampton, lord high treasurer. The marquis of Ormond, lord steward of the household. The lord Say, lord privy-seal. The lord Seymour, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. The earl of Manchester, lord chamberlain of the household. Sir Frederick Cornwallis, treasurer of the household. Sir John Berkley, Comptroller. Sir George Carteret, vice-chamberlain, and Sir Edward Nicholas and Sir William Morrice, were made secretaries of state, &c.

The King made a speech to both houses, and passed a bill for constituting the present convention a parliament.

His Majesty instituted a privy-council consisting of thirty persons, of whom the great officers above named, and Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, were part.

The lords and commons accepted the King's pardon offered at Breda.

The republicans demanded of the King particular letters of pardon, which he granted them.

June 6. A proclamation was issued for the regicides to surrender themselves; and the nineteen that surrendered were all reprieved.

Heneage Finch, Esq.; was made solicitor general.

June 23. Edward Atkins, sergeant at law, was made baron of the exchequer.

June 25. Sir John Robinson was made lieutenant of the Tower of London.

July 5. Thomas Twisden, sergeant at law, was knighted, and made one of the justices of the king's-bench.

His Majesty and their royal highnesses the dukes of York and Gloucester, the privy counsellors, and great officers of state, with both houses of parliament, were magnificently entertained by the city of London at Guildhall.

Christopher Turner, sergeant at law, was made third baron of the exchequer.

Thomas Tyrrel, sergeant at law, was made one of the justices of the common pleas.

July 12. George Monk, captain-general

created baron Monk of Potheridge, Beauchamp, and Teyes, earl of Torrington, and duke of Albemarle.

Admiral Edward Montague, created baron Montague of St. Neots, viscount Hinchinbrook, and earl of Sandwich.

July 18. Henry earl of St. Alban's, was sent ambassador to France.

July 27. The King made a speech to both houses to hasten the act of indemnity.

Aug. 13. A proclamation was issued against duelling; and another on the 14th for restoring and discovering his Majesty's goods, &c.

In Scotland during the usurpation, justice had been administered by English commissioners sent down thither, without any regard to the laws and constitution of that kingdom: whereupon the King, by his proclamation, ordered these tribunals to be abolished on the 22d of August; and that from thenceforth, that kingdom should be restored to its ancient form of government; a committee of the three estates was convened; the great officers of state appointed out of their native nobility, and a parliament summoned to meet at Edinburgh the 12th of December, to whom the King referred the preparing an act of indemnity.

Aug. 29. The King went to the house of peers, and having made a speech, he passed the act of indemnity; out of which most of the regicides, Sir Henry Vane, Lambert, and Hugh Peters, were excepted.

The commons made a present to the duke of York of £10,000 and of £7000 to the duke of Gloucester; and passed a vote to settle on the King £1,200,000.

Sept. 3. The duke of York was re-married to Mrs. Anne Hyde.

Sept. 10. A proclamation was issued for a cessation of arms with Spain.

The parliament was adjourned to the 6th of November, having passed an act for disbanding the army; and an act for raising £140,000 at £70,000 per month, to begin the first of November.

Henry duke of Gloucester died of the small-pox, in the twenty-first year of his age.

Dr. Juxon, bishop of London, translated to the see of Canterbury.

Sept. 25. Her royal highness Mary princess of Orange, the King's sister, came to England.

Oct. 10. The regicides were brought to their trials at the Old Bailey, but of twenty-nine that were tried and convicted, only ten were executed, viz. Thomas Harrison, at Charing-cross, on the 13th of October; John Carew, on the 15th; John Cook and Hugh Peters, on the 16th; Thomas Scot, Gregory Clement, Adrian Scroop, and John Jones, on the 17th, at the same place: and Daniel Axtel and Francis Hacker were executed at Tyburn, the 19th of the same month.

Oct. 22. Sir Robert Foster, Knt. one of the justices of the common pleas, was made lord chief justice of the king's-bench.

Sir Orlando Bridgman, knt. lord chief baron of the exchequer, was made lord chief justice of the common pleas.

Charles, the first son of the duke of York, by Mrs. Ann Hyde, born, and stiled duke of Cambridge. He died seven months after.

Oct. 25. The King published his declaration, shewing wherein he required a conformity to the ecclesiastical government, and in what cases he was willing to dispense with it.

Nine of the old bishops were restored to their sees, and seven or eight others were newly consecrated.

Several embassies arrived from abroad, and the States paid their compliments and presented several excellent pictures, drawn by the best hands.

Nov. 3. Samuel Brown, sergeant at law, was made one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas.

Nov. 7. Matthew Hale, sergeant at law was made lord chief baron of the Exchequer.

Nov. 24. Wadham Windham, sergeant at law, was made one of the Justices of the King's Bench.

The army which had been so long the terror of England, was disbanded except Monk's own regiment.

The King instituted guards for himself.

Dec. 8. An order of both houses for hanging the carcases of Oliver Cromwell, John Bradshaw, Henry Ireton, and Thomas Pride, upon the gallows at Tyburn, and afterwards burying them under the gallows; which was done accordingly on the 30th January following.

Dec. 12. The King summoned a parliament in Scotland, and left it to them to examine the conduct of his subjects.

The King committed the government of Ireland to chancellor Eustace, and the earls of Orrery and Montrath in quality of lords justices, till a Lord Lieutenant should be appointed.

Dec. 17, 19. Ordered that Francis Windham, Esq.; and Mrs. Lane, be each of them presented with £1000 for their

service in preserving the King after Worcester fight.

Dec. 24. Mary, princess of Orange, died of the small-pox, and was buried the 29th of the same month, in king Henry VIIth's chapel, aged 29 years.

Dec. 29. The convention parliament was dissolved, having first passed several acts for increasing the King's revenue; and another for establishing a post-office, &c.

The revenue settled upon the crown was £1,200,000 per annum, which was to defray the charges of the navy, guards, and garrisons, the civil list, and indeed the whole expences of the government, for which Cromwell levied annually three times that sum by his own authority. This was confirmed by a vote of the parliament.

The Parliament, it is said, would have given the King £2,000,000 per annum if the ministers had asked it; but the lord Clarendon, as some suggest, opposed it, lest Parliaments should become useless; and some esteem that Lord therefore, the preserver of the constitution. On the other hand, this is said to have drawn on him the resentment of the Cavaliers, inasmuch as this slender revenue rendered the King incapable of relieving those who had lost their all in defence of the crown.

Dec. 30. The earl of Argyle was committed to Edinburgh castle for high treason.

The Royal Society first erected and established this year.

All arts and sciences began to revive and flourish at the Restoration, and the English tongue was exceedingly improved and refined; the Royal Society was founded by the King's letters patent, for the improvement of philosophy, mathematics, physic, and all useful knowledge; of which the first promoters and members were Dr. Ward, Mr. Boyle, Lord Brounker, Dr. Wilkins, Dr. Wallis, Sir William Petty, Dr. Goddard, Dr. Willis, Dr. Bathurst, Dr. Wred, and Mr. Rook.

1661, Jan 1. A Parliament met in Scotland.

Jan. 10. A proclamation was issued, prohibiting seditious and unlawful meetings and conventicles, under pretence of religious worship.

Jan. 10. The Queen-Mother, with her daughter the princess Henrietta, set out for France from Portsmouth.

An insurrection of the fifth-monarchy men in the city, under the command of Venner, a wine-cooper; but they were suppressed the 19th, and Venner, Hodgkins, Prichard, Oxmin, and nine others were executed.

A conference was held at the Savoy, between some bishops and the presbyterian ministers.

Jan. 25. A proclamation was issued for observing the 30th of January as a fast.

Feb. 14. The army was disbanded on Tower-hill.

March 9. Writs were issued for calling a new Parliament to meet on the 8th of May, 1661.

The Cavaliers complained of being neglected by the King, and that honours and offices were lavished upon his enemies, the commons appropriated £60,000 as a provision for them, but which proved a very inadequate remuneration for their losses.

His Majesty created above 160 baronets this year.

March 25. A conference at the Savoy, concerning the liturgy, between twelve bishops, and as many presbyterian ministers, with nine assistants on each side appointed by his Majesty.

The episcopal clergy made many large concessions at this conference, but finding that nothing less would satisfy the dissenters, than an entire change in the liturgy and ceremonies, and new modelling the church, after the Geneva pattern, things were left in the same state as they were before.

April 19. Sixty-eight knights of the Bath were created, to attend his Majesty's coronation.

April 23. Being St. George's day, the coronation was solemnized with the usual splendor, by archbishop Juxon.

May 8. The Parliament met, and the King rode from his palace to Whitehall, attended by the nobility in their robes to Westminster abbey, and heard a sermon before he went to the house.

The same day the Convocation met at St. Paul's, who confirmed the form of Common-Prayer formerly published, and added the two offices or forms of Prayer for the 30th of January and the 29th of May, and made other additions to the liturgy.

The King in his speech at the opening of the Parliament, acquainted them with his intention to marry the infanta of Portugal; which was approved of by both Houses.

Episcopacy was received in Scotland, and four ministers came to London who were ordained, and afterwards consecrated bishops, and the Scottish privy

council forbade all meetings at synods and presbyteries, till authorized by the bishops.

Sir Robert Holmes was sent with a squadron of men of war and some soldiers, and reduced New York; and all that part the Dutch had taken from the English in Long Island; from thence he sailed to Africa and took Cape Verd, and some other places.

The Parliament of Scotland also rescinded the Solemn League and Covenant, declared the power of the militia to be solely in his Majesty, and condemned the act of the 16th of January, 1647, which related to the sale of the late King's person.

May 10. Sir Edward Turner, solicitor-general to the duke of York, chosen Speaker of the Commons.

The House of Commons ordered all their members to receive the sacrament, according to the prescribed liturgy within a certain time, upon pain of being expelled the House.

May 11. The funeral obsequies of the loyal marquis of Montrose, were solemnized at the great church at Edinburgh.

May 20. An order of both houses for burning the Solemn League and Covenant in London and Westminster, on the 22d instant, by the hands of the common hangman, which was executed accordingly in town, and afterwards all over England.

May 28. The marquis of Argyle having been convicted of high-treason in Scotland was beheaded at Edinburgh, and his head set upon the Tolbooth, where the marquis of Montrose's had been placed.

The pretended acts for erecting a high court of justice for the trial of the late king Charles; for subscribing the engagement against a king and house of peers; for declaring England a commonwealth; for renouncing the title of Charles Stuart; and another for the security of the Lord Protector's person, were all burnt by the common hangman in the middle of Westminster hall, while the courts were sitting.

June 7. The funerals of Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle, who were murdered at Colchester, were there solemnized.

July 8. The King went to the house, and passed the act of indemnity.

An act empowering the King to receive from his subjects a free and voluntary contribution for his present occasions.

July 12. The estates of Pelham, Skippon, and several others of the deceased regicides to the number of twenty-one, were confiscated; and Lord Mounson, Sir Henry Mildmay, and Mr. Robert Wallop, were brought to the bar of the house of Commons, and confessed their crimes. They were ordered to be deprived of their honours and titles, and drawn in sledges, with ropes about their necks, from the Tower of London to Tyburn, and back again, and to remain prisoners in the Tower during their lives.

July 14. The English liturgy first read in the French church in the Savoy.

July 25. The earl of Sandwich and admiral Lawson came before the port of Algiers, on the coast of Barbary, and battered the place. The earl of Sandwich returned home, leaving Lawson to protect the trade.

July 30. The Parliament adjourned to the 20th of Nov. having passed an act for the preservation of his Majesty's person and government.

At a Convocation held by the clergy, they granted the King a benevolence.

The Papists petitioned for a repeal of the penal laws, and for toleration of their religion.

During the recess of Parliament, petitions were presented from the royalists to the King, complaining of their great sufferings.

Sept. 30. At the public entry of the Swedish ambassador, happened a rencounter between the French and Spanish ambassadors for precedency, and many of their retinue were killed on both sides at Tower-hill; but the Spanish ambassador's coach had the good fortune to get before the Frenchman's.

Nov. 4. James, duke of Ormond, was made lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Nov. 20. The Parliament met and the Bishops again took their places in the House of Lords.

Nov. 25. The condemned regicides were called before the Parliament and claimed the King's pardon.

The Parliament petitioned the King to order all officers and disbanded soldiers to depart twenty miles from London.

Dec. 20. The King came to the house, and having given the royal assent to a bill for granting him £1,260,000 the corporation act, &c. the Parliament was adjourned to the 10th of January.

In examination of the funds granted the last Parliament, the following deficiencies appeared, viz. that of the customs which had been estimated at £500,000 per annum, fell short £100,000. The crown lands valued at £120,000 per annum, fell short £40,000. The excise, valued at

£300,000 per annum, fell short of £50,000. The forfeited estates valued at £38,000 fell short £25,000. The wine licenses valued at £25,000, fell short £10,000.

1661-2. Jan. 10. The Chancellor acquainted the Parliament at their meeting, with a plot against the government, and that major Wildman, colonel Salmon, and others had been taken and secured.

Jan. 30. The earl of Peterborough took possession of Tangier, being part of the portion the King was to receive with the infanta of Portugal.

Feb. 13. Elizabeth queen of Bohemia eldest daughter of King James I. died in the 66th year of her age, and was buried in Henry VIIth's chapel. She had eight sons and five daughters, of whom the youngest surviving, the princess Sophia, mother of king George, was in 1701, declared heir to the crown of Great Britain.

Feb. 18. A great storm in London.

Feb. 21. Christopher, lord Hatton, was made governor of Guernsey.

March 1. The King sent for the Commons to Whitehall, and reproached them gently for not settling the revenue.

March 9. Cardinal Mazarin died.

This year his Majesty created sixty-seven baronets.

April 16. Miles Corbet, John Okey, and John Barkstead, three of the regicides, being outlawed for high-treason, were taken and sent over from Holland; and being brought to the King's bench bar, a rule was made for their execution the 19th instant.

April 23. The infanta of Portugal having been married to king Charles at Lisbon, by his proxy the earl of Sandwich, set sail under the convoy of the said earl for England.

Articles of peace concluded with Algiers, by admiral Lawson.

April 30. The princess Mary eldest daughter to the duke of York, born, who was afterwards married to William Henry of Nassau prince of Orange.

May 3. Major Fiennes, with a party of the garrison of Tangier, was intercepted and cut off by the Moors.

May 4. The new Queen landed at Portsmouth.

The Parliament was prorogued to the 18th of February, after having made an act for the uniformity of public prayers, and the administration of the sacrament, and the act for collecting chimney money.

An act for the better regulating the militia.

An act empowering his Majesty to levy for the next three years, a tax of £70,000 a month if occasion required.

The tax called chimney-money, was two shillings upon every hearth or chimney.

By the act of uniformity, every parson, vicar, and curate, were obliged to declare and subscribe their assent and consent to the Book of Common-Prayer, before the feast of St. Bartholomew 1662, upon pain of losing their ecclesiastical preferments.

Before the consummation of the marriage, the King, in a treaty with Portugal, engaged to assist that kingdom against Spain, with 3000 foot, and 1000 horse, and eight frigates, and obliged himself never to restore Dunkirk to that crown.

May 21. The marriage between king Charles and the infanta of Portugal was again solemnized by Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, bishop of London, at Portsmouth. She was then about 24 years of age.

Besides Tangier, on the coast of Barbary, and the island of Bombay in the East Indies, the King received with her 2,000,000 of croisadoes. In consideration whereof, she had a jointure of £30,000 per annum settled upon her. Two millions of croisadoes are about the value of £300,000 sterling.

May 27. King Charles with the Queen, came to Hampton-court.

June 2. The lord mayor and aldermen of London attended the King and Queen at Hampton-court, to congratulate them upon their marriage, and made the Queen a present of a purse of gold.

June 6. Sir Henry Vane, having been convicted of high treason, in keeping king Charles II, out of the possession of the government, and levying war against his Majesty, was beheaded on Tower hill the 14th.

General Lambert likewise was condemned, but his life was spared, and he was banished to Jersey, where he remained till his death, which happened about thirty years after.

July 24. The Queen-Mother came again to England, and took up her residence at Somerset-house.

Aug. 24. St. Bartholomew's day, the act of uniformity taking place, about 2000 ministers of the Geneva stamp lost their preferments.

Sept. 3. William Lenthall, Speaker of the Parliament, who levied war against Charles I. died.

Oct. 2. The King made the earl of Arlington secretary of state, in the room of Nichols.

His Majesty's forces in Jamaica made a descent upon the island of Cuba, and plundered and demolished St. Jago.

Oct. 5. Sir John Lawson concluded a peace with Tunis, and on the 18th of the same month with Tripoli.

Oct. 17. An order of council for delivering Dunkirk to the French king, for £500,000. The council were unanimous for delivering it up, on pretence of the great expence it would be to the nation to repair the fortifications and maintain a garrison sufficient to defend it against the power of France.

The corporation act was enforced with great rigour, and the walls of Gloucester, Coventry, Northampton, Leicester, and Taunton were demolished, because they had distinguished themselves by siding with the parliament.

A plot was discovered, formed by the fifth monarchy men, six of whom were executed.

The plot served the court for a pretence to seize 500 or 600 persons; and to disarm all those suspected; to make those they had taken give bonds not to take up arms against the King; and to encrease the standing guards.

Oct. 19. Sir Robert Hyde, Knt. made lord chief justice of the King's-bench.

Nov. 4. John Archer, sergeant at law, was made one of the justices of the common pleas.

Nov. 16. Sir Richard Raynsford, Knt. made one of the barons of the Exchequer.

A proclamation for making Tangier a free port.

Dec. 11. George Philips, Thomas Tonge, Nathaniel Gibbs, and Francis Stubbs, fanatics, were convicted for conspiring against the government, and executed the 22d.

The King granted a patent to Sir William Davenant for enacting plays, under which he opened the theatre called the Duke's Theatre, in Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields: a like patent was granted to Thomas Killigrew, who erected and opened the theatre Drury Lane, the 8th of April, in this year.

1668, Jan. 1. The King published a declaration, wherein he intimated his inclination to indulge the dissenters who did not conform.

The royal society of London established.

Three ambassadors from Russia had their public audience.

The archbishops, bishops, and episcopal clergy, redeemed 178 slaves from Algiers, and other ports upon the coast of Barbary, who returned from thence.

Feb. 18. The parliament met, and the King made a speech, wherein he again intimated his desire to indulge the dissenters.

Feb. 27. An address of the commons against his Majesty granting any indulgence to the dissenters.

Twenty-six baronets were created this year.

Sept. 24. A league of alliance was formed between the states of the United Provinces and the king of England.

April 1. An address of both houses to his Majesty, that he would banish all popish priests and jesuits.

April 9. A proclamation was issued against popish priests.

The commons enquired into the King's revenue, arising by customs, excise, crown-lands, chimney money, the post office, first fruits, and tenths, the coinage, alienation office, &c., found they did not all raise £1,100,000, whereupon they granted four entire subsidies, and the convocation as many, which was the last supply the convocation gave before they submitted to be taxed by the commons.

An act passed this session for settling the profits of the post office and wine licenses on the duke of York, which brought in £21,000 a year.

June 1. A treasonable conspiracy was discovered in Ireland for seizing the castle of Dublin, &c. wherein colonel Thomas Scot, colonel Edward Warren, Jones Walcot, and others were concerned.

June 2. The earl of Rothes was made high commissioner of Scotland.

June 4. Dr. William Juxon, archbishop of Canterbury, died.

June 12. The King demanded a supply, which was granted him.

June 18. Sir John Kelynge, knt. King's sergeant, made one of the justices of the King's bench.

June 25. Dr. Bramhall, lord primate of Ireland, died.

July 4. The earl of Peterborough arrived at Whitehall from his government of Tangier. The earl of Tiveot was appointed governor.

July 10. Articles of high treason, and other crimes, were exhibited in the house of lords against the earl of Clarendon, by the earl of Bristol, which being referred to the judges, they resolved, that a charge of high treason could not be originally exhibited by one peer against another in the house of lords; the charge was therefore dismissed.

James Fitz Roy, (the King's natural son) was created baron of Tindale, Win-

chester, and Ashdale, earl of Doncaster and Dalkeith, duke of Monmouth and Buccleugh.

July 12. James, second son to the duke of York, born: he was soon after created duke of Cambridge, and lived to be about three years of age.

July 27. The King gave his assent to the subsidy act and some others, after which he prorogued the parliament to March 16.

Aug. 26. The King, with the queen, and court, went from London to Bath, and from thence to Oxford, where they were splendidly entertained by the university, and returned to Whitehall Oct. 2.

Oct. 19. Sir Robert Hyde, knt. one of the justices of the King's-bench, made lord chief justice of the King's-bench.

Nov. 4. John Arthur, sergeant at law, made one of the justices of the Common-pleas.

Nov. 16. Sir Richard Raynsford, knt. sergeant at law, made a baron of the Exchequer.

1664, Jan. 5. A plot being discovered in the north, a commission of *oyer* and *terminer* was sent down to York, where one and twenty of the conspirators were convicted, and afterwards executed in several places. Lambert and Ludlow were designed for their generals.

Feb. 15. John Twynn, was convicted of high treason in printing treasonable papers, and executed; and Thomas Brewster, bookseller, and others were convicted of publishing seditious libels, fined, and imprisoned. One of the libels was written by Milton, to justify the murder of king Charles, and to maintain the lawfulness of subjects taking up arms against their sovereign.

March 16. The parliament met, and the King in his speech intimated his desire that the triennial act might be repealed.

Clement Spelman, sergeant at law, made a baron of the Exchequer.

Eighteen baronets were created this year.

April 6. The King came to the house, and passed an act for repealing the triennial act; but passed another of a like tenor, only the King was not to be coerced. The substance of the last act was, that the sitting of parliaments should not be intermitted or discontinued above three years, and that within three years after the determination of the present or any future parliament, his Majesty should issue writs for calling another.

April 27. Both houses having resolved, that the Dutch, by invading the rights of the English in India, Africa, and elsewhere, were the greatest obstruction to our foreign trade, addressed his Majesty to take some speedy and effectual course for redress thereof.

May—The Dutch having sent a squadron of twelve ships into the Streights, the King sent thither a fleet of twenty sail, under the command of admiral Lawson.

The duke of York, as governor of the royal African company, sent vice admiral Holmes to Cape Verd, with a squadron of fourteen men of war, to make reprisals on the Dutch.

May 3. The earl of Tiveot, with a detachment of the garrison of Tangier, was surprised and defeated by the Moors.

May 17. The King came to the house, and having passed an act for suppressing seditious conventicles, and some other acts, prorogued the parliament.

June 1. Sir George Downing, the English ambassador, presented a memorial to the states general, shewing that the damages the English merchants had sustained by the depredations of the Dutch, amounted to seven or eight thousand pounds, and demanded satisfaction.

June 11. The city lent his Majesty £100,000 towards the Dutch wars.

June 25. The Heer Van Goch being sent over by the States to conciliate matters, had audience of his Majesty.

The English began to intercept the Dutch merchantmen returning from Bourdeaux before the war was declared.

Charles refused the king of France's mediation.

The King sent Sir Richard Fanshaw to Spain, and Lord Holles to France, to endeavour to engage those two crowns in a war with the Dutch, but met with no success.

The King granted letters of marque to make reprisals on the Dutch, and published a declaration on the same.

July 15. The parliament was prorogued by proclamation to the 24th of November.

Sept. 1. Henry Coventry, esq. was sent envoy extraordinary to Sweden.

Sept. 27. A market was granted to be held in St. James's for all manner of provisions, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays; and a market for cattle on Mondays and Wednesdays in the Hay-Market, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields.

Oct. 4. His Majesty and the duke of York went to Portsmouth to hasten the equipping of a squadron of men of war, to be commanded by prince Rupert.

Oct. 6. The lord mayor of London at-

tended his Majesty with the tender of a loan of a second £100,000.

Oct. 11. Sir John Lawson arrived with a squadron of men of war from the Streights.

Nov. 9. The duke of York went down to Portsmouth, and took upon him the command of the fleet, and was joined by prince Rupert and the earl of Sandwich.

Nov. 24. The parliament met, and the King desired a supply for the Dutch war, and delivered in a narrative of the treaty and proceedings against the Dutch.

Nov. 25. Both houses returned thanks to the city for the large sums they had advanced the King.

They also voted the King a supply of two millions and a half, for the maintaining the war against the Dutch.

Dec. 4 The duke of York returned from cruising, having taken about 130 Dutch merchant ships, and particularly their Bourdeaux fleet, as they were returning home laden with wine and brandy, before the war was declared: this was sufficiently justified by the Dutch admiral De Ruyter's falling upon our factories at Cape Verd on the coast of Africa, his attempting the island of Barbadoes, and several other of the English plantations, and the depredations of the Dutch in the East Indies, and on the high seas upon the English merchants, in time of full peace.

Dec. 24. A comet or blazing star appeared.

1665, Jan.— De Ruyter recovered from the English the places that were taken at Cape Verd and Guinea.

Jan. 12. The parliament met, and went upon the money bill, which being ready, the King came to the house and gave his assent.

Feb. 6. Lady Anne, second daughter to the duke of York, and who was afterwards queen of England, born at St. James's.

Feb. 22. A declaration for granting general letters of marque against the Dutch.

March 4. The parliament was prorogued to the 21st of June, having passed the bill for granting his Majesty £2,477,500 to be paid in three years, by twelve quarterly payments, to begin from the 25th of December, 1664.

This was the first money bill where the clergy, by their own consents given in convocation, were taxed with the laity.

War was proclaimed against the Dutch.

March 6. The man of war called the London frigate was blown up.

March 10. Order of council to the governors of the plantations to receive the quakers transported thither.

March 15. An order of council for the delivery of sixty quakers on board the ship called the Black Eagle, to be exported to America.

March 23. The duke of York set out to take upon him the command of the fleet.

Eighteen baronets were created this year.

March 30. The city of London built a man of war, called the Loyal London, at their own charge, a frigate of that name being unfortunately burnt.

March 31. An order for confining Charles Fox, the founder of the quakers, in Scarborough castle.

April 5. A fast observed for the success of the war against the Dutch.

April 6. Two French ambassadors arrived, and mediated a peace between England and the States.

April 21. The duke of York set sail with the grand fleet, consisting of 107 men of war, 14 fire ships, &c., for the coast of Holland, and arrived at the Texel on the 28th.

April 26. The plague broke out in London about this time, and an order of council was issued, requiring the lord chief justice to take proper measures to prevent the spreading of the infection.

May 4. The duke of York returning to the coast of England, the Dutch fleet came out of their harbours, and the English Hamburgh fleet fell into their hands.

The bishop of Munster fell upon the Dutch in Over-Yssel, at the head of an army paid by the English, but he was repulsed, the king of France having assisted the States against him.

June 3. The English obtained a victory over the Dutch off Harwich, taking eighteen capital ships, and destroying fourteen more. Admiral Opdam, was blown up with all his crew. The English lost only one ship, but several commanders and men of honour were killed in the action: among the rest, the earls of Falmouth, Portland, and Marlborough; lord Muskerry, and rear-admiral Sanson; and admiral Lawson died soon after of his wounds.

June 21. The parliament was further prorogued to the 1st of August.

June 29. The queen-mother embarked again for France, being attended to the buoy in the Nore, by his Majesty, the duke of York, prince Rupert, &c.

June 30. A thanksgiving was observed at London for the victory over the Dutch, and on the 4th of July all over England.

Medals were struck in honour of the duke of York's victory: on one side of the

medal was a bust of the duke, with an inscription of his titles; on the reverse, a trophy with ships engaged, and the motto, *Nec minor in terris. Jun.* III. MDCLXV.

July 5. A fast ordered to be observed onaccount of the plague, the first Wednesday in every month.

The fleet was put under the command of the earl of Sandwich, Sir George Ascough vice-admiral, and Sir Thomas Tiddeman rear admiral: of the white, Sir William Pen was admiral, Sir William Berkley was vice-admiral, and Sir Joseph Jordan was rear-admiral: of the blue was Sir Thomas Allen, Sir C. Mines and Sir John Harman.

An order of council that the justices of the peace of Westminster and the out parishes abide at their habitations, to take care of the infected, and prevent the spreading of the plague.

July 27. The King and court removed to Salisbury, on account of the plague, leaving the care of the city to the duke of Albermarle, who did great service in relieving the sick, and giving his orders to prevent the spreading of the infection.

Archbishop Sheldon also remained in town, and performed many signal charities in the time of this calamity, which is said to have carried off 68,596 of the inhabitants, within the bills of mortality.

An attempt was made upon a fleet of Dutch merchant ships at Bergen in Norway, but miscarried.

Aug 1. The parliament further prorogued to Oct 9, to meet at Oxford.

Aug. 5. The duke of York and his family removed to York on account of the plague.

Aug. 7. A proclamation prohibiting the keeping Bartholomew and Sturbridge fairs.

Aug. 15. The receipt of the Exchequer was removed to Nonsuch.

The republicans corresponded with the Dutch, and plotted against the government.

Sept. 4. The earl of Sandwich fell in with a great fleet of Dutch men of war and merchant ships, and took twelve men of war, and two East India ships.

Sept. 5. Fires were made in London three days and nights successively to purify the air. It was observed to have been very calm weather during the plague.

Sept. 28. The King and court arrived at Oxford.

Oct. 9. The parliament met at Oxford, and the King made a speech to both houses in the great hall of Christ Church, desiring supplies for the war.

The commons voted the King a supply of £1,250,000, to be paid in two years, and granted one month's assessment, (amounting to little more than £50,000) to the duke of York, for his service against the Dutch.

Oct. 13. The commons voted that the thanks of the house be given the university of Oxford, for their loyalty during the late rebellion.

Oct. 15. A proclamation was issued for adjourning Michaelmas term from Westminster to Oxford.

Oct. 31. The parliament having passed the bill of supply, and an act to prohibit nonconformist teachers coming within five miles of a corporation, and another for the attainder of several republicans who had entered themselves in the Dutch service, and were in arms against their country, if they did not surrender themselves by a certain day; with some other acts of less note; the King came to the house of peers and prorogued the parliament to the 20th of February, to meet at Westminster.

Nov. 21. Sir John Kelynge, knt. one of the justices of the King's-bench, made lord chief justice of the King's-bench.

Nov. 23. Sir W. Morton, knt. sergeant at law, made one of the justices of the King's bench.

1666, Jan. 6. Proclamation for removing the receipt of the Exchequer from Nonsuch to Westminster again.

Jan. 13. Hillary term ordered to be held at Windsor.

Jan 17, His Majesty and the court came to Hampton-Court.

Jan. 26. The French King declared war against England.

The Danes also entered into an alliance with the Dutch against England.

Feb. 1. The king and duke of York came to Whitehall, and received the compliments of the city upon their return.

The Queen miscarried.

Feb. 3. Hillary term adjourned from Windsor to Westminster.

Feb. 9. The courts of justice sat again in Westminster-hall.

Feb. 10. War declared against France.

Feb. 20. The parliament was prorogued to the 23d of April.

March 4. The earl of Sandwich was sent ambassador to Spain.

The members of the French church in the Savoy returned his Majesty thanks for his protection and indulgence expressed towards them in his declaration of war against France.

Sixteen baronets were created this year.

April 17. Sir Gilbert Talbot, envoy to Denmark, returned home, upon the war with the Danes.

April. 21. A proclamation commanding the English Republicans in the Dutch ser-

vies to surrender themselves by a certain day, in pursuance of the act of parliament, which brought over colonel John Desborough.

April 23. The parliament was prorogued to Sept. 3.

Prince Rupert and the duke of Albemarle set out to take upon them the command of the fleet.

April 26. John Rathbone, an old army colonel, and seven others, who had been officers or soldiers in the late rebellion, were convicted of high-treason in the Old-Bailey, in conspiring to take the Tower, murder the general, surprise the guards, and fire the city; all of which was to have been executed on the 2d of September, a day deemed lucky to the faction; however, the plot miscarried. Rathbone and the other prisoners were executed at Tyburn, April 30.

May 19. Lord Bellasis returned home from his government of Tangier, with the articles of a peace with Gayland.

May 24. Lord Holles returned from his embassy in France, upon the war between the two nations.

May 29. The fleet riding in the Downs, prince Rupert with twenty men of war was commanded to the westward.

June 1. The Dutch fleet, consisting of ninety sail, under the command of De Ruyter and Tromp, fell upon that part of the English fleet commanded by the duke of Albemarle, consisting of about fifty sail, who maintained the fight for three days, though the Dutch were joined by sixteen sail more the second day.

June 4. Prince Rupert having joined the Duke, the battle was renewed, and fought with such obstinacy, that neither side had much occasion to triumph, but they were forced to retire to their respective harbours to refit. The English in this battle had nine ships taken and burnt; they lost the admirals Sir William Berkley and Sir Christopher Mings; Sir George Ascough was taken prisoner, his ship, the Prince, a first rate, being burnt, and had several thousand men killed. The Dutch lost above fifteen ships, admiral Everts, twenty-one captains, and 5000 seamen.

De Wit was on board the Dutch fleet, and was said to have invented chain-shot on the occasion, which did great damage to the rigging of the English ships.

June 11. Lord Douglas, with his regiment, landed at Rye, having been in the French service.

June 16. The King and the duke of York went down to the Buoy in the Nore, to view the condition of the fleet.

May 21. Henry Coventry, Esq., arrived from his embassy in Sweden.

May 28. The Dutch fleet insulted the English coast.

May 30. An order of council for driving the cattle off Romney Marsh, to prevent their being carried away by the enemy.

July 4. Charles, third son to the duke of York, born at St. James's, he was created duke of Kendal, and died in May following.

July 19. Prince Rupert and the duke of Albemarle put to sea with the fleet.

July 25, 26. The English and Dutch fleets engaged again, and the English gained a complete victory, destroying above twenty Dutch men of war, and driving the rest into their harbours. In this action the Dutch lost four of their admirals, besides 4000 other officers and seamen; and the loss on the side of the English is said to have been inconsiderable.

About this time lord Willoughby, governor of the Caribbee islands, was cast away in a hurricane near Martinico.

Aug. 8, 9. Sir Robert Holmes, rear admiral of the red, destroyed two Dutch men of war and about 150 sail of merchant ships in the Uly, and afterwards landed in the island of Schelling, and burnt and plundered the town of Bandaris, consisting of about 1000 houses.

Aug. 14. A thanksgiving for the successes against the Dutch.

Sept. 1. The Dutch fleet came out again, and passed by Dover, in order to join the French, but were prevented by prince Rupert, and forced to return to their harbours.

The English fleet being at St. Helens, in the isle of Wight, the duke of Beaufort with the French fleet passed by twice without being intercepted.

The Dutch fleet was recalled on account of Ruyter's illness.

The States projected a scheme to excite troubles in England, but it was dropped.

Sept. 2. A fire broke out in London, where the monument now stands, which destroyed in the space of four days eighty-nine churches, among which was the cathedral of St. Paul's, the city gates, the Exchange, Custom-house, Guildhall, Sion-college, and many public structures, hospitals, schools, libraries, a vast number of stately edifices, 13,200 dwelling houses, in all 400 streets.

The ruins of the city were 436 acres, extending from the Tower along the Thames side, to the Temple-church, and from the north east gate, along the city

wall to Holborn-bridge or Fleet-ditch. During the continuance of the fire, the King and the duke of York, and many of the nobility and great ministers, used their utmost endeavours to prevent the spreading of it; they made the round of the fire usually twice a day, and for many hours together on horseback and on foot, gave orders for pursuing the work by commands, threatenings, desires, example, and good store of money, which the King himself distributed to the workmen.

Sept. 5. The King issued a declaration for the relief of the sufferers by the fire.

Sept. 6. A proclamation issued for keeping markets for the supply of the city of London, and for the preventing tumults, and appointing a meeting of the merchants.

Sept. 13. A fast proclaimed, to be observed the 10th of October, on account of the fire.

Sept. 21. The Parliament met.

Oct. 1. The commons voted, that the thanks of the house be given to his Majesty for his great care and endeavour to prevent the burning of the city of London.

An address of both Houses for putting the laws in execution against priests and Jesuits.

War was declared against Denmark.

Nov. 10. The King published a declaration to banish all priests and Jesuits, on pain of punishment if found in the kingdom after the 10th of December.

The earl of Sandwich was appointed ambassador to Spain.

Nov. 27. The Presbyterians in Scotland rose in rebellion, and having assembled a body of 1500 men at Pentland-hill, led by their teachers, were defeated by the King's troops, and 500 of them killed in the action.

Nov. 28. Sir Thomas Clifford made comptroller of the household, on the death of Sir Hugh Pollard, and sworn of the privy council the 5th of December.

Dec. 7. Ten of the rebels were executed at Edinburgh.

Dec. 15. The King sent a message to the House to hasten the money bill.

A bill was passed for laying twelve pence upon every ton of coals that should be brought into the port of London for ten years; the better to enable the Lord Mayor and aldermen to recompense those whose grounds should be taken from them in order to enlarge the streets, &c.

The first office for insuring buildings from fire established by Dr. Barbon.

Feb. 8. The King came to the House, and having passed the bill of supply, amounting to £1,800,000 the bill for rebuilding the city of London, and some other uses, the Parliament was prorogued to the 10th of October following.

Proclamation for apprehending George duke of Bucks.

Ambassadors arrived from Sweden to mediate a peace between the English, French, and Dutch.

Fourteen baronets were created this year.

1667, March 23. The earl of Cleveland, captain of the band of pensioners, died, and was succeeded by lord Bellasis.

April 29. Lord Denzil Hollis, and the honourable Henry Coventry, esq. the English plenipotentiaries for a treaty of peace with the Dutch, set out for Breda, and made their public entry into that place on 14th of March following.

During the negociation, the King, certain of the peace, laid up his great ships, and kept only a squadron of twenty ships, while the States kept their armament up.

April 30. A squadron of Dutch men of war, attempted Burnt-Island in Scotland, but were forced to retire.

The conference at Breda was prolonged by a misunderstanding, relating to the isle of Oleron, and both parties proved untractable.

May 16. The earl of Southampton, lord high treasurer of England, died.

The French king published a manifesto, laying claim to Brabant, &c.

He reduced Aeth, Douay, Tournay, and Lisle, in Flanders.

May 26. The duke of Kendal, second son to the duke of York, died.

June 1. The duke of Albemarle, the lord Ashley Cooper, Sir Thomas Clifford, Sir William Coventry, and Sir John Duncombe, were made commissioners for executing the office of lord high treasurer of England.

June 11. The Dutch sailed up the Medway as far as Chatham, and made themselves masters of Sheerness, and burnt the Royal Oak, the Loyal London, and the Great James, with several other English men of war. They likewise burnt a magazine full of stores, to the value of £40,000 and blew up the fortifications, and retired with the loss only of two of their ships, which ran aground, and were burnt by themselves.

The English, fearing their coming up to London Bridge, sunk thirteen ships at Woolwich and four at Blackwall.

June 14. Edgar, fourth son of the duke of York, born. He was created duke of

Cambridge, and died the 8th of June, 1671.

June 25. Sir John Harman, with sixteen sail of English men of war, defeated the French fleet, consisting of thirty men of war, near Martinico.

June 26. Proclamation for assembling the parliament the 25th of July, to provide against the Dutch, who came into the mouth of the river Thames, and insulted the English coasts, making descents in several places.

Land forces were raised to oppose the Dutch.

June 29. Peace was concluded with the French, Danes, and Dutch, at Breda.

July. Ruyter sailed to Torbay, and took several ships, and kept the coast of England in a continual alarm all July.

The war cost England £5,550,000 besides the loss of ships of war, and the loss sustained at Chatham.

July 7. The plenipotentiaries arrived with the articles of peace from Breda.

The king of France invaded the Netherlands on account of his queen's pretensions to Brabant.

July 23,24. The Dutch fleet came into the mouth of the river Thames again, and were encountered by Sir Edward Spragge, and forced to retire.

July 25. The parliament met, but were ordered to adjourn to the 29th, when the King came to the house, and having acquainted them, that the reason of their sudden meeting was now at an end, a peace being concluded with the Dutch, he prorogued them to the 10th of October, being the day they stood prorogued to before.

July 28. Mr. Abraham Cowley, the poet, died at Chertsey in Surrey, and was buried in Westminster-Abbey the 3rd of August following.

Aug. 14. The ratifications of peace with the Dutch were exchanged.

Aug. 24. Peace with France, Denmark, and the States-general, proclaimed at London.

Aug. 31. The great seal was taken from the earl of Clarendon, and given to Sir Orlando Bridgeman, who was made lord keeper.

Sept. 23. The duke of Bucks restored to favour again, and admitted to the council table.

Oct. 8. Commissioner Pett brought before the council, to answer for his negligence and miscarriages, in suffering the King's men of war to be destroyed at Chatham.

Oct. 10. The parliament met at Westminster, pursuant to the prorogation.

Oct. 15. Both houses addressed his Majesty, and returned him thanks for disbanding the army, and dismissing papists out of his guards, for vacating the Canary patents, and particularly for displacing the lord chancellor Clarendon.

Oct. 23. The King laid the first stone of the foundation of the first pillar of the Royal Exchange, was treated by the Lord Mayor, and knighted the two sheriffs.

Oct. 31. The duke of York laid the first stone of the second pillar of the Royal Exchange.

Nov. 12. Mr. Edward Seymour, in the name of the commons, impeached Edward earl of Clarendon of high-treason, &c. at the bar of the house of lords.

The ambassadors from the States-general made their public entry, and admiral Ayscough returned from his imprisonment in Holland.

The two houses disagreed about committing the earl of Clarendon on a general impeachment.

Nov. 30. The earl of Clarendon withdrew himself, and went over to France, leaving an apology behind him, addressed to the house of peers.

The lords communicated the earl's apology to the house of commons, who voted it scandalous and malicious, and a reproach to the justice of the nation, and ordered it to be burnt by the common hangman.

Dec. 19. An act passed by commission for the banishment of the earl of Clarendon.

The parliament adjourned to the 6th of February.

1668, Jan. — Sir William Temple was sent envoy to Holland, to propose an alliance with the States.

Jan. 22. The earl of Sandwich, ambassador to the court of Spain, went to Lisbon, to mediate a peace between Spain and Portugal.

Jan. 23. The treaty of alliance was concluded with the States-General against France, for the preservation of the Spanish Netherlands.

Jan. 26. Sweden entered into the alliance with England and Holland, from whence it obtained the name of the triple league.

Jan. 31. The King established four committees of council, viz. 1st, for foreign affairs; 2d, for the admiralty, and navy; 3d, for trade and plantations; 4th, for grievances.

Feb. 10. The Parliament met, and the King desired a supply, and that they would enter into measures to unite his protestant subjects.

Feb. 11. Count De Dona, the Swedish ambassador made his public entry.

Feb. 13. Peace between Spain and Portugal concluded by the mediation of England.

Feb. 14. The peace with Spain, which was concluded the preceding summer was proclaimed.

Sir William Penn was accused of having embezzled great quantities of rich goods, taken in a Dutch prize, whereby the King was defrauded of £115,000.

Brunkard was expelled the house of commons, for pretending orders from the duke of York to Sir John Harman to slacken sail, when the English fleet was in pursuit of the Dutch in the first battle.

Commissioner Pett was impeached for mismanagement in defence of his Majesty's ships at Chatham.

April— Both houses petitioned his Majesty to put the laws in force against papists and nonconformists, whereupon he issued a proclamation.

May — In the beginning of this month the queen miscarried the second time.

May 4. A petition of the house of peers to his Majesty, to settle the precedency of the English peers, before the foreign nobility.

One Brewer, with about fifty Walloons, who wrought and dyed fine woollen cloths, came into England, and instructed the English in their manufactory, which enabled them to sell forty per cent cheaper than they could before.

May 9. At the instance of the commons a proclamation was published for the suppressing unlawful conventicles.

April 4. Messenger, Beasely, and other rioters, made an insurrection in London, under a pretence of pulling down houses of ill fame; four of them were convicted of high-treason, and executed.

April 16. Sir William Wild, bart, recorder of London, made one of the justices of the Common-pleas.

April 18. Bridge-Town in Barbadoes burnt down.

April 23. Sir William Temple sent ambassador to Aix la Chapelle, to mediate a peace between France and Spain.

April 24. The duke of Ormond coming over to England, the earl of Ossory, his son, was sworn Lord Deputy in his absence.

The parliament granted the King the sum of £810,000 to furnish the navy, &c.

May 9. His Majesty having passed several bills, adjourned the parliament to the 11th of August.

May 23. Sir John Vaughan, knt. sergeant at law, made one of the justices of the Common-pleas.

June 13. The honourable Sir Thomas Clifford made treasurer of the household, and was succeeded in his place of comptroller by Francis lord Newport.

July 22, 23. The King and the duke of York visited the several ports, viewed the condition of the fleet, and detached a stong squadron to the Mediterranean under the command of Sir Thomas Allen, who sailed out of the Downs westward the 24th.

Aug. 13. Sir Daniel Harvey was sent ambassador to Constantinople.

Aug. 17. Monsieur Colbert, ambassador from the French king, made his public entry.

Sir William Godolphin was sent ambassador to Spain.

Sir Edward Spragge was sent envoy to the Constable of Castile in the Netherlands.

Sept. 9. James duke of Monmouth was placed in his command of captain of the King's life-guard, in room of lord Gerard of Brandon, who resigned.

Sir John Trevor was sworn one of his Majesty's secretaries of state, on the resignation of Sir William Morrice, to whom was given £10,000.

Oct. 17. Signor Petro Mocenigo, ambassador from the State of Venice, made his public entry.

Oct. 18. A proclamation for adjourning the parliament from the 10th of November to the 1st of March.

Oct. 29. Sir Thomas Allen renewed the peace with Algiers, and procured the English captives to be released.

Nov. 15. Dr. John Wilkins, made bishop of Chester.

Dec. 18. Parliament further prorogued to the 29th of October.

This year died Algernon Percy, earl of Northumberland, who was succeeded by his son, who died in two years after, and with him was extinct that ancient and noble family.

The famous poets, Davenant and Denham, and the great soldier, Sir William Waller, died.

1669, Jan. — The earl of Carlisle was sent ambassador to Sweden.

Mr. Montague was sent ambassador to France.

Sir Peter Wyche was sent ambassador to Muscovy.

Sir William Temple was sent ambassador to Holland.

Sir William Godolphin was sent ambassador to Portugal.

Jan. 13. The princess Henrietta, third daughter of the duke of York, was born at

Whitehall, she died the 15th of November, 1669.

The King changed his measures with regard to the triple alliance, and was gained over by Colbert.

The lord keeper procured a conference between some church and presbyterian ministers.

The church ministers made large concessions.

June 8. The archbishop of Canterbury caused the King to put the laws in force against the nonconformists.

A petition was favourably received by the King from the nonconformists.

July 7. The earl of Winchelsea arrived from his embassy at Constantinople.

July 9. The new theatre at Oxford, being the benefaction of archbishop Dr. Sheldon, was opened, and Dr. South, the university orator, made a speech upon the occasion.

July 16. A proclamation for suppressing seditious conventicles.

Lord Roberts being made lord lieutenant of Ireland, embarked for Dublin.

July 22. Lord Howard was sent ambassador to the emperor of Morocco.

Aug. 4. Archbishop Sheldon, resigned the chancellorship of the university of Oxford, and the duke of Ormond was elected chancellor in his room.

Aug. 10. Henrietta-Maria, queen dowager to king Charles I. died at St. Colombe, near Paris, in the 60th year of her age, and was buried at St. Denis, in France, the 7th of November.

Aug. 17. Count Guldenlieu, ambassador extraordinary from Denmark, made his public entry.

Sept. 6. Sir Thomas Allen arrived at Algiers with a squadron of men of war, and the Algerines refusing to give satisfaction for their depredations, he declared war against them.

Sept. 28. The Royal Exchange being rebuilt, was first opened.

Oct. 19. The parliament met, when the King desired a supply, and proposed an union with Scotland.

The earl of Lauderdale, being made high commissioner in Scotland, met the parliament of that kingdom the same day the English parliament met, and proposed an union with England; and told them his Majesty was resolved to maintain the ancient government of the church, by archbishops and bishops.

Nov. 6. Both houses presented his Majesty with an address of thanks in the Banqueting-house, for issuing his proclamation for suppressing conventicles, and desired a continuance of his care in that point, and appointed a committee to enquire into the behaviour of the nonconformists.

The commons voted the King a supply of £400,000.

The Scots parliament enlarged the King's supremacy, and approved by an act the raising of the militia.

The Scotch parliament offered the King the nomination of the commissioners to treat of an union with England, and passed an act asserting the King's supremacy over all persons and causes ecclesiastical.

Nov. 19. The claim of Dr. Seth Ward, bishop of Salisbury, to be chancellor of the noble order of the garter, admitted.

Dec. 11. The King prorogued both houses by commission to the 14th of Feb. following.

1670, Jan. 4. George duke of Albemarle, captain-general of his Majesty's forces, died, and on the 23d his duchess; he was succeeded in his honours by his son the earl of Torrington.

Jan. 18. The lord viscount Faulconberg, died in his embassy to the princes of Italy.

This year died the famous Mr. Prynne; he was the most considerable instrument in the restoration, was received into favour, had the records of the Tower committed to him, which he put in good order: he represented the city of Bath in the present parliament.

Feb. 1. Timothy Littleton, sergeant at law, made one of the barons of the Exchequer.

Feb. 14. The parliament met, and the King demanded a supply, which the commons granted him.

March 11. Both houses returned his Majesty thanks for bringing some seditious fanatics to justice, and desired the laws might be put in execution against dissenters and popish recusants.

April 10. The right honourable John lord Berkley made lord lieutenant of Ireland.

April 11. His Majesty gave the royal assent to a bill to prevent and suppress seditious conventicles; and to a bill for treating of an union between the two kingdoms, and several other acts; and then directed the houses to adjourn to the 24th of October following.

April 25. James duke of Monmouth was called to the council board.

A cabinet council constituted, consisting of five lords, viz. the dukes of Bucks and Lauderdale; lord Clifford; the earl of Arlington; and lord Ashley, afterwards earl of Shaftesbury. They obtained the

name of the Cabal, from the initial letters of their five names, which composed the word cabal,

Clifford,
Arlington,
Buckingham,
Ashley,
Lauderdale;

and are supposed to have been pensioners to France, and to have advised the King to enter into an alliance with that crown.

The King formed a secret alliance with France; it is said Colbert distributed above 100,000 pistoles, which the King of France sent him, to gain the court over to him.

April 30. The corpse of George duke of Albemarle was interred in Henry VIIth's chapel, at the King's charge.

May 10. Sir Heneage Finch was made attorney-general.

May 11. Sir Edward Turnour was made solicitor-general.

May 15. The princess Henrietta-Maria, duchess of Orleans, youngest daughter to king Charles I. came into England, and was met at Dover by her brothers, the King and the duke of York. Here the court remained about a fortnight, and then the duchess of Orleans returned to France.

With the duchess of Orleans came over Madame Queroualle, afterwards duchess of Portsmouth.

June 30. Henrietta, duchess of Orleans, sister to king Charles, died at St. Cloud, being about twenty-six years of age.

Aug. — The duke of Bucks went over to France, to treat of an alliance against the Dutch.

The parliament met according to their adjournment.

The house of commons voted the King a large supply of £2,500,000 before the bill was finished, the King adjourned the parliament to the latter end of January.

Sir William Temple was recalled from his embassy in Holland.

Oct. 30. The prince of Orange the King's nephew, arrived at Whitehall, and was complimented and entertained by the city. He afterwards visited Oxford and Cambridge, and continued in England till the 15th of February following.

Dec. 6. The duke of Ormond was taken out of his coach, and wounded in the night near Clarendon-house, where his grace then resided; and with great difficulty he disengaged himself, and got clear of the assassins, who designed to have carried him to Tyburn, and hanged him there. This deperate attempt was made by Blood and his confederates, who afterwards stole the crown.

Dec. 25. Sir John Coventry, knight of the Bath, and member of Parliament, was wounded and maimed, and his nose slit, in the streets of London, by Sir Thomas Sandys and others.

This year died Henry Jenkins, aged 169, being born in 1500. He was a poor fisherman in Yorkshire, and lived in the reigns of eight kings and queens of England.

1671, Jan. 10. A petition and address of both houses to his Majesty, upon the growth of popery.

Feb. 9. The princess Catherine, fourth daughter to the duke of York, born: she died the 5th of December, 1671.

Lord Lucas made a warm speech in the presence of his Majesty, concerning the vast subsidies granted by the commons, which speech was afterwards printed and published, and was ordered to be burnt by the common hangman.

Mar. 6. The King passed several bills, and amongst the rest one to prevent malicious maiming and wounding, occasioned by the attempt upon Sir John Coventry.

Difference between the two houses, upon the lords claiming a right to alter a money bill.

Mar. 31. Her royal highness, Anne, duchess of York, eldest daughter of Edward earl of Clarendon, late lord chancellor of England, died at St. James's, in the 34th year of her age, and was buried in king Henry VIIth's chapel, April 5th.

From her marriage proceeded eight children, two of which only survived her, Mary and Anne, who were afterwards queens of England.

The duke of York abjured the protestant religion, and made an open profession of the popish.

A yatch belonging to the King fired at the Dutch fleet, to engage them to strike the flag.

The King received money from France, to enable him to equip a fleet superior to the States.

April 22. The King gave the royal assent to several bills, and among the rest, to one for the better settling the maintenance of parsons, vicars, and curates of the parishes in London, destroyed by the late fire; and then the parliament was prorogued to the 16th of April following.

April 25. A great fire happened in the city of Oxford.

May 5. Edward earl of Manchester, lord chamberlain of his Majesty's household, died.

May 9. Sir John Kelynge, lord chief justice of the King's-bench, died.

Blood and his confederates, attempting to steal the crown out of the Tower, were apprehended but pardoned, though Blood confessed he was guilty of this crime, as well as of seizing the duke of Ormond in his coach, and of several attempts to kill his Majesty.

He had also a revenue of £500 per ann. settled on him by the King, and appeared to have a good interest at court.

Some affirm that he threatened his Majesty, that he would be assassinated by his accomplices if he were executed.

May 10. Sir Edward Spragge, with a squadron of English men of war, destroyed twelve Algerine pirate ships.

May 13. Henry earl of St. Alban's made lord chamberlain of his Majesty's household.

May 18. Sir Matthew Hale, chief baron of the Exchequer, made lord chief justice of the King's-bench.

May 20. Francis North, esq. son to lord North, made solicitor general.

May 23. Sir Edward Turnour, speaker of the house of commons, made lord chief baron of the Exchequer.

May 28. The King celebrated the feast of St. George at Windsor, and installed in the order of the garter, the king of Sweden and the elector of Saxony, by their proxies.

June 7. The duke of Bucks admitted chancellor of the university of Cambridge.

The King visited Portsmouth, Plymouth, and other western ports.

July 5. The French restored the English plantation at St. Christopher's to Sir Charles Wheeler, governor of the Leeward Islands.

Aug. 28. Henry Coventry, esq. sent ambassador to Sweden.

Sept. 22. The parliament prorogued by proclamation to the 30th of October, 1672.

Sept. 29. Sir George Waterman, knt. elected lord mayor of London.

Oct. 19. Henry duke of Norfolk, made hereditary earl marshal of England.

Oct. 30. The King, queen, and court, were entertained at the lord mayor's feast, at Guildhall.

Dec. 4. Sir George Downing sent ambassador to Holland, to demand satisfaction for the insolence of the Dutch.

Dec. 19. Peace was concluded with the Algerines, by Sir Edward Spragge.

This year died lord Fairfax and the earl of Manchester; also the duke of Somerset, and the famous critic, Meric Causabon, prebend of Canterbury.

The Dukes theatre in Dorset gardens Salisbury Square, first opened.

This year died Moliere the celebrated French dramatic author.

1672, Jan. 2. The King having shut up the Exchequer, by the advice of the Cabal, as was supposed, published a declaration with his reasons for suspending payments till the last day of December.

Feb. 6. Sir George Downing returned from his embassy in Holland, and was committed to the Tower.

Feb. 24. The Dutch made offers to satisfy the King, and appointed the prince of Orange captain general and admiral, though then but twenty-two years of age.

Feb. 26. The King issued a proclamation in Ireland, granting a licence to all papists to live in corporations, in free exercise of their trade.

March 14. The Dutch Smyrna fleet coming through the channel with their convoy, and refusing to strike to the English, Sir Robert Holmes fought with them, and took five prizes.

The English also took four Dutch East Indiamen.

March 15. A declaration of indulgence published for suspending the penal laws against dissenters.

March 16. The King published a declaration for liberty of conscience to his subjects.

March 17. A declaration of war published against the States-general.

March 20. The French king declared war against the States, and a month afterwards the bishop of Munster declared against the Dutch.

The elector of Cologne entered into an alliance with France.

April — By the treaty between England and France, 6000 of the British troops were to join the French army; whereupon the duke of Monmouth with 6000 English and Scots embarked this month for Flanders, and assisted in taking several towns from the Dutch, and were before Utrecht when that city surrendered to the French king.

April 20. The duke of Lauderdale and the earl of Arlington received the order of the garter.

April 25. Sir Robert Atkins, knight of the Bath, made a justice of the court of Common-pleas.

May 2. The two fleets of France and England joined. The French consisted of 40 sail, and the English of 100 men of war.

The States had seventy-two large ships and forty frigates.

May 3. Sir Thomas Osborne, treasurer of the navy, sworn of the privy council.

May 4. The King went on board count d'Estrees, the French admiral's ship, at St. Helen's.

May 10. The King suspended the execution of two acts of parliament, one was for the encouraging of shipping and navigation, and the other for the encouragement of trade.

May 19. The English and French fleet, under the command of the duke of York, came in sight of the Dutch fleet, commanded by De Ruyter, about eight leagues off the Gun-fleet.

A fire happened at St. Catherine's, without the iron gate, near the Tower, which burnt about 100 houses.

May 28. The duke of York engaged the Dutch in Southwold-Bay. In the beginning of the action the Dutch had some advantage by having the weather gage; but in the evening they fled, and were pursued by his Royal Highness to their own coasts. The battle was very obstinately fought from morning to evening; several great ships and some thousands of men were destroyed, and among the rest the earl of Sandwich, admiral of the blue, whose ship was set on fire and blown up. The French lost their rear-admiral, monsieur De la Rabinere; and the Dutch lost De Ghent, admiral of their blue squadron.

May 29. This being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth and restoration, the new conduit erected by Sir Thomas Vyner in Stocks market was first opened, and run with wine for several hours.

July 3. The earl of Sandwich's body being taken up at sea, and brought to Deptford, was carried from thence by water in great pomp, and buried in Westminster abbey.

The French king having over-run great part of Holland, took possession of Utrecht, and kept his court there; and the Dutch were obliged to lay their country under water.

The French possessed themselves of the provinces of Utrecht, Gelderland, and Overyssel.

The English and French fleet insulted the Dutch coasts, and would have made a descent, but were driven off by stormy weather.

The prince of Orange was made stadtholder, and captain-general of the Dutch; and pensioner De Wit, who had long governed the affairs of the United Provinces, with his brother Ruart Van Putten, were torn in pieces by the mob the 20th of August following.

The king of France seeing the prince of Orange advance, endeavoured in vain to corrupt him.

Sir John Trevor died, and Sir Henry Coventry was made a secretary of state, and a member of the privy council.

July 21. The Dutch having sent deputies over to England, to represent the dangers Europe would be in, if their country were destroyed by the French; the King sent the duke of Buckingham, the earl of Arlington, and lord Halifax, ambassadors extraordinary to Holland, to treat with them, but they returned without effecting any thing.

July 22. Arthur earl of Essex, nominated lord lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of lord Berkley.

Aug. 16. A proclamation was issued for making current his Majesty's farthings and halfpence, and prohibiting those made by private persons to be paid or received in trade.

The ratification of the treaty between England and France was exchanged.

Sept. 17. A proclamation for further proroguing the parliament, from the 30th of October till the 4th of February following.

Sep. 29. Sir Robert Hanson, knt. elected lord mayor of the city of London.

Nov. 17. Sir Orlando Bridgeman refused to put the great seal to the declaration for indulgence, as judging it contrary to law, he was dismissed, and his Majesty constituted the earl of Shaftesbury lord chancellor of England.

Nov. 26. Sir John Duncombe, knt. one of the commissioners of the treasury, made chancellor, and under-treasurer of the Exchequer.

Thomas lord Clifford, treasurer of the household, and one of the commissioners of the treasury, made lord high treasurer of England.

Lord Newport was made treasurer of the household.

Lord Maynard was made comptroller of the household.

Dec. 2. Charles duke of Richmond died in the embassy to the court of Denmark. He was interred in Westminster-abbey the 19th of September, 1673.

Dec. 4. His Majesty declared in council, that he thought fit, during the present war to make an addition to his troops.

Dec. 11. His Majesty published a declaration, that he was under a necessity of continuing to stop payments in the Exchequer till the first of May next.

Dec. 18. William Ellis, sergeant at law, made one of the justices of the common pleas.

Dec. 20. The English took the island of Tobago in the West Indies from the Dutch.

Dec. 20. The Dutch surprised the island of St. Helena, lying fifteen degrees south of the equinoctial in Africa, and took it from the English East-India company.

The theatre royal Drury-Lane burnt down, with more than fifty of the adjoining houses.

1673, Jan. 21. Sir William Wild, Bart. one of the justices of Common-pleas, made one of the judges of the King's-bench.

Jan. 22. Hugh Windham, one of the barons of the Exchequer, made a justice of the Common Pleas.

Jan. 24. Sir Edward Thurland, knt. made one the barons of the Exchequer.

Feb. 4. The Parliament met, and chose Sir Job Charleton, chief justice of Chester, their Speaker, in the room of Sir Edward Turnour, who had been made lord chief baron of the Exchequer.

Feb. 7. The Commons voted the King an eighteen month's assessment of 70,000*l.* a month.

Feb. 15. Edward Seymour, Esq. chosen Speaker of the House of Commons.

Writs under the broad seal having been issued during the recess, for electing members to fill up the House in vacant places. The Commons voted those writs to be irregular, and expelled the members who had been elected upon them.

Feb. 19. The Commons addressed his Majesty to revoke his declaration of indulgence to Dissenters, and to permit the laws to have their free course.

Feb. 23. His Majesty sent the Commons a message, in answer to their address, that he did not pretend to suspend any laws, wherein the properties, rights, or liberties of the subjects were concerned, or to alter any thing in the doctrine or discipline of the church of England, but only to take off the penalties inflicted on Dissenters.

Feb. 27. A bill was prepared by the Commons in favour of the Presbyterians, but was stopt in the House of Lords.

Both Houses addressed the King and complained of the growth of Popery, whereupon the King published a proclamation commanding all Jesuits and Romish Priests to depart the kingdom.

The Commons not satisfied with the King, entered into new measures, and resolved not to furnish the money bill till they procured a redress of grievances, and particularly a revocation of the declaration for liberty of conscience.

The King recalled his declaration,

March 7. James earl of Northampton, sworn of the privy council.

The earl of Shaftesbury, finding the King yield to the addresses and representations of the parliament, deserted his Majesty's interest, and made his court to the Whigs.

March 29. The royal assent was given to the test act, which required all officers, civil and military, to receive the sacrament according to the church of England, and made a declaration against transubstantiation; and an act for granting his Majesty a supply of £1,238,600 with several other acts; after which the parliament adjourned to the 20th of October.

April 9. Edward Seymour, Esq. Speaker of the commons, sworn of the privy-council.

The duke of York, soon after passing the test act, resigned his place of admiral, and prince Rupert had the command of the fleet conferred upon him.

May 1. The duke of Monmouth was created lieutenant-general by the French king.

May 6. The island of St. Helena in Africa, retaken by captain Munday, with three Dutch East India ships.

May 16. The English and French fleet being joined off Rye, the King and the Duke went thither to take a view of them.

May 17. The earl of Ossory was made rear-admiral of the blue squadron.

May 28. Prince Rupert engaged the Dutch fleet, and forced them to retire to their harbours.

June 2. A treaty of peace was set on foot between the English and Dutch, &c. at Cologne.

June 4. The English and Dutch fleets engaged again near the coast of Suffolk, and the Dutch were chased to their own shallows.

June 9. The great seal was taken from the earl of Shaftesbury, and given to Sir Heneage Finch, the attorney-general, who was made Lord Keeper.

Sir Francis North, knt. was made attorney-general.

June 14. An order of council, that no Papist, or reputed Papist, should come to court.

June 19. The lord Clifford resigned his treasurer's staff, on account of the test act, being a professed Papist, and died very soon after.

June 21. The princess of Modena landed at Dover, where she was met by the duke of York, and married to him that evening by the bishop of Oxford.

This year died Oliver St. John, famous in the reign of Charles I.

The king of France took Maestricht.

Aug. 11. Prince Rupert gained a third victory over the Dutch; but the French squadron standing neuter the latter part of the day, it was not so complete as it might have been. In this battle Sir Edward Spragge, admiral of the blue, was drowned in removing from his ship on board the royal Charles; the barge was sunk by a cannon shot, after he had behaved himself very bravely; and the Dutch lost two flag officers, and about 1000 men.

Aug. 15. Sir Thomas Osborne, constituted lord high treasurer of England.

Aug. 20. The Parliament met, and the Commons, voted an address to his Majesty, against the Duke of York's marrying the princess Modena, or any other person not of the Protestant religion; whereupon they were prorogued to the 27th instant.

Aug. 27. The King came to the House, and in his speech desired supplies for the Dutch war, and money to discharge the goldsmiths and bankers, to whom he was indebted by shutting up the Exchequer.

The Commons addressed a second time against the Duke's marriage with the princess Modena; and resolved to grant no supplies, till they were secured from Popery and Popish counsellors.

Sept. The prince of Orange took Naerden, a town near Amsterdam.

Oct. The Prince of Orange took Bonn, the residence of the elector of Cologne.

A Congress was held at Cologne to conclude a peace, which came to nothing.

The Parliament made an address for a general fast, to be observed throughout the kingdom.

Nov. 4. The Commons having drawn up an address against a standing army, and other grievances, were suddenly sent for to attend his Majesty in the House of Lords, and were prorogued to the 7th of January following.

The Commons voted the alliance with France was a grievance. That the evil counsellors about the King was a grievance; and that the duke of Lauderdale was not fit to be appointed to any office or place of trust.

Dec. 1. The States made proposals to the King for a peace.

They also commissioned the Spanish ambassador to make a peace in their name.

1674, Jan. 7. The Parliament met, and the King made them a speech, desiring supplies for the war, and that they would discharge the debts owing to the goldsmiths.

The Parliament not regarding the King's speech, was enraged against the court.

Jan. 12. The Lords addressed the King for the removal of all Papists.

Jan. 14. The King published a proclamation upon it.

Jan. 14, 15. The duke of Bucks and the earl of Arlington were examined by the Commons, as to the advice they had given in the privy council.

The Commons impeached the earl of Arlington, who was acquitted by a small majority, but the care he took to preserve himself lost him the King's favour.

Feb. 4. Both Houses having addressed the King for a fast, one was appointed and held.

Feb. 7. The Commons resolved, that the keeping any standing forces, other than the militia in the nation, was a grievance.

Feb. 9. A treaty of peace was signed by his Majesty's commissioners at London, with Spain and the States-General. The English court having withdrawn their forces from the French army, and the Germans and Spaniards marched to the assistance of the Dutch, the French king retired out of the United Provinces, retaining only the city of Maestricht, of all his conquests.

Feb. 11. The King made a speech to the Houses, acquainted them with a peace with Spain and Holland, and with the orders he had given for disbanding the army.

The Commons resolved upon the redress of grievances, and brought in many bills; one in particular for a test to be taken by the members of both Houses.

The King being much mortified with the conduct of the Commons, to defeat their designs had the Parliament prorogued to the 10th of November.

Feb. 28. The peace with Holland proclaimed; by this peace the Dutch agreed to strike to the English in the British seas; to settle the commerce with the Indies; and that the English planters at Surinam (which the Dutch had possessed themselves of) should have liberty to sell their effects, and retire; and that the Dutch should pay the King of England £200,000 in lieu of the claims his Majesty had on them, except those relating to India.

March 26. The new Theatre in Drury Lane built by Sir Christopher Wren, was opened under Sir William Davenant's patent.

1674, April 22. An order of council was issued for prosecuting those who built on new foundations in the cities of London and Westminster.

May 10. Sir Leoline Jenkins, and Sir

Joseph Williamson, his Majesty's plenipotentiaries at Cologne, returned to Whitehall.

May 27. Robert earl of Sunderland, sworn of the privy-council.

June. Charles offered his mediation to Lewis, which was accepted.

The King sent Sir William Temple into Holland to offer a mediation, which the States accepted.

At the time that Charles held the office of Mediator he received a pension from France of £100,000 sterling annually.

The Papists laboured to prevail with his Majesty to dissolve the Parliament, which the King refused.

Sir Thomas Osborne was made Lord Treasurer.

July 10. The earl of Peterborough sworn of the privy council.

July 15. The duke of Monmouth upon the resignation of the duke of Buckingham, was elected Chancellor of Cambridge.

Sept. 11. Henry earl of St. Albans having resigned the staff, as lord chamberlain, his Majesty delivered it to Henry earl of Arlington.

Sir Joseph Williamson, bart. was made one of his Majesties principal secretaries of state.

Oct. 31. George Fitz-Roy, third natural son to King Charles II. by the Duchess of Cleveland, was created earl of Northumberland, viscount Falmouth, and baron of Pontefract.

Nov. 10. The parliament met, and was prorogued to the 13th of April in the year ensuing.

Dec. 4. The earl of Strafford admitted of his Majesty's privy council.

This year died Edward earl of Clarendon, at the city of Rouen in Normandy, where he had resided for the most part, during the seven years of his exile, employed chiefly in composing his history of the Grand Rebellion.

About the same time died John Milton the author of Paradise Lost. He was Latin secretary to the long parliament, and afterwards to Oliver Cromwell. He was in the 67th year of his age at his death, and had been blind several years.

The earl of Arlington went to the Hague to treat with the prince of Orange; this journey proved so unsuccessful, that he entirely lost his favour with the King.

Dec. 18. His Majesty having at his entertainment at Guildhall, in the city of London, the 29th of October last, accepted of the freedom of the city, by the hands of Sir Thomas Player their Chamberlain; this day the lord mayor and court of aldermen, waited upon his Majesty at Whitehall, and humbly presented him with the copy of the freedom of the city, in a box of massive gold, the seal thereof hanging in a gold box, which was set over with diamonds, to a considerable value.

1675, Jan. 10. The duchess of York was brought to bed of her eldest daughter, christened by the name of Catharina-Laura; she died the 13th of October following.

Jan. 14. Sir William Jones, knt. was made attorney-general.

Jan. 23. Sir Francis North, attorney-general, was made lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, in the room of the lord chief justice Vaughan deceased.

March 4. Four Tripoli men of war were burnt in the port of Tripoli, by Sir John Narborough.

March 16. Under a pair of stairs in the Tower, were found two bodies (supposed to be those of Edward V. and his brother Richard, murdered by their uncle Richard III. anno 1483.) which were interred in Westminster-abbey.

The French lost this year their great general marshal Turenne.

1675, April 13. The parliament met, and the King made a speech, recommending to them the strengthening the royal navy, and unanimity among themselves.

The Commons brought in a bill against Popish priests.

Dr. Gilbert Burnet, once a chaplain or dependant of the duke of Lauderdale's, appeared as an evidence against him, and betrayed the private conversation he had with his Lordship.

April 26. Articles of impeachment were drawn up against the earl of Danby, but not agreed to by the House.

An address for recalling the English troops out of the French service, was not complied with by his Majesty.

May 6. An Address of the commons to his Majesty, to remove the duke of Lauderdale from his presence and councils, was not complied with.

A bill was brought into the House of Lords, to prevent the dangers which might arise from persons disaffected to the government; by which all officers of state, privy-counsellors, &c. were to take the same oath required of magistrates in corporations.

The prince of Newburgh came into England this month, and was highly caressed by the King and royal family, that court having shewn great civilities to them in their exile.

June 4. Vere Bertie, sergeant at law, made a baron of the Exchequer.

June 9. The King prorogued the Parliament to the 13th of October.

July. Sir William Temple and Sir Leoline Jenkins attended the congress at Nimeguen, and only found there the plenipotentiaries of France and the States.

Aug. 8. Charles duke of Lenox, natural son to king Charles II. by Louisa de Queroualle, duchess of Portsmouth, created baron of Setrington, earl of March, and duke of Richmond.

Aug. 10. Three hundred houses, and upwards of two hundred people, were destroyed by a hurricane in Barbadoes, with eight ships and ketches in the road.

Sept. 3. The town of Northampton was burnt.

Sept. 10. Charles Fitz-Roy, first called Limerick, eldest natural son to Charles II. by the duchess of Cleveland, created baron of Newbury, earl of Chichester, and duke of Southampton.

Sept. 11. Henry Fitz-Roy, another of the natural sons of king Charles, by the duchess of Cleveland, created duke of Grafton.

Oct. 14. The Parliament met, and the King pressed them for supplies, for building ships, and discharging some anticipations on his revenue.

The Commons resumed the interrupted bills of last session, and examined the public accounts, and found a million of money misapplied.

The Commons voted a supply of 300,000*l.* for the building of twenty large ships.

The duchess of Mazarin came to England, and the King assigned her an annual pension of £4000 sterling.

The Commons resolved not to grant any supply to his Majesty for the taking off the anticipations that were upon his revenue.

The Commons drew up a test to be taken by the respective members, disclaiming the receiving any bribe or pension from the court, &c. for giving their vote in any matter whatsoever.

The trade with France being taken into consideration, it appeared that of silk and linen manufactures only, there was imported annually from France, the value of £600,000 and upwards. That of wine, brandy, and other commodities of the product and manufacture of France, there was imported the value of £300,000 and upwards; besides an incredible number of toys, lace, rich cloaths, &c. Whereas all our exports to France, did not amount to £175,000.

The duke of Buckingham brought a bill into the House of Lords, for tolerating Protestant dissenters.

Nov. 24. A Proclamation prohibiting the importation of any of the commodities of Europe into the plantations, which were not laden in England; and for putting the laws relating to the plantation trade in execution.

The lord keeper Finch was made lord chancellor.

Nov. 29. A proclamation for suppressing coffee-houses, which was shortly afterwards suspended at the instance of the traders in tea and coffee.

1676, Jan. 7. A proclamation for the better discovering the author of the seditious libels.

Jan. 22. Dr. Henry Compton, bishop of London, sworn of the privy council.

April 12. Mr. sergeant Montague made lord chief baron of the Exchequer.

This year died George Digby, earl of Bristol, in the 65th year of his age; also Sir Matthew Hale, chief justice of the King's-bench.

Sir Richard Raynsford, knt. made lord chief justice of the King's-bench.

April 13. Mr. serjeant Scroggs made a justice of the common-pleas.

Sir Thomas Jones made a justice of the Common-pleas.

April 28. Condé in Flanders taken from the Spaniards by the French.

May 9. Monsieur Courtin, ambassador extraordinary from France, arrived in England.

May 17. A proclamation prohibiting English seamen to enter themselves in foreign service.

May 26. Bouchain in Flanders taken by the French.

August 20. The duchess of York was brought to bed of her second daughter, who was named Isabella; she died March 2nd, 1660.

Sept. 9. Philipsburgh in Germany taken by the imperialists.

Oct. 28. The King, Queen, their Royal Highnesses, and the princesses Mary and Anne, entertained at the Lord Mayor's feast.

The greatest part of Wem in Shropshire was this year burnt down.

The King endeavoured to procure a separate peace between France and Holland.

The French privateers molested the English trade, and the merchants complained of their having taken fifty-three ships, under pretence they were Dutch.

Before the meeting of parliament, the King issued a proclamation against papists.

1677, Feb. 15. The parliament met, and the King required them to avoid all differences between the two houses; to provide a strength at sea, and a supply for the support of government.

The duke of Buckingham made a speech, endeavouring to shew that the parliament was in effect dissolved, by the prorogation being made for above a year. He was seconded by the earl of Shaftesbury, the earl of Salisbury, and lord Wharton: whereupon they were all four sent to the Tower, for contempt of the authority and being of the present parliament. Buckingham, Salisbury, and Wharton were dismissed soon after, on their submission; but Shaftesbury remained prisoner above a year.

The commons voted a supply of 584,000*l.* for the building of thirty ships of war.

March 15. An address of the commons to his Majesty for the preservation of the Spanish Netherlands.

March 17. Valenciennes, in the Netherlands, taken by the French.

March 30. A second address of the commons, desiring his Majesty to enter into alliances, for preservation of the Spanish Netherlands, and promised him suitable supplies in case of a rupture with France.

His Majesty answered, that unless a supply of 600,000*l.* was granted, it was impossible for him to act suitably to the advice in their addresses.

April 5. Count Maurice, envoy from the duke of Savoy, admitted to his audience.

April 11. The prince of Orange was defeated by the French at Mont-Cassel.

Cambray and St. Omers, in the Netherlands, taken by the French.

The King gave the royal assent to a bill for raising 584,978*l.* for building thirty ships of war; to another, for an additional excise upon beer and ale; also to an act for prevention of frauds and perjuries; to another for taking affidavits in the country; to another for confirming augmentations made to vicarages; to an act for taking away the writ *de Hæretico comburendo*; and to another for naturalizing the children of English subjects, born in foreign countries during the late rebellion; with some others; after which the houses adjourned to the 21st of May.

May 21. The parliament met, and two days after the King made a speech to the commons, shewing them the necessity of granting supplies before he ventured on a rupture with France.

Mr. Lawrence Hyde was sent to the Hague, to try and gain the States and the prince of Orange to a separate peace with France.

May 25. An address from the commons, that the King would enter into an alliance offensive and defensive with Holland against France, for preservation of the Netherlands; acquainting his Majesty, they would grant no supplies, till such alliance was entered into.

May 28. The King reprehended the commons for encroaching on his prerogative of making peace and war, and that they should not only require him to enter into alliances, but prescribe what sort of alliances he should make; and then directed them to adjourn to the 16th of July.

July 16. The parliament adjourned to the 3rd of December.

Aug. 3. The duke of Ormond made lord lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of the earl of Essex.

Aug. 19. Monsieur Barillon, ambassador from France, arrived in England.

Oct. 10. The prince of Orange came into England, and attended his Majesty at Newmarket.

Nov. A plan for a general peace agreed upon between the King, the Duke of York, the Prince of Orange, the Lord Treasurer, and Sir William Temple.

Lord Duras was sent to France to demand a positive answer in two days to the terms proposed.

Nov. 4. The princess Mary was married to the prince of Orange, at St. James's, by the bishop of London. Her portion was 40,000*l.*

Nov. 7. Charles of York, duke of Cambridge, eldest son of the duke of York by his second duchess, born at St. James's: he died Dec. 12. following.

Nov. 9. Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, archbishop of Canterbury, died.

Nov. 21. The prince and princess of Orange set out for Holland, and arrived there the 29th instant.

Dec. 3. The parliament met, and by the King's direction adjourned to the 15th of January.

In this year a great fire happened in the Borough of Southwark, by which 600 houses were destroyed.

A settlement established this year in Carolina by English merchants.

1678, Jan. 15. The parliament met, and were adjourned to the 28th.

The King carried on secret negociations with France.

Jan. 16. The King concluded the alliance with the States.

Jan. 27. Dr. William Sancroft, dean of

St. Paul's, consecrated archbishop of Canterbury.

Jan. 28. The parliament met, and his Majesty acquainted the house with his having concluded an alliance with the Dutch for the preservation of Flanders; that he had recalled his troops out of the French service, and married his niece the princess Mary to the prince of Orange; and desired supplies to support his alliance, and pay his niece's portion.

Jan. 30. The commons voted the sum of 70,000*l.* for solemnizing the funeral of king Charles I. and erecting a monument to his memory.

The fine equestrian statue at Charing-Cross was erected with part of this money.

Jan. The commons addressed his Majesty, wherein they took upon them to direct him in the forming new alliances, and in the management of the French war, and only gave him general promises of assistance, which the King highly resented.

Feb. Ypres taken by the French.

Feb. 24. The earl of Shaftesbury acknowledged his error, in asserting that the parliament was dissolved by the late prorogation, and that his bringing an Habeas Corpus in the King's-bench to obtain his liberty, was a high violation of the privileges of the house of peers. Upon making a formal submission upon his knees, at the bar of the house of lords, he was released from his imprisonment in the Tower.

March 6. Ghent in Flanders surrendered to the French King.

March 21. The royal assent was given to the poll-bill, and the parliament was adjourned to the 11th of April.

The duke of Monmouth embarked for Flanders, with a body of troops for the preservation of Ostend, and to assist the Spaniards.

This year died Isaac Barrow, D. D., an eminent divine.

1678, April 10. A fast observed in London for averting the judgments of Heaven.

April 29. The parliament met, and the lord chancellor Finch acquainted the houses, that the Dutch were entering into a separate treaty with France, without his Majesty's consent or privity, and desired the advice of the two houses thereupon.

Sir Francis Winnington was made solicitor general.

May 4. The Commons voted, that the late alliance with the Dutch was not pursuant to the addresses of that House, or consistent with the good and safety of the kingdom.

They voted also, that no money be given the King, till satisfaction be given in matters of religion.

May 11. The Commons addressed his Majesty to remove those evil counsellors who had advised him to give such answers to their former addresses, and particularly the duke of Lauderdale.

The King sent an answer to the Commons, that he was surprised at the extravagance of their address, and unwilling at present to give it such a due answer as it deserved, and two days after he prorogued the parliament to the 23d instant.

May 23. The Parliament met, and the King desired supplies for the forces he had raised against France.

May 27. The Commons passed a general vote to assist the King, if he proceeded in the war with France; otherwise they would provide for disbanding the army.

May 31. Sir William Scroggs made lord chief justice of the King's-bench.

June 4. The Commons voted a supply of 200,000*l.* for disbanding the army this month, and 200,000*l.* more for the expences of the fleet.

The King raised 30,000 men in six weeks.

June 15. The House voted that no motions should be made for any new supplies of money till after the next recess.

Baron Bertie made one of the justices of the Common Pleas.

June 17. Mr. Sergeant Bramston made one of the barons of the Exchequer.

June 18. The King made a speech to both Houses, and pressed the Commons to continue the forces on foot longer, and to raise him supplies. The Commons refused to comply with the King's motion.

July 1. By his Majesty's charter, bearing date this day, a body politic and corporate was constituted by the name of, The Governors of the Charity for the Relief of the poor Widows and Children of Clergymen, with license to possess any estate not exceeding the yearly value of £2000. Afterwards, upon the accession of Dr. Thomas Turner's gift, which amounted to about 18,000*l.* the governors (Dec. 16, 1714) obtained an augmentation of the said grant, by a license to possess the yearly value of 3000*l.* over and above all charges and reprises; as also over and above the said 2000*l.* per annum.

July 15. The royal assent was given to the bill for granting a supply of 600,000*l.* for disbanding the army; the act for burying in woollen, and some other acts; and then the Parliament was prorogued to the

1st of August, but did not sit till after the 21st of October.

July 26. The alliance between England and Holland concluded.

Aug. 11. The peace between France and the States concluded at Nimeguen.

By this peace, the French agreed to restore to Spain the towns of Ghent, Aeth, Charleroy, Oudenard, Courtray, and Limburgh.

But the French refusing afterwards to evacuate these towns, England entered into a league with Holland to compel them, to evacuate them; whereupon the French submitted, and restored those towns: they also restored Maestricht and its dependencies to the Dutch.

Dr. Tongue a physician, laid certain papers before the lord treasurer Danby, importing a conspiracy against his Majesty's life, and the Protestant religion, by the Jesuits; afterwards called the Popish plot.

The chief promoters of this plot were pope Innocent XI. cardinal Howard; Johannes Paulus de Oliva, general of the Jesuits at Rome; Pedro de Corduba, provincial in Castile; Le Chaise, confessor to the French King; the Benedictine monks at the Savoy, and the Jesuits and priests in England, amounting to 1800.

Sept. 6. Dr. Tongue and Titus Oates having drawn up a narrative of the plot, Oates made oath of the truth of the narrative, before Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey, a justice of peace of St. Martin in the Fields.

Sept. 17. A treaty between France and Spain was concluded; whereby the French agreed to restore to Spain, the country of Waes, Lene, St. Gislian, and Purcerday, besides the six towns above specified. On the other hand it was agreed, France should retain the county of Burgundy, or Franche Compte, the towns of Valenciennes, Bouchain, Conde, Cambray, Tournay, Aire, St. Omers, Ypres, Warwick, Warneton, Poperingay, Baillent, Casel, Bavay, and Maubeuge, which they had taken in this war.

Sept. 28. Tongue and Oates laid their narrative before the council, and were examined; they were afterwards ordered lodgings in Whitehall, and guards for their security.

Sept 30. Oates having accused Sir George Wakeman, the Queen's physician, Mr. Colman, secretary to the duke of York, and Mr. Langhorne, a counsellor in the Temple, as being in the conspiracy, they were taken up; together with Thomas Whitebread, provincial of the Jesuits, John Gavan, Anthony Turner, William Ireland, William Marshall, William Ramsey, James Corker, and Thomas Pickering, Popish priests, and several other persons.

Oct. 17. Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey, before whom Oates had sworn his narrative, having been missed from his house some days, was found dead with his sword through his body, in a field between London and Hampstead; and the coroner's inquest gave their verdict that he was strangled.

Oct. 20. A proclamation was issued, offering a reward of 500*l.* to any one that should discover the murderers of Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey.

The Papists from many circumstances were accused of the murder; there were many drops of white wax found upon his cloaths, which he never used himself, as only priests and persons of quality use those lights, therefore it was judged by whose hands it was done.

Oct. 21. The Parliament met, and the King made them a speech, acquainting them, that he was obliged to keep his forces on foot with the money that had been given for disbanding them; and that they had contributed very much to the preservation of Flanders. He acquainted them also with the information he had received of a plot against him, which he said he should leave to be examined in a legal way, and concluded with desiring a supply.

Oct. 22, 23. Titus Oates examined by the Lords and Commons.

The earl of Danby communicated the plot to the Commons, which the King was much displeased at.

The Commons acquainted the Lords of the plot, and both Houses made their addresses to the King, upon which he issued a proclamation.

Sir William Dolben made a justice of the King's-bench.

Oct. 25. Oates having charged William earl of Powis, William viscount Stafford, Henry lord Arundel of Wardour, William lord Petre, John lord Bellasis, and sir Henry Titchbourne with the plot, they surrendered themselves, and were committed to the Tower.

A proclamation was issued for a general fast.

Oct. 31. The Commons resolved, that there was a hellish plot of the Papists to assassinate the King, and subvert the established religion and government.

Sir Edmondsbury's corps being embalmed, was carried in a solemn manner from Bridewell Hospital, of which he was one

of the governors, to the church of St. Martin in the Fields, where he was buried.

Nov. 2. The King, tenacious of being suspected to favour the Papists, published an order, with a reward of 20*l.* to whoever would discover any officer or soldier in the foot-guards that had taken the test, and since been perverted to the Romish religion.

Nov. 4. A debate arose in the House of Commons, concerning the excluding the duke of York from succeeding to the crown.

Nov. 7. William Bedloe, formerly a servant to lord Bellasis, became an evidence in the Popish plot, and pretended to discover the murderers of Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey.

Bedloe declared he had heard that 40,000 men were to meet at St. Jago, as pilgrims from Spain, and to come over, but knew nothing of any fleet.

Nov. 9. The King made a speech to both Houses, assuring them he was ready to pass any bill to make them safe and easy in the reign of his successor, so as it did not tend to impeach the right of succession, or the descent of the crown in the true line; or to restrain his own, or the just rights of any Protestant successor.

Nov. 12. Mr. Charles Price, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Thimley, Captain Spalding, Mr. Charles Wintour, Mr. James, and Mr. Charles Milbourn were ordered into custody, being charged by Bedloe with the plot.

Nov. 12. A proclamation was published, ordering all Romish recusants to their houses, and not to depart more than five miles from thence without licence.

Nov. 17. A proclamation was issued, for apprehending Le Phair, Pritchard, Symonds, Walsh, Mr. George Conyers, and Beeston, being charged with the same conspiracy; and another proclamation issued the 21st, promising a reward of twenty pounds to any one that should discover a jesuit.

The commons addressed the King, that the oaths might be tendered to his servants, and to all persons residing in the Inns of court or Chancery.

Nov. 18. The commons sent Sir Joseph Williamson, secretary of state, to the Tower, for signing warrants for commissions to some popish recusants; for which the King reprehended the commons, and released the secretary; but upon another address of the commons, he promised to recall all commissions given to papists or popish recusants.

A debate arising in the House of Commons on the bill for disabling papists to sit in parliament, and high words passing between Sir Jonathan Trelawney (afterwards bishop of Winchester) and Mr. Ash; Sir Jonathan struck Mr. Ash, which Mr. Ash returning, they were about to draw their swords, but some of the members interposed, and prevented it: Sir Jonathan was sent to the Tower, and Mr. Ash severely reprimanded by the Speaker.

Nov. 25. The King in a speech acquainted the Houses with the importunities of the Spaniards, for continuing his forces in Flanders, and desired their advice.

The Commons thereupon resolved, that it was their humble opinion and desire, that those forces be recalled and disbanded.

Nov. 27. Edward Coleman, Esq. secretary to the duchess of York, convicted of high-treason, in carrying on a correspondence with Le Chaise, the French king's confessor, in order to subvert the established religion and government; he was executed at Tyburn the 3rd of December, professing his innocence to the last.

Nov. 28. A Proclamation was issued, offering a pardon and 200*l.* to any person concerned in the Popish plot, to come in and make a further discovery.

Nov. 30. The King passed the bill for disabling Papists to sit in either House of Parliament: but rejected a bill relating to the militia, which he apprehended would put the militia out of his power.

Oates and Bedloe charged the Queen with being concerned in the plot; whereupon, the Commons addressed the King, that the Queen and all her family, and all Papists and reputed Papists, be removed from Whitehall.

They resolved also upon another address, that all Papists and reputed Papists in the kingdom of England, be apprehended and secured.

The King, resenting the insolence of Oates, put him under a stricter guard; whereupon, the Commons addressed his Majesty that Oates be freed from his restraint, and a competent allowance be appointed for his maintenance.

Dec. 6. The Commons impeached the five Lords in the Tower, viz. Arundel, Powis, Petre, Bellasis, and Stafford, of high-treason; but did not exhibit articles.

Dec. 17. William Ireland, Thomas Pickering, Thomas Whitebread, and John Fenwick, priests, and John Grove, a lay-brother, arraigned for conspiring to assassinate the King. The jury discharged Whitebread, and Fenwick, for want of evidence; but the other three were con-

victed. Ireland and Grove, were executed the 24th of January, and Pickering, on the 9th of May, 1679.

Dec. 21. The earl of Danby, lord treasurer, was impeached by the Commons for endeavouring to subvert the constitution, and introduce arbitrary government.

The earl of Danby affirmed, he had never done any thing of great moment, for which he had not always had his Majesty's command.

Prance, a silversmith, being accused by Bedloe of being one of the murderers of Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey, was apprehended and sent to Newgate.

Dec. 23. Prance accused Green, Berry, and Hill, of the murder, who were apprehended; but he afterwards retracted his evidence.

Both Houses appointed a committee, the earl of Shaftesbury, chairman, to enquire after the authors of Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey's murder.

Prance and Bedloe, fell out about sharing the 500*l.* given for the discovery of Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey's murder.

Dec. 30. The King prorogued the Parliament to the 4th of February.

1679. Jan. 2. The King published a proclamation, recalling his subjects from the foreign seminaries.

Jan. 4. Titus Oates being allowed ten pounds a week for subsistence, petitioned for a further allowance.

Jan. 12. So strange a darkness at noon as to prevent persons from reading.

Jan. 25. A proclamation was issued for dissolving the Parliament, and calling another to meet the 6th of March.

This Parliament having sat eighteen years, was usually called the long Parliament.

The earl of Danby lying under an impeachment, was dismissed from his post of lord treasurer, and the Treasury put into commission.

The earl of Pembroke was this year committed to the Tower, for abusing the consecrated bread and wine, but dismissed by the lords, because there was no other evidence against him but lord North's chaplain, upon the Earl's denying the charge upon his honour.

He was also tried by his peers for murder but found guilty of manslaughter.

Jan. 26. A great fire happened in the Temple.

Feb. 8. The earl of Sunderland was made secretary of state, upon the resignation of Sir Joseph Williamson, who received from the Earl 6500*l.*

This year died Henry Oldenburgh, secretary to the Royal Society, and first publisher of Philosophical Transactions.

Also Andrew Marvel.

Several persons threatened and tortured to make them confess the murder of Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey.

Feb. 10. Robert Green, Henry Berry, and Lawrence Hill, convicted of the murder of Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey, were executed the 21st instant; but denied the fact to the last.

Feb. 28. The King sent a letter to the duke of York, to withdraw; whereupon his Royal Highness with his family, embarked for Flanders, to reside at Brussels.

March 6. The Parliament met, and the King made a speech, acquainting them that he had disbanded part of the army and should disband the rest as soon as he had supplies to enable him to do it. That he had commanded his brother to be absent, that there might be no colour to surmise he was governed by Popish councils; and that he had not been idle in prosecuting the Popish-plot, and putting the laws in execution against Papists. He desired supplies suitable to the necessities of the state, and hoped that it would prove a healing Parliament.

The King fearing the new Parliament would impeach the earl of Danby, granted him under the great seal, a full pardon.

The Commons chose the honourable Edward Seymour, Esq. for their Speaker; but the King refused to approve him.

March 12. The Commons addressing his Majesty, and insisting on their choice, the Parliament was prorogued to the 15th.

March 15. The Parliament met again, and the Commons being directed to choose a Speaker, they elected Mr. Sergeant Gregory, who was approved by his Majesty.

March 16. The Commons began with appointing a committee to examine controverted elections, threescore petitions having been presented.

They also appointed a secret committee to draw up articles against the impeached lords.

March 20. The Commons reminded the Lords of the impeachment against the earl of Danby; and desired he might be committed; whereupon the Earl absconded.

March 21. Oates, besides the earl of Danby, charged Sir John Robinson, colonel Edward Sackvile, and captain Henry Goring, members of the Commons, with the plot.

The Commons addressed that Bedloe might be paid the 500*l.* for the discovery of Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey's murder, and that the twenty pounds reward be paid to those who discovered the popish priests; and that his Majesty would take Bedloe into his protection; with which his Majesty complied.

Both Houses concurred in the resolution of the certainty of the plot, and in an address for a fast.

March 22. The King went to the House and spoke in favour of the earl of Danby.

The Lords seeing the passion of the Commons, offered to bring in a bill to remove Danby from the King's person, and to render him incapable of holding any place or office, or to sit in the House of Peers, which the Commons rejected.

A fast appointed to be held April 11.

The Commons ordered a bill to be brought in to secure the king and kingdom against the danger and growth of Popery.

March 23. The King having granted the earl of Danby a pardon, the Commons resolved on an address, to represent the irregularity and illegality of it, and the dangerous consequences of granting pardons to persons impeached.

The Commons examined into the Earl's pardon; the Chancellor excused himself respecting putting the seals to the pardon.

March 26. The Lords sent a message to the Commons, acquainting them, that they had sent to apprehend the earl of Danby, but that he was not to be found; whereupon they ordered a bill to be brought in for the Earl to appear on or before the 21st of April, or to stand attainted.

April 1. The commons released colonel Sackville from the Tower, but he was expelled the House for speaking slightingly of the plot.

April 4. Articles of impeachment were carried up against the five Popish lords in the Tower.

April 15. The earl of Danby surrendered himself, and was committed to the Tower.

April 21. His Majesty constituted a new privy-council, consisting of Whigs and Tories, and amongst the rest, took in the lord Shaftesbury, who was made president of the council.

The King went to the House, and acquainted them of his having formed a new council.

A design was discovered to burn the city of London. The house of one Bird being set on fire by his servant, Elizabeth Oxley, who was taken, and confessed one Stubbs, a Papist, bribed her to it, for five pounds, Stubbs was taken, and confessed father Gifford his confessor, put him upon it.

This accident made the Commons address the King for the execution of the Jesuits who were before condemned.

April 24. Mr. Reading, a counsellor at law, was tried and convicted at the King's bench bar, for tampering with Bedloe, to conceal or stifle part of his evidence against the Popish lords, fined 1000*l.* to be imprisoned for a year, and stand in the pillory in the palace yard.

April 25. The earl of Danby pleaded the King's pardon to the Commons' impeachment.

April 27. The Commons resolved, that the duke of York being a Papist, the hopes of his succeeding to the crown had given the greatest countenance and encouragement to the present conspiracies of the Papists against the King and Protestant religion, and ordered the lord Russel, to carry up the said vote to the Lords for their concurrence.

The Commons addressed the King for the execution of Pickering, and several condemned Popish priests and Jesuits.

April 30. The King came to the House, and offered to put any restrictions on his successor, or to consent to whatever laws they should propose, for the security of the Protestant religion, except altering the succession.

The King offered to limit the authority of a Popish successor, so that no Papist should sit in either House of Parliament; that none of the privy-council or judges should be put in, or displaced, but by authority of Parliament; that none but Protestants should be justices of peace, lord-lieutenants, deputy-lieutenants, or officers in the navy, during the reign of a Popish successor; and that none of these officers should be put out, or removed, but by Parliament; and offered to consent to any other limitations, so as the right of succession in his brother was not defeated.

Mr. Sergeant Ellis was made a justice of the Common Pleas.

Mr. Sergeant Pemberton, was made a justice of the King's-Bench.

Mr. Sergeant Raymond, was made baron of the Exchequer.

May 3. Dr. Sharp, the archbishop of St. Andrew's, was murdered in his coach, by twelve Presbyterian assassins.

May 5. The Commons resolved, That the pardon pleaded by the earl of Danby,

to their impeachment, was illegal and void, and demanded judgment of the lords against him.

May 8. The commons addressed his Majesty, to remove the duke of Lauderdale from all his places, and from his presence for ever, as being the author of arbitrary councils, &c.

The lords acquainted the commons that they had appointed Saturday, the 10th instant, to hear the earl of Danby by his counsel, to make good his plea; whereupon the commons resolved, that no commoner presume to maintain the validity of the pardon pleaded by the earl of Danby.

The lords acquainted the commons also, that the 14th instant was appointed for the trial of the five popish lords: but the two houses not agreeing as to the proceedings in the trial, they were not tried this sessions of parliament.

May 10. Sergeant William Leake, was made a baron of the Exchequer.

May 11. The commons addressed his Majesty for the raising of the militia.

May 15. The commons ordered a bill to be brought in, to disable the duke of York to succeed to the crown.

A difference arose between the two houses, relating to the bishops sitting upon the trial of the impeached lords.

Before the parliament was prorogued, the commons read a second time the exclusion bill.

May 25. The King sent a message to the house by lord Russel for the execution of Pickering, and for their assistance in putting the fleet in good repair.

The commons passed the money bill, granting a supply of 206,462*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* for disbanding the army, raised since the 29th of September, 1677, and that no soldiers should be quartered in any person's house against their consent.

May. 27. The King prorogued the parliament to the 14th of August, having passed a bill for raising a supply to disband the army; a bill for securing the liberty of the subject, since called the Habeas Corpus act, and some other bills.

May 29. The presbyterians in Scotland raised a rebellion there.

June 13. Thomas Whitebread, provincial of the Jesuits, William Harcourt, rector of London, John Fenwick, procurator of the Jesuits, John Gaven and Anthony Turner, priests and Jesuits, tried and convicted at the Old Bailey, of high treason, in conspiring to assassinate the King, and subvert the established religion and government. They were executed at Tyburn, the 21st, professing their innocence to the last.

June 14. Richard Langhorne, esq. the counsellor, convicted of high treason, as a conspirator in the popish plot, and executed the 14th of July.

June 20. Mr. sergeant Gregory made a baron of the Exchequer.

June 22. The duke of Monmouth defeated the rebels at Bothwell bridge in Scotland, and among the prisoners took several of the murderers of the archbishop of St. Andrews, who were afterwards hanged.

July 9. Sir Anthony Dean, and Samuel Pepys, esq. who had been committed as favourers of the popish plot, were admitted to bail.

July 10. A proclamation for dissolving the present parliament, and calling another the 19th of October.

Aug. 27. Father David Lewis, and several popish priests condemned and executed at Uske in Monmouthshire, for exercising their functions, about this time.

Sept. 2. The King being taken very ill, the earl of Essex and lord Halifax advised him to send for the duke of York, who came over from Flanders.

Sept. 15. The lord mayor, aldermen, &c. congratulated the King upon his recovery at Windsor.

Sept. 26. The duke of York embarked again for Flanders.

Oct. 20. Their royal Highnesses with the princess Anne, arrived at Whitehall from Flanders.

Oct. 15. The earl of Shaftesbury was turned out of his place of president of the council; and the duke of Monmouth removed from his place of captain-general, and sent into Holland.

The King summoned his council to acquaint them he meant to prorogue the parliament for a twelve month; and Sir William Temple advised his Majesty to form a new council.

This proceeding caused many alterations, many of the council absented themselves. The earl of Essex resigned his place of first commissioner of the treasury; lord Halifax, Sir William Temple, and others, retired into the country, and the affairs of the kingdom remained in the hands of the earl of Sunderland, Mr. Hyde, and Mr. Sydney Godolphin.

Oct. 23. Thomas Dangerfield examined by the council, concerning the meal-tub plot, and several Whig lords charged with a conspiracy against the government.

This was a plot of the catholics, to discredit the witnesses of the popish plot.

The heads whereof being found in a paper concealed in a tub of meal, it obtained the name of the meal tub plot.

Oct. 25. The earl of Radnor made president of the council.

Michaelmas Term. Sir Creswel Levins made attorney general, in the room of Sir William Jones.

Oct. 27. The duke and duchess of York set out for Scotland.

Dangerfield committed for high treason.

Oct. 30. A proclamation for the more effectual discovery of the plot, and another against treasonable and seditious books and pamphlets.

Nov. 2. The earl of Castlemain committed to the Tower on Dangerfield's deposition; and Mrs. Cellier, Mr. Gadbury, and Mr. Rigaut, were committed to prison upon the same evidence, for endeavouring to stifle the plot.

Nov. 4. The countess of Powis committed to the Tower, and lord Peterborough summoned before the council, upon Dangerfield's evidence.

Nov. 7. An account of an engagement between the English and the Moors, at Tangier, which lasted eleven days.

Nov. 9. Thomas Dangerfield pardoned.

Nov. 12. A proclamation, offering £100 for the discovery of every priest or Jesuit.

Henry Sidney, esq. sent envoy to Holland.

Nov. 19. Lawrence Hyde, esq. made first commissioner of the treasury.

Nov. 28. The duke of Albemarle made captain of the life guards.

Nov. 29. The earl of Chesterfield made warden, and lord chief justice in Eyre, on this side Trent.

Dec. 2. A proclamation commanding all papists to remove ten miles from London.

Dec. 11. A proclamation for proroguing the parliament to the 11th of November.

The people being excited to petition in a tumultuous manner for the sitting of the parliament; on the 26th of this month a proclamation was issued, prohibiting the promoting such petitions.

Dec. 13. Sir Gilbert Gerrard, and several other citizens, petitioned for the sitting of the parliament the 26th.

Dec. 20. The letters patents, constituting the duke of Monmouth master of the horse, revoked.

Mowbray and Baldron, two of the witnesses of the popish plot, pardoned.

Thomas Hobbes died this year, in the 91st year of his age.

Also died Matthew Poole, the compiler of the Synopsis Criticorum on the bible.

Sir Walter Hungerford, and several Wiltshire gentlemen, petitioned for the sitting of the parliament, and were reprehended by the King, as were several others on the same account.

Two parties were formed called the Addressors and Abhorrers; from hence arose the distinction of Whig and Tory. The Whigs were directed by the earl of Shaftesbury.

A report was spread of the duke of Monmouth's legitimacy, and that the King was actually married to Mrs. Walters, the duke of Monmouth's mother; this the King thought proper to silence, declaring it false.

1680, Jan. 9. Sir Robert Peyton committed to the Tower, for some words concerning a plot, on the evidences of Mrs. Cellier and Mr. Gadbury.

The attorney general was ordered to prosecute the authors and spreaders of false news.

Jan. 26. Oates and Bedloe drew up a charge against lord chief justice Scroggs, but his conduct was approved by the privy council.

Jan 21. The King came to the house of peers, and prorogued the parliament to the 15th of April.

Feb. 5. Ben. Harris convicted of publishing seditious libels, fined £500, and pilloried.

Feb. 7. Sir Robert Atkins, one of the justices of the Common pleas, dismissed.

Mr. Baron Raymond made one of the justices of the Common pleas.

Mr. sergeant Weston made a baron of the Exchequer.

Francis Smith and Langley Curtis, booksellers, convicted of publishing seditious libels.

Sir Thomas Gascoigne tried for the popish plot, and acquitted.

Sir Leoline Jenkins made secretary of state, in the room of Henry Coventry, esq.

Sir Robert Southwell sent envoy to the duke of Brandenburgh.

Feb. 24. A great fire in Gray's-Inn.

The duke and duchess of York arrived at Whitehall, and appeared at court.

Feb. 29. Lord Bodmin sent ambassador to Denmark.

Feb. 30. Sir Gabriel Sylvius sent ambassador to the dukes of Brunswick and Lunenburgh.

March 8. His Majesty and the duke of York were entertained by Sir Robert Clayton, the lord mayor, at his house in the Old Jewry.

March 9. A proclamation declaring no

persons should be pardoned who killed another in a duel.

April 5. The parliament further prorogued to the 17th of May.

April 7. An order of council prohibiting bonfires on the 29th of May, or on any other festival, without permission.

The city of Westminster and several counties presented addresses to his Majesty, abhorring the tumultuous petitions for the sitting of the parliament; from whence the loyal party were denominated Abhorrers; and Mr. Francis Withens, who presented the Westminster address, was knighted.

Mr. Justice Raymond was made one of the justices of the King's bench.

Mr. sergeant Levinz, was made one of the justices of the Common pleas.

April 29. Sir George Jefferies, recorder of London, made chief justice of Chester.

May 10. A proclamation, prohibiting the printing of any news papers and pamphlets.

May 17. The parliament prorogued to the 1st of July.

May 18. Lord Aston, Sir James Symonds, Mr. Hevingham, and Mr. Peters, were indicted for high treason, as concerned in the popish plot.

May 24. Sir Miles Stapleton, and Mr. Robert Howard, arraigned for high treason.

The earl of Middleton appointed envoy extraordinary to the emperor.

June 12. The earl of Mulgrave, the earl of Plymouth, lord Mordaunt, and lord Lumley, embarked with a body of troops for Tangier.

June 23. The earl of Castlemain was tried at the King's bench bar for high treason, as concerned in the popish plot; but the jury not crediting Oates and Dangerfield the witnesses, he was acquitted.

June 4. Slingsby Bethel and Henry Cornish, elected sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

June 29. Richard Radley convicted of scandalous words against the lord chief justice Scroggs, fined £200.

June 30. Sir Anthony Dean and Mr. Pepys discharged out of the Tower; and Sir John Gage, Mr. Roper, Mr. Hevingham, &c. discharged out of prison.

July 14. The parliament prorogued to the 26th of August.

July 23. An insurrection of the field conventiclers in Scotland, led by one Cameron, dispersed by colonel Bruce, and Cameron killed.

July 30. Thomas earl of Ossory died.

Aug. 7. Sir William Temple, appointed ambassador extraordinary to Spain.

Aug. 20. William Bedloe died at Bristol, and in his dying words averred to the lord chief justice North the truth of the popish plot, and that the queen and the duke of York were concerned in it, except as to the design against the King's life.

Aug. 22. The electoral prince Palatine arrived at Whitehall.

Sept. — The duke of Monmouth returned from Holland without the King's leave, and left the court.

Oct. 9. A fine of £100 set upon Mr. Shipton, for defaming Oates, Bedloe, and Dugdale, witnesses to the popish plot.

Before the meeting of parliament, the earl of Shaftesbury, with twelve lords and gentlemen of note, went to Westminster-hall, and at the King's bench bar, by a bill in form, presented the duke of York as a popish recusant.

By the sudden dismission of the grand jury, this matter had no consequence, according to the forms of court.

Secretary Jenkins supported the interest of the duke of York, and argued against the bill; many debates ensued in both houses.

Oct. 20. The duke and duchess of York set out again for Scotland.

Oct. 21. The parliament met at Westminster, and the King made a speech, acquainting them with the alliance he had made with Spain, and offered to give them any satisfaction for the security of the protestant religion, but the altering the succession; he recommended a further examination of the popish plot, and the bringing the lords in the Tower to their trials; he recommended also to them the preservation of Tangier; but above all a perfect union among themselves.

The commons immediately expelled some of their members who had been Abhorrers, and addressed his Majesty to remove others from places of trust.

The commons chose William Williams, esq. recorder of Chester, for their speaker.

They expelled Sir Francis Withens, and sent him to the Tower, for being an Abhorrer; they also expelled several other members on the same account.

Oct. 27. The commons resolved, That it is the undoubted right of the subject to petition for the calling of a parliament, and that to traduce such petitions as tumultuous and seditious, is to contribute to the design of altering the constitution, &c.

Oct. 30. A proclamation for the further discovery of the plot,

Nov. 2. A bill was brought in for disabling James duke of York to inherit the crown.

The King sent a message to the commons, shewing his readiness to concur in any measures to secure them against popery, but the altering the succession; however, the act for disabling the duke of York to succeed to the crown, soon after passed the house.

Nov. 11. Hethrington, Murphey, the two Fitz-Geralds, and several other Irishmen came over, and gave information of a popish plot in Ireland, before the house of commons.

The commons ordered an address for removing Sir George Jefferies from all his offices, &c.

They presented an address, or remonstrance, to his Majesty, complaining of the practices of the papists, and the encouragement they had received; and represented, that unless a popish successor was excluded, all other remedies for securing the protestant religion, would be ineffectual.

Nov. 13. James Skein, Archibald Steward, John Spreuel, and other Scotch rebels being taken, justified the lawfulness of killing the King, and the murder of the archbishop of St. Andrews, and in December following were convicted of their treason and rebellion.

Nov. 15. The commons having passed the exclusion bill, it was carried up to the lords, by lord Russel; but it was thrown out by that house at the second reading, by a majority of thirty voices, the King being at that time present in the house.

Nov. 17. Being queen Elizabeth's birthday, the Pope, Sir George Jefferies, and Mr. L'Estrange, were again burnt in effigy.

Nov. 20. Alexander Farnese, son to the prince of Parma, arrived in England.

Nov. 22. A comet appeared at Falmouth, for a week, and the next month in other parts of England.

Nov. 24. The commons voted an impeachment against the lord chief justice North, for drawing up the proclamation against petitioning for a parliament.

The like against Sir William Jones, a judge of the King's bench; and against Sir Richard Weston, a baron of the Exchequer.

Nov. 26. They ordered an impeachment against Mr. Edward Seymour.

Nov. 30. William viscount Stafford, brought to his trial before the house of peers, as a conspirator in the popish plot.

Dec. 7. Lord Stafford convicted of high treason, and beheaded the 29th. Lord Russel, and some other zealous people, questioning the King's power to remit the hanging, drawing, and quartering; Bethel and Cornish, the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, applied themselves to the commons for their direction, who very magisterially declared, they were content lord Stafford should be beheaded only.

Dec. 17. The commons proposed the bringing in a bill for making any illegal exaction of money on the people, high treason.

Dec. 26. The prince of Hanover arrived in England.

Dec. 30. The commons voted that no member should accept any place without the leave of the house, and brought in a bill for uniting the King's protestant subjects; this bill met with great opposition, and was relinquished, for one which exempted the protestant dissenters from the penalty imposed on the papists, by the act of the 35th of Elizabeth.

This bill passed both houses.

This year died the earl of Rochester; Samuel Butler, author of Hudibras; and the famous painter Sir Peter Lely.

1681, Jan. 4. The King answered the commons address, that he was confirmed in his opinion against the bill by the judgment of the house of lords, who rejected it.

The lords voted that there was a plot continued for massacreing the English, and subverting the protestant religion; which vote was sent to the commons, who concurred, and added that the duke of York had encouraged the plot.

Jan. 5. Articles of impeachment were drawn up against the lord chief justice Scroggs, principally for discharging the grand jury, when a presentment of recusancy was about to be preferred against the duke of York.

Jan. 7. The commons resolved, that until a bill was passed for excluding the duke of York, they could not give any supply without danger to his Majesty, and extreme hazard of the protestant religion.

They also voted an address to his Majesty, that he would remove George earl of Halifax, Lawrence Hyde, esq., Henry marquis of Worcester, Henry earl of Clarendon, and Lewis earl of Faversham, from all places of trust, and from his council and presence for ever.

Jan. 10. The commons having notice that the King would prorogue them this day, came early to their house, and resolved, 1. That whoever advised his Majesty to prorogue the parliament, was a betrayer

of the King and kingdom, and the protestant religion. 2. That the penal acts against recusants ought not to be extended to protestant dissenters. 3. That the prosecuting the dissenters upon the penal laws at this time was grievous to the subject, a weakening of the protestant interest, and dangerous to the peace of the kingdom. After which the King sent for them up to the house of peers, and the parliament was prorogued to the 20th instant.

Jan. 18. The lord mayor Sir Patience Ward, and the common council of London, petitioned the King for the sitting of the parliament again.

Jan. 18. A proclamation was issued for dissolving the present parliament, and calling another to meet at Oxford the 21st of March.

Jan. 25. Sir Robert Peyton, having been brought upon his knees, and expelled the late house of commons, he challenged Mr. Williams, the speaker, who complained to the council, and Sir Robert Peyton was sent to the Tower.

The duke of Monmouth, the earls of Bedford, Essex, &c., to the number of fifteen or sixteen noblemen, petitioned the King against the parliament's meeting at Oxford.

Feb. 2. Edward earl of Conway made secretary of state, in the room of the earl of Sunderland, who, contrary to the King's express command, had voted for the bill of exclusion.

Feb. 12. Sir Creswell Levinz, attorney general, made one of the justices of the Common pleas.

Feb. 21. Lord Chandois, sent ambassador to Turkey.

Feb. 24. Sir Robert Sawyer made attorney general.

Feb. 28. Edward Fitzharris, the son of Sir Edward Fitzharris, of Ireland, committed for a libel aspersing the late and present King.

March 11. Several of the Whig lords having been tampering with Fitzharris in Newgate, to make him accuse the queen, the duke, &c., of the popish plot, the government thought fit to send him from Newgate to the Tower.

The King struck out of the council-book the names of the earls of Essex, Salisbury, Sunderland, and Sir William Temple, and also replaced some of the judges.

The earl of Essex and fifteen lords delivered a petition to the King for the parliament to meet at Westminster, to which the King returned no answer.

March 14. His Majesty and the court set out for Oxford, where they were received by the university with every demonstration of loyalty and affection.

March 17. Many of the members of parliament came armed, with numerous retinues to Oxford, particularly the members for the city of London came with a numerous body of well armed horse, with ribbons in their hats, with this inscription, No Popery, no Slavery.

March 21. The parliament met at Oxford, the gallery at the public schools being prepared for the lords, and the convocation-house for the commons.

The King, in his speech at the opening of the parliament, offered them any expedient they could propose, to allay their fears of a popish successor, without altering the succession.

March 22. The commons elected William Williams, esq. their Speaker.

The commons voted that the votes of the house of commons should be printed.

Mar. 26. The commons impeached Fitzharris of high-treason, but the impeachment was rejected by the lords; which the commons voted to be a denial of justice.

Expedients were offered to the parliament in the room of the bill of exclusion, but rejected.

March 28. The bill of exclusion was read again the first time, and ordered a second reading: whereupon, the King came to the house of lords, and having sent for the commons, he told them he observed such heats amongst them, and such differences between the two houses, that he thought fit to dissolve the parliament. And the King immediately set out for Windsor, from whence the next day he came to Whitehall.

April 7. Charles Lenox duke of Richmond, Charles's son by the duchess of Portsmouth, was made knight of the garter at nine years of age.

April 8. His Majesty published a declaration with his reasons for dissolving the two last parliaments.

Addresses of congratulation were presented to his Majesty for his deliverance from the republicans, with promises to stand by him with their lives and fortunes, for the preservation of his Majesty's government in church and state.

These addresses and petitions were favourably received by the King. But the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Common-council waiting upon the King at Windsor with a different petition, were denied admission, and ordered to attend at Hampton-court, where they received a reprimand from the lord chancellor.

April 11. Sir Francis Pemberton, knt. was made lord chief justice of the King's-bench, on the resignation of the lord chief justice Scroggs.

April 21. Mr. Sergeant Street, was made a baron of the Exchequer.

April 30. Edward Fitzharris being arraigned at the King's-bench bar for his seditious libel, demurred to the jurisdiction of the court, as standing impeached for the same offence in parliament; but his plea being over-ruled, he afterwards pleaded not guilty, and was convicted of high-treason on the 9th of June following.

May 16. An indictment was found against the earl of Danby, for being concerned in the death of Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey, upon the evidence of Fitzharris; but he afterwards retracting his evidence, the indictment dropped.

June 8. Oliver Plunket, titular archbishop of Dublin, was tried and convicted of high-treason at the King's-bench bar, in conspiring the destruction of the religion and government established in Ireland.

June 12. The lord William Howard of Escrick, being charged with contriving the treasonable libel for which Fitzharris was convicted, was committed to the Tower, and the court of King's-bench refused to admit him to bail.

June 22. His Majesty sent a commission to the duke of York, constituting him high-commissioner of Scotland, to represent his person in the ensuing parliament there.

July 1. Oliver Plunket, titular primate of Ireland, and Edward Fitzharris, esq. were executed as traitors at Tyburn.

July 2. Anthony earl of Shaftesbury was committed to the Tower for high-treason. His papers being searched, there was found a treasonable association drawn up for excluding the duke of York, and compelling his Majesty to submit to such terms as the Whigs should impose upon him.

July 13. The princess Anne set out from Whitehall to attend their Royal Highnesses in Scotland.

July 23. The prince of Orange came into England, and remained here till the 5th of August.

July 28. The duke of York as high-commissioner opened the parliament in Scotland, which passed many acts in favour of the King, one for the security of the protestant religion professed in that realm was ratified; to this was annexed an oath to be taken by all officers in church or state.

Passive obedience was preached up in all the pulpits.

Aug. 14. The parliament of Scotland passed an act, asserting the right of the succession to the imperial crown of Scotland.

Aug. 30. Titus Oates was turned out of his lodgings in Whitehall, and discarded.

Sept 7. The King published an order of council for the entertainment and assistance of the French protestants, who fled hither for shelter, for which the French church in London returned his Majesty their thanks.

Sept. 27. The King and court were splendidly entertained at Cambridge.

Sept. 29. The loyal party in the city carried it for the election of a Mayor, and Sir John Moore was chosen, and Thomas Pilkington and Samuel Shute were chosen sheriffs, both Whigs.

Nov. 9. A proclamation was issued against exporting great guns, &c., out of the kingdom.

Nov. 24. An indictment of high treason was preferred against the earl of Shaftesbury, at the Old Bailey, for framing an association to exclude the duke of York by force, to destroy the King's guards, and compel his Majesty to submit to such terms as the conspirators should impose upon him; but the grand jury refused to find the bill, and returned *ignoramus*.

Dec. 4. An order of council for putting the laws in execution against seditious and unlawful meetings and conventicles.

Dec. 19. The earl of Argyle was convicted of high treason in Scotland, after which escaping out of prison, sentence was passed upon him in his absence.

Addresses arrived from all parts of the kingdom, expressing their abhorrence of the earl of Shaftesbury's association.

1682. Jan. 3. Sympson Tongue made it appear that his father Dr. Tongue, and Titus Oates, forged and contrived the popish plot.

Jan. 5. The ambassador of the emperor of Morocco made his public entry, and on the 11th was admitted to his audience.

Jan. 25. The duke of York's picture in Guildhall, was defaced and torn; whereupon the Lord Mayor and court of aldermen offered a reward of £500 to any one that would discover the offender.

Feb. 3. Sir Thomas Linch was made governor of Jamaica.

Thomas Thynne, esq. was shot in his coach in Pall-Mall, by assassins hired by count Konigsmark; and the next day captain Christopher Vratz, George Borosky, and John Stern, the assassins, were apprehended; and on the 19th count Konigsmark himself was taken at Gravesend in a seaman's habit.

Sir Samuel Moreland invented a machine, which by the strength of eight men, would force the water in a continual stream from the river Thames to the top of Windsor castle, and sixty foot higher, at the rate of sixty barrels an hour; which experiment was repeated several times before the King, Queen, and court, the latter end of this year; and his Majesty gave Sir Samuel a medal, with his effigies set round with diamonds, and constituted him master of mechanics, as a testimony of his esteem.

Feb. 28. Count Koningsmark, and the three assassins, Vratz, Borosky, and Stern, were tried at the Old Bailey; the three assassins were convicted, but the Count being favoured by the court, was acquitted; Vratz, Borosky, and Stern, were hanged in Pall-Mall the 10th of March, and afterwards Borosky, who shot Mr. Thynne, was hanged in chains near Mile-End.

Count Koningsmark, and Mr. Thynne, were rivals for the lady Ogle, and the Count apprehended the lady was more inclined to Mr. Thynne, than himself. She was the duke of Newcastle's daughter, said to be a virgin widow, and esteemed one of the greatest fortunes in England.

March 4. The King and court went down to Newmarket; and the duke of York arrived there from Scotland on the 11th.

March 23. A peace was concluded with the emperor of Morocco.

April 8. The duke of Albemarle was elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge, in the room of the duke of Monmouth.

April 10. The Lord Mayor and aldermen attended his Majesty upon his return from Newmarket, and congratulated the duke of York on his safe arrival from Scotland.

April 28. Ambassadors arrived from Bantam in the East-Indies.

May 3. The duke of York embarked on board the Gloucester frigate for Scotland: on the 5th the Gloucester struck upon the sand, called the Lemon and Oar, about 16 leagues from the mouth of the Humber, and was lost with most of the ship's crew and passengers, only the Duke and some few that he took with him in the pinnace were saved; among whom was Mr. Churchill, afterwards duke of Marlborough, for whose preservation the duke of York was extremely solicitous.

May 7. The duke of York arrived in Scotland, and having declared his Majesty's pleasure to constitute lord Haddo, lord president of the session, lord chancellor of that kingdom; the earl of Queensborough, lord treasurer; and the earl of Perth, lord justice general; he embarked again for England with the duchess and the princess Anne, in the Happy Return, and arrived in the river the 27th, being met at Erith by his Majesty in his barge.

The Lord Mayor and aldermen congratulated his Royal Highness upon his return and escape, and the night concluded with bonfires, and other demonstrations of joy through the city.

May 8. An order of council was issued, prohibiting persons of quality to converse with the duke of Monmouth.

The earl of Shaftesbury brought an action of *scandalum magnatum* against Mr. Craddock, for saying he was a traitor; but upon the defendant's motion to have a jury out of the country, the earl dropped the action.

The earl retired into Holland in November following, where he died six weeks afterwards.

The court formed a design against London, and other corporations, and resolved to annul the charter of London.

June 24. The corporation of Evesham surrendered their charter.

June 26. The sheriffs of London, Pilkington and Shute, for continuing the poll for new sheriffs, after the common-hall was adjourned by the Lord Mayor, were committed to the Tower, but admitted to bail the 30th instant.

July 11. Mr. Goodenough, the under sheriff of London, was fined £100 for not altering the pannel of a jury, at the command of the bench at Hick's-hall.

July 15. An order of council issued for again beginning the election of sheriffs in London, whereupon Mr. Box and Mr. North were chosen.

The Lord Mayor and sheriffs of London being elected by the influence of the court, and at their devotion, the court improved the advantage, relying on the compliance of the magistrates, resolved to annul their charter, but it was not accomplished till the next year.

This year the King received two extraordinary embassies, one from the king of Fez, in Morocco, the other from the king of Bantam, in the isle of Java.

The numerous parties formed in several corporations against the Whigs, gave umbrage to the court, they therefore came to a resolution to resume their charters, and to grant others that would enable the King to nominate their representatives in parliament.

Sept. 13. A new charter granted to the town of Derby.

Sept. 20. The earl of Sunderland called to the privy council again.

Sept. 24. The marquis of Halifax made lord privy-seal.

Sept. 27. A new charter granted to the corporation of Maidstone, in Kent.

Nov. 5. Several rioters were taken up and committed for cryingout--A Monmouth, A Monmouth, and assaulting all persons that would not join them; and an order of council was issued against making of bonfires without leave. The city magistrates rode about the city on the 5th of November, and prevented any tumultuous and riotous assemblies, as had happened of late years on that day, on pretence of burning the pope, &c.

Nov. 16. The envoy from the czar of Muscovy admitted to his audience.

Nov. 22. Several hundred houses burnt at Wapping.

Prince Rupert died at his house in Spring Gardens, and was buried in Henry VIIth's chapel at Westminster.

Dec. — Several persons that were apprehended for the riot of the 5th of November, were convicted and sentenced to stand in the pillory, and pay a fine to the King.

Dec. 13. An order of council against kidnapping and spiriting people away to the plantations.

Dec. 16. Heneage Finch, earl of Nottingham, and lord chancellor of England, died. Sir Francis North, lord chief justice of the Common pleas, was made lord keeper on the 22d.

The penny post established for delivery of letters in London and its environs.

1683, Jan. 21. Anthony Ashley Cooper, earl of Shaftesbury, having fled into Holland last November, died at Amsterdam.

Jan. 22. Sir Francis Pemberton, lord chief justice of the King's bench, made lord chief justice of the Common pleas.

Sir Edmund Saunders, sergeant at law, made lord chief justice of the King's bench.

Jan. 28. The earl of Sunderland made secretary of state in the room of lord Conway.

April 7. The city of Norwich accepted of a new charter.

April 24. Mr. Papillon and Mr. Dubois caused Sir William Pritchard the lord mayor, sheriff North, and several other aldermen, to be arrested and detained till one the next morning: whereupon the lieutenancy raised the militia, and the lord mayor, &c., were released.

April 25. Mr. sergeant Wilkins made one of the justices of the King's bench.

May 1. A patent was granted to Robert Fitzgerald, esq. for making salt water fresh.

May 2. The King to revenge himself of the old magistrates of London, issued out a commission for trial of the authors of the disorder at the election of sheriffs the last year, which by the commission was called a riotous and unlawful assembly.

May 8. Pilkington and Shute, the late sheriffs, lord Grey of Werk, alderman Cornish, and several of the principal rioters, were tried at the Guild-hall, for continuing the poll for sheriffs after the common hall was adjourned, and assaulting the Lord Mayor, &c. They were convicted and fined, Pilkington £500, Shute 1000 marks, and the lords Grey, Bethel, and Cornish 1000 marks each, and the rest in lesser sums.

May 22. The common council of London disclaimed their being concerned in the arresting the lord mayor.

June 12. The court of King's bench gave judgment against the city, in the *quo warranto* brought against their charter.

The charter was declared forfeited, but judgment could not be entered until his Majesty's pleasure should be further known.

The city submitted to the King, and waited upon his Majesty with a petition.

June 14. The plot or conspiracy to assassinate his Majesty at the Rye-house in Hertfordshire was discovered by a letter from Joseph Keeling to lord Dartmouth and secretary Jenkins. By Keeling's deposition, the conspirators were to seize the King and duke of York, and to massacre the magistrates of London and the officers of state.

The Rye-house is a farm near Hoddesdon, in Hertfordshire, through which his Majesty usually passed in his road from Newmarket, which farm belonged to Rambold, one of the boldest of the assassins; and here it was proposed to attack the King and his guards, by firing from the out houses, while another party should attack them when they were separated by the gates, and embarrased in the enclosures; but a fire happening at Newmarket, his Majesty returned to London sooner than he intended, and before the conspirators were prepared to put their design in execution.

June 18. The city of London made their submission to the King at Windsor, and complied with the regulations he was pleased to prescribe them; the principal whereof were, that if the King did not ap-

prove of the lord mayor, sheriffs, or other officers of the city, he might nominate others.

The city of London erected a statue of king Charles I. again in the Royal Exchange, the former one having been demolished.

June 28. A proclamation was issued for apprehending colonel John Rumsey, Richard Rumbold, maltster, Richard Nelthorp, esq., Edward Wade, Richard Goodenough, captain Walcot, William Thomson, James Burton, and William Hone, conspirators in the Rye-house assassination plot, and a reward of £100 was offered for the apprehending any one of them.

June 28. A proclamation was published for apprehending the duke of Monmouth, Ford lord Grey of Werk, Sir Thomas Armstrong, and Robert Ferguson, who had fled from justice, and £500 was offered for apprehending any of them.

Lord Howard of Escrick, one of the conspirators, came in and informed the government, that the earl of Essex, lord Russel, and others, were concerned in the conspiracy, whereupon they were apprehended.

July 2. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common-council of London, congratulated his Majesty and the duke of York, upon the discovery of the Rye-house plot, and addresses came from all parts of the kingdom to the same effect.

The ambassadors of foreign princes addressed his Majesty on the discovery, and the king of France offered a reward of 500 pistoles for the apprehension of Monmouth, Grey, Armstrong, or Ferguson.

July 12. Captain Thomas Walcot, convicted of high-treason, in conspiring the death of his Majesty, and the subversion of the government, and providing arms, &c. for that purpose.

July 13. William lord Russel was tried and convicted of high treason, in conspiring the death of the King, and to that end consulting and concluding with other traitors to raise a rebellion, and to seize and destroy the King's guards. William Hone and John Rouse were also convicted, and with Walcot and lord Russel received sentence of death the 14th, but captain Blague was acquitted.

The earl of Essex cut his throat in the Tower.

The King and the duke of York were strongly suspected of the murder of the earl of Essex.

Vienna besieged by the Turks.

July 20. Walcot, Hone, and Rouse were executed at Tyburn, and confessed the treason of which they had been convicted; only Walcot denied he was to be concerned in that part relating to the assassination.

July 21. Lord Russel was beheaded in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and in the paper he left behind him, told the world, he had several times heard the seizing the King's guard proposed, but said, he never consented to it.

July 24. The judgment and decree of the university of Oxford, passed in convocation against the doctrine of resistance, and other pernicious tenets, was presented to his Majesty with great solemnity, and very graciously received.

July 28. His Majesty published a declaration, containing a narrative of the Rye-house plot; and Sunday the 9th of September was appointed to be observed as a thanksgiving for his Majesty's deliverance.

The princess Anne was married to prince George of Denmark, at St. James's, by the bishop of London, in the presence of the King and Queen and their Royal Highnesses.

Sept. 5. The election of sheriffs having been put off from Midsummer to this day, Peter Daniel was nominated for one by the Lord Mayor, and confirmed, and Samuel Dashwood, esq. was chosen for the other: and Mr. deputy Ailworth was chosen chamberlain of the city, in the room of Sir Thomas Player, who was removed.

The King sent lord Dartmouth with twenty sail of ships to demolish the town, castle, and mole of Tangier, and to choak up the harbour.

Sept. 12. The siege of Vienna was raised by the King of Poland and the duke of Lorrain, before which city the Turks are said to have lost 70,000 men.

Sept. 25. Sir Richard Holloway, sergeant at law, made one of the justices of the King's-bench.

Sept. 28. Sir George Jefferies, bart. made lord chief justice of the King's-bench.

Sept. 29. Mr. Justice Jones made lord chief justice of the common-pleas, in the room of Sir Francis Pemberton.

Oct. 4. The judgment in the case of the *quo warranto*, being entered up against the city of London, his Majesty granted a commission to Sir William Pritchard, the present lord mayor, and commissions to the sheriffs, Daniel and Dashwood, to exercise their respective offices during pleasure, and Mr. Jenner was made recorder of the city, in the room of Sir George Jefferies.

Oct. 13. The King sent commissions into the city to sixteen of the ancient loyal aldermen and eight new ones, to act as aldermen in the several wards.

Oct. 22. Sir Thomas Walcot made one of the justices of the King's-bench.

Oct. 28. The King granted a commission to Sir Henry Tulse, to exercise the office of lord mayor of London during pleasure, and he was sworn in the usual manner in Westminster-hall.

Nov. 7. Algernon Sidney, esq. arraigned at the King's-bench bar, for high-treason, in conspiring the death of his Majesty, and consulting with several other traitors how to compass it; but more particularly for contriving a treasonable libel, wherein he asserted power to be originally in the people, and delegated by them to the parliament, to whom the King was subject, and might be called to account.

Nov. 8. The duke of York and prince of Denmark accepted of an invitation from the artillery company, and were entertained at Merchant-Taylor's-hall.

Nov. 20. Samuel Johnson, a clergyman, convicted of writing a seditious libel, called Julian the Apostate, reflecting upon his royal highness the duke of York, for which he was fined 500 marks, and his book burnt by the hangman.

Nov. 21. Colonel Algernon Sidney was brought to his trial, and convicted of high-treason: he was condemned the 26th, and on the 7th of December was beheaded on Tower-hill, glorying that he died for the good old cause, in which he had been engaged from his youth.

Nov. 25. The duke of Monmouth submitted himself, and was admitted to his Majesty's presence: he signed a paper acknowledging his being concerned in the late conspiracy, except that part of it against the King's life, and obtained his pardon; but relapsing again, he demanded the paper of his Majesty, who restored it, and he was banished the court, and went into Holland.

1684, Jan. 10. Charles Beauclerk, earl of Burford, the King's natural son by Mrs. Eleanor Gwyn, created duke of St. Albans.

Jan 19. A new charter was granted to the city of Wells.

Jan. 23. Lord Brandon Gerard, Mr. Booth, Mr. Trenchard, Mr. Charlton, and Major Wildham, who had been committed for the late conspiracy, and afterwards bailed, were now totally discharged.

Feb. 4. Arthur Herbert, esq. created rear-admiral of England.

Feb. 6. John Hampden, esq. was tried for a misdemeanour, in conspiring and confederating with other persons to make an insurrection, &c. He was convicted, and fined £40,000, and to give security for his good behaviour during life.

About the beginning of December began a very hard frost, which continued to the 5th of February without intermission, insomuch that coaches ran upon the Thames from the Temple to Westminster in Hillary term; an ox was roasted whole, bulls baited, and the like.

Feb. 7. Lawrence Braddon and Hugh Speke were tried at the King's bench bar, and convicted of a misdemeanour, in conspiring to make the people believe, that the earl of Essex was murdered by those who had the custody of him; and endeavouring to suborn false witnesses to prove it; judgment was given against them the following term, when Braddon was fined £2000, and Speke £1000, and to give security for their good behaviour during life.

Feb. 12. The earl of Danby, after several attempts to regain his liberty, was at length admitted to be bailed by the judges of the King's bench.

The earl of Powis, lord Arundel of Wardour, and lord Bellasis, who had been impeached for the popish plot, were likewise admitted to bail; as was also the earl of Tyrone in Ireland, but lord Petre died in the Tower about a month before, professing his innocence.

Feb. 14. Sir Samuel Barnardiston, bart. was tried and convicted of a misdemeanour, in defaming and scandalizing the government, by several letters or libels, asserting that the plot of which lord Russel, colonel Sidney, &c. were convicted, was a sham; he was fined £10,000, and to find sureties for his good behaviour during life.

March 19. The Dutch having fallen upon some Spanish ships in the Downs, the King issued a proclamation for preserving the neutrality of the ports, roads, and creeks, upon the English coast, directing the commanders of his men of war to oppose the aggressors.

April 2. Lord Dartmouth returned from Tangier, with the garrison, artillery, and stores, having blown up and demolished the place, and spoiled the harbour, by his Majesty's order.

April 7. The castle of Dublin burnt.

April 14. Sidney Godolphin, esq. made secretary of state, in the room of Sir Leoline Jenkins, who resigned.

April 21. A rule was made for the execution of James Holloway, who had been outlawed on an indictment for high treason,

on the 30th instant, being one of the conspirators in the Rye-house plot; he was taken in the West Indies and brought to London.

April 30. George Squadron, steward to the earl of Clare, was convicted of speaking seditious words against the government, and afterwards adjudged to pay a fine of 100*l.* and to stand in the pillory.

May 2. Several gentlemen having opposed the new charter granted to the town of Nottingham, an information was exhibited against them, and they were convicted of a riot in the court of King's Bench.

May 8. The Duke of York having brought an action of scandalum magnatum against John Dutton, esq. the last Michaelmas term, he was tried and convicted, among others, of the following words, viz: "The Duke of York is a Papist, and I will be hanged at my own door, before such a damned Popish rascal shall inherit the crown, &c." The jury gave the Duke 100,000*l.* damages.

The Duke of York brought his action of scandalum magnatum against Titus Oates.

May 12. The admiralty being in commission, the King revoked the commission, and committed the care of the admiralty to the duke of York again.

June 11. Francis Smith, a bookseller in Cornhill, was tried and convicted for publishing a seditious libel, called, The Raree Show; containing the most villainous reflections on the King, the Duke, and the whole administration. He was adjudged to pay a fine of 500*l.* to stand in the pillory three times, and give security for his good behaviour during life.

June 14. Sir Thomas Armstrong having been outlawed upon an indictment for high-treason, as a conspirator in the Rye-house plot, was apprehended at Leyden in Holland, by order of the States, and sent over in one of his Majesty's yachts, and this day being brought to the King's bench bar, a rule was made for his execution on the 20th. His head was set upon Westminster-hall between Cromwell's and Bradshaw's, and his quarters on the city gates.

The King prevailed to have the charters of the principal boroughs surrendered to him.

June 18. Titus Oates having let judgment go by default, in an action of scandalum magnatum, brought against him by the duke of York; the jury upon a writ of enquiry, executed in the court of King's-bench, gave the Duke 100,000*l.* damages. It was proved, that besides his calling the Duke traitor, he had said, "He was a son of a whore, and a rascal, and he hoped to live to see him hanged."

July 7. The town of Plymouth accepted of a new charter, as did several other corporations, finding it acceptable to the court.

Aug. 23. Dr. Francis Turner translated from the bishoprick of Rochester to Ely.

Aug. 25. The earl of Radnor resigned his place of president of the council, and was succeeded by the earl of Rochester; Mr. Godolphin was made first commissioner of the treasury, and the earl of Middleton succeeded him in his post of secretary of state.

Sept. 12. Lord chief justice Jefferies having persuaded the city of Lincoln, and several other corporations, to surrender their charters, waited on his Majesty with them at Winchester, and received an assurance that they would be renewed with advantage.

Oct. 1. The King mustered his forces, and the Tories were rejoiced at the elevation of the King's power.

This year the King revoked the ecclesiastical commission, in order to fill the vacant benefices agreeably to his own inclinations.

Oct. 29. Mr. baron Street made one of the justices of the Common-pleas.

Oct. 30. Sir Peter Vandeput and Sir William Gosling appointed sheriffs of London by his Majesty.

Sir Robert Wright, knt. made one of the barons of the Exchequer.

Nov. 2. Dr. Thomas Spratt consecrated bishop of Rochester.

Nov. 18. Mr. Thomas Rosewell was tried for high treason, in defaming his Majesty, and inviting the people to an insurrection, in a sermon he preached at a conventicle at Rotherhithe, the 14th, and was convicted, but no judgment was given against him, there being some flaws in the indictment, and he received a pardon.

Nov. 22. Dr. Peter Mew, being translated from the bishoprick of Bath and Wells to that of Winchester, was confirmed.

Dec. 12. Twenty-five corporations in Cornwall and six in Devonshire, having surrendered their charters, they were presented to his Majesty by the earl of Bath.

Dec. 16. This year the Hamburgh company erected the statute of king Charles II. in the middle of the area of the Royal Exchange.

Dec. 17. His Majesty proposed the erecting Chelsea college into an hospital for decayed cavaliers, but did not live to put his design into execution.

Dec. 24. Robert Baillie of Jerviswood, convicted of high-treason at Edinburgh, in being concerned in the conspiracy with the lords Shaftesbury, Essex, and Russel, to destroy the King, subvert the government, &c. He was condemned, and executed the same afternoon.

Pierre Corneille the French dramatic author died.

The King published a formal declaration, thanking the corporations for the surrender of their charters.

1665, Jan. 4. The government offered a reward of 100*l.* to any one that should apprehend colonel Henry Danvers, the author of a seditious libel, concerning the death of the earl of Essex.

Sir Scroope Howe appearing in the court of King's-bench to answer an information for defaming the King and the duke of York, pleaded guilty, and upon his submission was received into his Majesty's favour.

Feb. 2. His Majesty was seized with a fit of apoplexy.

A declaration in council of the hopes of his Majesty's recovery.

Feb. 6. His Majesty king Charles II. died at Whitehall, in the 55th year of his age, and the 37th of his reign, about 25 years after his restoration, and was buried at Westminster abbey. He had but one wife, Catharine infanta of Portugal, who survived him many years; he had no issue by her, but his natural children were numerous.

THE NATURAL ISSUE OF KING CHARLES II.

James duke of Monmouth, his eldest son, (by Mrs. Lucy Walters) born at Rotterdam in Holland, A. D. 1649, married to the sole daughter and heiress of Francis earl of Buccleugh in Scotland.

Mary, his natural daughter by the said Mrs. Lucy Walters, married first to Mr. William Sarsfield, of the kingdom of Ireland, and afterwards to William Fanshaw, Esq.

Charlotte - Jemima - Henrietta - Maria Boyle, alias Fitz-Roy, his daughter, by Elizabeth viscountess Shannon, married first to James Howard, Esq. grandson to the earl of Suffolk; and afterwards to Sir Robert Paston, Bart. created earl of Yarmouth.

Charles, surnamed Fitz-Charles, by Mrs. Catherine Peg, who died at Tangier.

A daughter also by Mrs. Pegg, who died in her infancy.

Charles Fitz-Roy, duke of Southampton, his eldest son, by Barbara Villiers, daughter and heir to William Villiers, viscount Grandison, and wife to Roger Palmer, earl of Castlemain, who was created baroness of Nonsuch, countess of Southampton, and duchess of Cleveland, with remainder to Charles and George Fitz-Roy her sons, and their heirs male respectively.

Henry Fitz-Roy, duke of Grafton, his second son by the said Barbara Villiers.

George Fitz-Roy, duke of Northamberland, his third son by the said Barbara.

Charlotte Fitz-Roy, his daughter by the said Barbara, married to Sir Edward Henry Lee of Ditchley, in the county of Oxon; afterwards created earl of Litchfield.

Charles Beauclair, duke of St. Albans, his son by Mrs. Eleanor Gwyn, the player, who refused all titles of honour.

Charles Lennox, duke of Richmond, his only son by Louisa Queroualle, a French lady, maid of honour to the duchess of Orleans, the King's sister, afterwards created duchess of Portsmouth.

Mary Tudor, his daughter by Mrs. Mary Davis, married to Francis lord Radcliffe, son and heir of Francis earl of Derwentwater, whom he succeeded in the honour.

STATUTES IN THIS REIGN.

12 Car. II. Cap. 13. Reduces the interest of money from eight to six per cent.

Cap. 16. Enables disbanded soldiers to exercise their trades in any place.

Cap. 18. Enacts that all merchandize shall be imported in British bottoms, except what comes from the place of its growth or manufacture, and that three fourths of the seamen shall be English; and that ships loading in the plantations, shall bring their merchandize directly to England.

Cap. 28. Is the first legal act that laid an excise on beer and ale, which was begun during the usurpation.

Cap. 32. Prohibits the exportation of wool and fuller's earth.

Cap. 33. Confirms all marriages made by justices of the peace during the usurpation.

13 Car. II. Cap. 9. Contains articles for the better government of the navy.

Sess. 2. Cap. 2. Provides against frivolous and vexatious suits.

14 Car. II. Cap. 6. Contains directions for mending the highways.

Cap. 7. Prohibits the exportation of leather and raw hides.

Cap. 12. Authorises two justices of peace to remove poor people, and to transport rogues and sturdy beggars.

Cap. 20. Prohibits the melting silver coin.

Cap. 23. Prohibits the printing impious books.

15 Car. II. Cap. 2. Inflicts a penalty of ten shillings on wood-peelers, besides the value to the owner, and in default, to be sent to the house of correction.

16 Car. II. Cap. 6. Deprives seamen of their pay that refuse to fight and defend their ships, and rewards those that behave well out of the cargo.

Cap. 7. Inflicts a penalty of treble the value won, on those that cheat at play, and makes all securities for money won at play void 100*l.*

17 Car. II. Cap. 3. Churches standing near each other may be united, with the consent of the bishop and patron.

Cap. 7. An act for the more speedy proceeding on distresses and avowries for rent.

18 Car. II. Cap. 2. Requires all persons to be buried in woollen.

22 and 23 Car. II. Cap. 1. It is made felony without benefit of clergy, to maim any person, by cutting the tongue, putting out an eye, slitting a nose, or lip, or disabling any limb or member.

Cap. 7. Burning stacks of corn or hay, barn, outhouses, or building, or killing or destroying horses, sheep, or other cattle in the night time, to be adjudged felony. Also persons maiming or hurting cattle, destroying plantations of trees, or throwing down enclosures, shall forfeit treble damages.

22 Car. II. Cap. 9. In personal actions where the damages do not exceed forty shillings, the plaintiff shall recover no more costs than damages.

22 and 23 Car. II. Cap. 10. Where a man dies intestate, one third part of his personal estate shall go to his wife, and the rest among his children, equally, who have not been provided for in his life time; but the heir at law shall have his full share there, notwithstanding the estate he has by descent. If there be no children, or representatives of them, the wife shall have half, and the residue shall be divided amongst the rest of kin to the intestate, and those who represent them; but no representatives shall be admitted among collaterals after brothers and sisters children. If there be no wife, all shall be distributed among the children, and if no child, to the next of kin to the intestate in equal degree, and their representatives.

22 and 23 Car. II. Cap. No person shall keep guns, dogs, or nets, to kill or destroy the game, who hath not 100*l.* per annum for life, or a lease of ninety-nine years of 150*l.* per annum; and whoever shall fish in any separate water, or river, shall pay treble damages, and forfeit not exceeding ten shillings to the poor.

29 Car. Cap. 3. All leases, estates, interests of freehold, or terms of years where the agreement is not put in writing and signed by the parties, shall have no greater effect than estates at will.

No action shall be brought to charge a defendant on any promise, or upon any contract or sale of lands, or on any agreement not to be performed within a year, unless such agreement be in writing, and signed by the party.

All devises of lands shall be in writing, and signed by the testator, and subscribed in his presence by three witnesses.

No contract for goods of the value of ten pounds or upwards shall be good, unless the buyer receive part, or give something in earnest, or some note thereof in writing be signed by both parties.

29 Car. II. Cap. 9. The writ de Hæretico comburendo is abolished.

31 Car. II. Cap. II. Prisoners shall have their Habeas Corpus to bring them up and be discharged, unless detained by legal process. And if any person committed to prison for treason or felony, shall the first week of the term, or day of the sessions of Oyer and Terminer, pray to be brought to trial. If he be not indicted the next term or session after such commitment; he shall upon motion the last day of such term or sessions be admitted to bail; and if he be not indicted and tried the second term or sessions he shall be discharged.

The rest of the statutes of this reign have been mentioned already, or are not now in force.

TAXES FROM 1640 TO 1659.

SHEWING THE SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY RAISED IN ENGLAND BY THE LONG PARLIAMENT, OLIVER CROMWELL, AND THE OTHER USURPING POWERS, DURING THE TIME THE KING'S BEING KEPT FROM THE THRONE, FROM NOVEMBER 3, 1640, TO NOVEMBER 5, 1659; EXCLUSIVE OF WHAT THE PARLIAMENT GRANTED IN 1641, BY A POLL TAX, WHEN EVERY PERSON PAID FIVE PER CENT. OF THE VALUE OF THEIR ESTATES, BY WHICH A VERY CONSIDERABLE SUM WAS RAISED, UNDER PRETENCE OF PAYING THE ARMY AND THE DEBTS OF THE KINGDOM. WHAT SUPPLIES THE KING HAD FOR THE SUPPORT OF HIS ARMY CANNOT BE COMPUTED AS IT WAS CHIEFLY RAISED BY THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE ROYALISTS.

Subsidies, six came to 600,000*l.*

Assessments to disband the Scotch and English armies 600,000*l.*

Tonnage and poundage nineteen years 3,700,000*l.*

Captives nine years 77,000*l.*

Ditto five years 75,000*l.*

Sale of Irish lands 1,200,000*l.*

Second sale 92,500*l.*

Third Sale 30,000*l.*

Contribution for Irish Protestants 100,000*l.*

Second contribution 50,000*l.*

Third contribution 30,000*l.*

Assessments throughout England for the British army in Ireland for five years 1,200,000*l.*

Twentieth part of goods, &c. to raise an army for the earl of Essex, for the defence of England 2,745,055*l.*

Ditto second time 2,745,055*l.*

Weekly assessments towards payment of the said army, three years 5,617,583*l.*

Weekly meal to raise auxiliaries, six years 606,400*l.*

Monthly assessments towards payment of the said army, two years 468,064*l.*

Sir William Waller's army's weekly assessment, one year 84,256*l.* 5*s.*

The Scotch army's weekly assessment, two years 168,000*l.*

Brown's army's weekly assessment, one year 38,400*l.*

Fairfax's army's monthly assessment, at 36,366*l.* three years 1,327,726*l.* 4*s.*

Ditto at 60,000*l.* per month for two years, 1,440,000*l.*

Ditto at 90,000*l.* per month for one year, &c. 1,080,000*l.*

FORCES RAISED ON PARTICULAR COUNTIES, &c.

Exon, for five years, comes to 12,000*l.*

Hertford one year, then associated 4,800*l.*

Isle of Wight four years 1000*l.*

Warwick, &c. associated, five years 133,650*l.*

Plymouth, four years 28,800*l.*

Yarmouth, four years 19,200*l.*

Ailsbury, five years 1000*l.*

Buckingham, four years 76,800*l.*

Eastern association, 5 years 1,234,962*l.* 10*s.*

Dorset and Poole, two years, and then associated 24,780*l.*

Kent, &c. associated, five years 270,000*l.*

North Wales, &c. five years 38,652*l.*

Northampton, five years, 119,200*l.*

Huntington, two years, and then associated 13,200*l.*

Southampton, four years, 115,200*l.*

Newport-Pagnel, one year, then associated 49,000*l.*

London, &c. five years 1,005,600*l.*

Hull, five year 46,600*l.*

Chester county and city, one year, then associated 6944*l.*

Gloucester county and city, three years 168,400*l.*

Pembroke, &c. associated, three years 20,090*l.*

Salop, three years 57,000*l.*

Leicester, three years 86,400*l.*

Wilts and Malmsbury, one year, then associated 2900*l.*

Western association, four years 509,160*l.*

Worcester, &c. three years 51,597*l.* 12*s.*

Middlesex, three years, 108,000*l.*

London, to set up posts and chains 96,000*l.*

Lincoln, three years 117,600*l.*

Derby, three years 46,000*l.*

Northern association, 3 years 483,831*l.* 14*s.*

Rutland, three years 29,000*l.*

Surrey, three years 44,000*l.*

Newark, to be reduced, cost 9916*l.* 12*s.*

Lancaster, two years 72,000*l.*

Newport, two years 80,904*l.*

London to assess for horses and arms 10,000*l.*

Excise for seventeen years 10,200,000*l.*
Duty on coals, seventeen years 850,000*l.*
Duty on currants, seventeen years 51,000*l.*

SEQUESTRATIONS OF DELINQUENTS ESTATES, VIZ.

Bishops lands, four years 664,069*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*
Dean and Chapter's lands, four years 564,740*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*
Inferior clergy's lands, four years 2,077,802*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*
Temporal estates four years, 260,000*l.*
Crown lands, four years 280,000*l.*
Compositions for court of wards, four years 400,000*l.*
Dean's forest, four years 16,000*l.*
Fee-farm-rents, four years 1,054,392*l.*
Tenths of the clergy, four years 400,080*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*
Prince of Wales's income 80,000*l.*
Timber for the navy out of delinquent's woods 7760*l.*
Postage of letters, fourteen years 301,000*l.*
Wine license, fourteen years 312,200*l.*
Compositions for court of wards, ten years 1,000,000*l.*
Income of offices for public service, fifteen years 850,000*l.*
Vinters delinquency 4000*l.*
Compounding with delinquents for their estates 1,277,226*l.*
Disbanding the army 900,000*l.*
Militia of England kept up, thirteen years 3,120,000*l.*
Oliver's expedition to Ireland 150,000*l.*

SALE OF LANDS, VIZ.

Bishop's lands at ten years 2,420,224*l.* 11*s.* 6½*d.*
Dean and Chapter's land's, ten years 1,411,852*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
Rectory and glebe lands, twelve years 6,203,586*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*
Crown lands, thirteen years 9,152,000*l.*
Prince of Wales's lands, thirteen years 260,000*l.*
Fee-farm-rents, eight years 1,908,784*l.*
New-river-water, eight years 80000*l.*
Tenths of the clergy, eight years 1,200,240*l.* 2*s.*
Lord Craven's and other estates, at thirteen years 700,000*l.*
Gifford and other estates at thirteen years 900,000*l.*
Sir John Stawell and others, five years 560,000*l.*
Forest lands, thirteen years 56,000*l.*

Houses and castles of the King's 600,000*l.*
John and William Peter, and divers others, viz. 171 persons, their estates to pay prince palatine of the Rhine 5000*l.* in arrears, and 8000*l.* per annum 85,000*l.*
Oliver made captain-general of Fairfax's forces, and the assessment for the armies of England, Scotland, and Ireland, 90,000*l.* per month for two years 2,160,000*l.*
Assessments of 120,000*l.* per month for the said army and navy, one year 1,440,000*l.*
Drums and colours 90,000*l.* per annum for ten years 900,000*l.*
Irish delinquents to compound for two years rents 1,000,000*l.*
Oliver voted Protector, and he assessed for the army 120,000*l.* and 90,000*l.* for three months 630,000*l.*
Agreed 60,000*l.* per month be the pay of the arms for six years 4,320,000*l.*
To defray the charges of justice 200,000*l.* per annum six years 1,200,000*l.*
Free gifts to the saints in money 679,800*l.*
In places (excluding the army and navy) per annum, seven years 306,110*l.*
In estates per annum, for eleven years 189,365*l.*
Besides, the House of Commons voted each of their members 4*l.* per week, and count but 256 members, and no more, for fourteen years 745,472*l.*
Total 95,512,095*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*½.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE VAST REWARDS MANY OF THE LONG PARLIAMENT BESTOWED ON THEMSELVES.

William Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons, worth 2000*l.* per annum, besides bribes; master of the Rolls, worth 3000*l.* per annum, besides the sale of offices; chamberlain of Chester, chancellor of the Exchequer, 1280*l.*, per annum; and one of the commissioners of the great-seal, worth 1500*l.* per annum, besides 6000*l.* given him at once by the House of Commons.

Bulstrode Whitlock, commissioner of the great-seal, worth 1500*l.* per annum, and 2000*l.* given him at once in money.

Edward Prideaux, once a commissioner of the great-seal, as above, afterwards practised as King's council, worth 500*l.* per annum, and post-master of the inland letter, worth 100*l.* per week.

The earl of Warwick, post-master of foreign letters, worth 5000l. per annum.

Roger Hill, a petty lawyer, 1200*l.* per annum out of the bishop of Winchester's lands.

Francis Roos, provost of Eaton, worth 600*l.* per annum, and a college lease worth 600*l.* more.

John Lisle, master of St. Crost's, worth 800*l.* per annum.

Oliver St. John, attorney and solicitor, and passing of pardons and commissions, worth 40,000*l.*

Thomas Pury, sen. a broken weaver and ignorant solicitor, 3000*l.* given him.

Sir Gilbert Gerrard, pay-master of the army, worth 60,000*l.*

John Selden, 5000*l.* given him.

Sir Benjamin Rudyard, 5000*l.* given him.

Sir John Hipsley, 2000*l.* given him.

Sir Thomas Walsingham, the honour of Eltham given him, and cut down timber worth 4000*l.*

Benjamin Valentin, 5000*l.* given him.

Sir Henry Heyman, 5000*l.* given him.

Denzil Hollis, 5000*l.* given him.

Nathan Bacon, 3000*l.* given him.

John Stevens, 1000*l.* given him.

Robert Reynolds, 2000*l.* given him, and lands worth 400*l.* per annum.

Sir John Clotworthy charged with defrauding the state of 40,000*l.*

John Ashe, 14,200*l.* given him.

Francis Pierpoint, the archbishop of York's lands lying in Nottinghamshire given him.

William Pierpoint, 7000*l.* given him, and all the earl of Kingston's personal estate, worth 40,000*l.*

John Blakston, supported in a cheat of 6000*l.* left by Sir John Fenner for charitable uses, had 12,000*l.* given him in money, the bishop of Durham's castle at Durham, and lands of great value.

—— Scawine, 2000*l.* given him.

Isaac Pennington, 7000*l.* given him, and many of the bishop's lands.

Samuel Vassel, 1000*l.* given him.

Sir William Brereton had Cashiobery, and other lands of the lord Capel's, worth 2000*l.* per annum given him, with the Archbishop's house and lands at Croydon.

John Ven, 4000*l.* given him.

Cornelius Holland had as much of the King's land for 200*l.* per annum, as was worth sixteen or eighteen hundred pounds.

Phillip Skippon, 1000*l.* per annum, land of inheritance given him.

Thomas Westro, the bishop of Worcester's manor of Harthero given him.

Sir Arthur Haselrig, the bishop of Durham's house, park, and manor of Aukland, and 6500*l.* in money given him.

The lord Gray of Grooby, the Queen's manor-house, park, and lands at Holdenby given him.

Sir William Constable sold his land to Sir Marmaduke Langdale for 2500*l.* and was restored to it again by the Parliament.

Sir William Purefoy, 1500*l.* given him.

Sir Edward Hungerford had the lands of the countess dowager of Rutland, worth 1500*l.* per annum, given him.

Walter Long, 5000*l.* given him.

Thomas Scot, the bishop's house at Lambeth given him.

Mr. Ashurt, 1000*l.* given him.

Every member of the House of Commons allowed 4*l.* per week.

AFTER THE RESTORATION OF CHARLES II. THE FIRST TAX WE MEET WITH WAS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF HIS REIGN, AND THE FIRST OF HIS RESTORATION, AND WAS ENTITLED, A SUBSIDY GRANTED TO THE KING OF TONNAGE AND POUNDAGE, AND OTHER SUMS OF MONEY PAYABLE UPON MERCHANDIZE EXPORTED AND IMPORTED (FOR LIFE) AFTER THE FOLLOWING RATES.

Of every ton of French wine imported to London, and its members, by the natural born subjects of England, 4*l.* 10*s.*

For every ton of French wine imported, as above, by foreigners 6*l.*

For every ton of French wine imported into other ports by English 3*l.*

The same by aliens 4*l.* 10*s.*

For every butt or pipe of muscadels, malmseys, cuts, tents, alicants, bastards, sacks, canaries, malagas, madeiras, and other wines whatsoever, of the growth of the Levant, Spain, Portugal, or any of their dominions, brought to the port of London by English 2*l.* 5*s.*

The same by strangers 3*l.*

The same in other port, imported by English 1*l.* 10*s.*

By foreigners 2*l.* 5*s.*

For every awn of Rhenish, or other wine of the growth of Germany, imported by English 1*l.*

By strangers 1*l.* 5*s.*

For all goods exported or imported 12*d.* per pound value for the English; and for strangers 2*s.* per pound value.

For every piece of broad cloth exported by English 3*s.* 4*d.*

And by strangers 6*s.* 8*d.*

And over and above the aforesaid impositions on wine, every ton of wine of the growth of France, Germany, Portugal or Madeira, to pay in nine months after importing 3*l.*

And every ton of other wines 4*l.*

The next was,

An act for provision of money to pay off the armies and navy, being by way of poll, and rated as follows;

I. Every duke of England, Scotland, and Ireland, residing in England, to pay 100*l.*

Every marquis 80*l.*

Every earl 60*l.*

A viscount 50*l.*

A baron 40*l.*

The eldest son of a duke, one and twenty years of age, 60*l.*

Of a marquis 50*l.*

Of an earl 40*l.*

Of a viscount 26*l.*

Of a baron 20*l.*

A baronet 20*l.*

A knight of the Bath 20*l.*

A knight bachelor 20*l.*

A sergeant at law 20*l.*

An esquire 10*l.*

And every widow, according to her husband's degree, a third part of what her husband was to pay.

II. Every parson or vicar possessed of a parsonage or vicarage, or other estate of 100*l.* per annum, 40*s.*

Every doctor of the civil or canon law 5*l.*

Every advocate 5*l.*

A judge or commissioner in the court of Admiralty 20*l.*

A doctor of physic 10*l.*

III. The Lord Mayor of London 40*l.*

Every sheriff or alderman, or that has fined for alderman 20*l.*

Every deputy alderman 10*l.*

The town clerk of London 20*l.*

Every common-councilman 5*l.*

Every master of the first twelve companies 10*l.*

Every warden thereof 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Every livery-man of those companies 5*l.*

Every one who had been master of the companies of dyers, brewers, leathersellers, girdlers, stationers, woodmongers, upholsterers, apothecaries, pewterers, tallow chandlers, armourers, or sadlers, 6*l.*

Every warden of any of those companies 5*l.*

Every livery-man of them 3*l.*

Every yeoman 1*l.*

Every master of the company of barber-surgeons, white-bakers, wax-chandlers, cutlers, butchers, carpenters, painters, cord-wainers, coopers, scriveners, brown-bakers, tarners, or inholders 3*l.*

Every one who had been warden of any of those companies 2*l.*

Every livery-man thereof 1*l.*

Every person who had been master of the company of founders, cutlers, masons, bricklayers, joiners, plaisterers, weavers, fruiterers, marblers, embroiderers, poulterers, cooks, or plumbers 1*l.*

Every warden of those companies 15*s.*

And every one of the livery 10*s.*

Every person that had been of the livery of the companies of bowyers, fletchers, blacksmiths, bottle makers, wool-packers, farriers, paviers, loriners, glaziers, clerks, or watermen 5*s.*

Every freeman of any company within the city of London 12*d.*

Every keeper of one or more hackney coaches, and two horses 10*s.*

Every merchant stranger, if a knight 40*l.*, if below that degree, and trading to sea 10*l.*, if trading within the land 5*l.*

Every alien using trade within any city or corporation, if a housekeeper 10*s.*

Every English merchant in and about London, not a freeman 10*l.*

Every factor in the city 2*l.*

Every person that had been an alderman in any city within the kingdom, under the degree of a knight or esquire 5*l.*

IV. The prothonotary of the King's-bench 100*l.*

Clerk of the crown of the same 20*l.*

Custos Brevium of the same 40*l.*

Marshal of the same 50*s.*

Master of the Rolls 60*l.*

Clerk of the crown in Chancery 40*l.*

Clerk of the rules, and in the King's-bench, 10*l.*

Master of the Subpœna office 10*l.*

Warden of the fleet 50*l.*

Clerk of the hanaper 50*l.*

Clerks of the inrollment, each 40*l.*

Each of the six clerks in Chancery 10*l.*

Every cursitor of the same 10*l.*

Usher of the same 10*l.*

Every clerk of the petty bag 5*l.*

Every examiner 10*l.*

Chief Register of the same 20*l.*

Every under register 10*l.*

Every clerk in the office of the Six Clerks in Chancery 8*l.*

Each of the clerks of the chapel of the Rolls 3*l.*

Every prothonotary of the Common-Pleas 50*l.*

Custos Brevium of the same 80*l.*

Every filacer of the same 10*l.*

Clerk of the outlawries 20*l.*

Clerk of the statutes 20*l.*

The clerk of the Treasury 10*l.*

Exigenter of London 40*l.*

Every other exigenter 5*l.*

The King's remembrancer of the Exchequer 40*l.*

Every teller of the same 20*l.*

The Treasurer's remembrancer 20*l.*

Every attorney of the office of the King's remembrancer 10*l.*

Every attorney of the office of Pleas 10*l.*

The remembrancer of the first-fruits 20*l.*

Clerk of the estreates 20*l.*

Clerk of the pleas 30*l.*

The auditor of the receipts in the Exchequer 40*l.*

Clerk of the pell in the receipts 30*l.*

Usher of the court of Exchequer 20*l.*

Every attorney of the office of pleas there 10*l.*

Every auditor of the same 10*l.*

Every clerk of the court of the duchy of Lancaster 10*l.*

Every auditor of the same 10*l.*

Every clerk of the privy seal 10*l.*

Every clerk of the signet 10*l.*

Every attorney in any of the courts at Westminster, or within the courts of law or equity, or in the counties palatine of Chester, Lancaster, Durham, and the marches of Wales 3*l.*

Every person in any office or place under the King (except his household servants in ordinary) 10*l.*

The lieutenant of the Tower of London 50*l.*

Every one that could spend in land, lease, monies, or stock, 100*l.* per annum, 40*s.* and so for a greater or lesser estate.

Every single person above the age of sixteen years 12*d.*

Every person not rated, nor receiving alms, above sixteen years of age 6*d.*

This was perhaps the greatest poll-tax, and most particular, that had been known; but all the produce of it was for disbanding the army. However, this heavy poll falling short for disbanding of the army, the same parliament presently after passed another, entitled

An act for the raising seven score thousand pounds, for the complete disbanding of the army.

The next, being indeed for his Majesty's use, was an act for the speedy raising £70,000 for the present supply of his Majesty.

The same year passed an act for a grant of certain impositions upon beer, ale, and other liquors, for the increase of his Majesty's revenue during his life.

The rates then settled were, for every barrel of beer or ale, above six shillings the barrel, brewed to be sold 1*s.* 3*d.*

For every barrel of six shillings beer, under, brewed for sale 3*d.*

For every hogshead of cyder sold by retail 1*s.* 3*d.*

For all metheglin and mead sold, for every gallon one half-penny.

For every barrel of beer, commonly called vinegar beer 6*d.*

For every gallon of strong water, or Aqua-vitæ 1*d.*

For every barrel of beer or ale imported from beyond the seas 8*s.*

For every ton of cyder, or perry, imported from beyond the seas 5*s.*, and so proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity.

For every gallon of spirits, made of any kind of wine or cyder imported 2*d.*

For every gallon of strong water, perfectly made, imported from beyond the seas 4*d.*

For every gallon of coffee made and sold, to be paid by the maker thereof 4*d.*

For every gallon of chocolate, sherbet, and tea, made and sold, to be paid by the maker thereof 8*d.*

The same year was passed an act for erecting and establishing a post office, which then brought in a revenue of 21,000*l.* a year. It had first been erected under Oliver Cromwell.

The same year all arrears of the excise due; as also the estates of several Parliamentarians were excepted out of the act of oblivion.

Anno 1661, Reg. 13. There passed an act for granting unto the King's Majesty 1,260,000*l.* to be assessed and levied by an assessment of 70,000*l.* per month, for eighteen months.

Anno Reg. 13 and 14. Passed an act for establishing an additional revenue upon his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, for the better support of his and their crown and dignity. This was generally called chimney-money, being 2*s.* upon every fire-hearth yearly, which never amounted to above 300,000*l.* per annum clear, yet afterwards became one ground of endless clamour.

Anno Dom. 1663, Reg. 15. Passed an act for granting to his Majesty four entire subsidies by the temporality, and an act for confirming four subsidies granted by the clergy. The supplies granted this session were for carrying on the war against the Dutch.

The 16th and 17th years, an act for granting a royal aid unto the King's Majesty of 2,477,500*l.* to be raised, levied, and paid in three years, for the same Dutch war.

An. Dom. 1665, Reg. 17. An act for granting to his Majesty the sum of 1,250,000*l.* for his present supply. This parliament met at Oxford, the plague then raging in London.

Anno Dom. 1666, Reg. 18. An act for

raising monies by a poll, and otherwise, towards the maintenance of the present war. This was computed at 1,256,347*l.* 13*s.*

Anno Dom. 1668, Reg. 20. An act for raising 310,000*l.* by an imposition upon wines and other liquors. The rates imposed were 4*d.* upon every quart of French wine sold by retail, and 6*d.* upon every quart of Spanish wine, and 12*d.* for every quart of liquors distilled, sold, as has been said, by retail. Note, That before this act, French wine was sold in taverns for 8*d.* the quart, and upon this imposition it was raised to 12*d.* per quart, as it continued for many years.

Anno Dom. 1670, Reg. 22. An act for granting to his Majesty an imposition upon all wines and vinegar imported between the 24th day of June, 1670, and the 24th day of June, 1678. The rates were for every ton of French wine and vinegar 8*l.* and for every ton of Spanish or other wine 12*l.*

The same year the King sold his fee-farm rents; but what they amounted to is not known.

Anno Dom. 1671, Reg 23. An act for granting a subsidy to his Majesty for supply of his extraordinary occasions. This subsidy was laid as follows:

All bankers to pay 15*s.* for every 100*l.* out of the personal estates.

All money lent to his Majesty, for which above six per cent. was owing, to pay 15*s.* out of every 100*l.*

All personal estates, in goods, stock, money, &c. to pay 6*s.* for every 100*l.* value.

All offices to pay 2*s.* in the pound of their yearly profits.

All lands and tenements to pay 12*d.* in the pound of their yearly value.

The same year passed an act for an additional excise upon beer, ale, and other liquors. The rates thus:

For every barrel of beer or ale above 6*s.* the barrel, 9*d.*

For every barrel of beer or ale of 6*s.* the barrel or under 3*d.*

For every hogshead of cyder or perry 1*s.* 3*d.*

For every gallon of metheglin or mead one half-penny.

For every barrel of beer, commonly called vinegar-beer 6*d.*

For every gallon of strong water, or Aquavitæ 1*d.*

For every barrel of beer or ale imported from beyond the seas 3*s.*

For every ton of cyder imported from beyond the seas 4*l.*

For every gallon of low-wines made of liquors imported 2*d.*

For every gallon of coffee made and sold 2*d.*

For every gallon of chocolate, sherbet, and tea 8*d.*

The same year, an act for laying impositions on proceedings at law.

Anno Dom. 1673, Reg. 25. Passed an act for raising the sum 1,238,750*l.* on account of the Dutch war the nation was then engaged in; and to oblige the King to recall his declaration for liberty of conscience, and to pass the act for all persons in office to take the test.

Anno Dom. 1677, Reg. 29. Passed an act for raising 584,978*l.* 2*s.* 2½*d.* for the speedy building thirty ships of war. As also, an act for an additional excise upon beer, ale, and other exciseable liquors, for three years.

Anno Dom. 1678, Reg. 30. An act for raising money by a poll, and otherwise, to enable his Majesty to enter into an actual war against the French king, and for prohibiting French commodities.

The same year again, an act for granting a supply to his Majesty of 619,880*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* for disbanding the army, and other uses therein mentioned. They gave the money just before to raise it, and now to disband it, because the King had not declared war with France; and therefore they put it out of his power to declare it for the future, not trusting his Majesty with this money, but putting it into private hands to disband the said army.

Anno Dom. 1679, Reg 31. An act for granting a supply to his Majesty of 260,402*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* for paying off and disbanding the forces raised since the 29th of September, 1677.

SOVEREIGNS, &c. OF EUROPE DURING THIS REIGN.

Emperor of Germany.

1658 Leopold I.

King of France.

1643 Louis XIV.

Kings of Spain.

1621 Philip IV.
1665 Charles II.

King of Hungary.

1656 Leopold.

King of Sweden.

1660 Charles XI.

Kings of Denmark.

1648 Frederick III.
1670 Christian V.

Kings of Poland.

1648 John Casimir.
1669 Michael Koribert Wiesnown.
1671 John Sobieski.

Emperors of Russia.

1645 Alexis.
1676 Theodore III.
1682 Peter I., the Great.

Emperor of the Turks.

1655 Mahomet IV.

Kings of Portugal.

1656 Alphonsus VI.
1668 Peter II.

Prince of Orange, Stadtholder.

1650 William III.

Chief Governors of Ireland.

1660 George duke of Albemarle.
John lord Roberts.
Sir M. Eustace, Sir C. Coote, Earl of Mountraeth, and Roger earl of Orrery.
1661 Sir M. Eustace, and the earl of Orrery.
1662 James Butler, duke of Ormonde.
1664 Thomas earl of Ossory.
1665 James duke of Ormonde.
1668 Thomas earl of Ossory.
1669 John lord Roberts.
1670 John lord Berkley.
1671 Michael Boyle, Sir A. Forbes.
John lord Berkley.
1672 A. Capel, Earl of Essex.
1675 Michael Boyle, & Earl of Granard.
1676 Arthur earl of Essex.
1677 James duke of Ormonde.
1682 Richard earl of Arran.
1684 James duke of Ormonde.

Popes.

1655 Alexander VII.
1667 Clement IX.
1670 Clement X.
1676 Innocent XI.

Archbishops of Canterbury.

1660 William Juxon.
1663 Robert Sheldon.
1667 William Sancroft.

Archbishops of York.

1660 Accepted Frewin.
1664 John Sterne.
1683 John Dolben.

Lord Chancellors.

1660 Hyde earl of Clarendon.
1667 Sir Orlando Bridgman, *Keeper.*
1672 Anthony Ashley earl of Shaftesbury.
1673 Sir H. Finch, *Keeper.*
1675 The same, made Chancellor and created earl of Nottingham.
1682 Sir Francis North, *Keeper.*

Secretaries of State.

1660 Sir Edward Nicholas.
Sir William Morris.
Sir Henry Bennett.
1668 Sir John Trevor.
1672 Henry Coventry.
1674 Sir Joseph Williamson.
1678 Robert earl of Sunderland.
1680 Sir Leoline Jenkins.
Edward lord Conway.
1682 Robert earl of Sunderland.
1684 Sidney Godolphin.
Charles earl of Middleton.

Chief Justices of the King's Bench.

1660 Sir Robert Forster.
1663 Sir Robert Hyde.
1665 Sir John Keyling.
1671 Sir Matthew Hale.
1676 Sir Richard Rainsford.
1678 Sir William Scroggs.
1681 Sir Francis Pemberton.
1682 Sir Edmond Saunders,
1683 Sir George Jefferies.

Chief Justices of the Common Pleas.

1660 Sir Orlando Bridgman.
1668 Sir John Vaughan.
1674 Sir Francis North.
1681 Sir Francis Pemberton.
1683 Sir Thomas Jones.

Chief Barons of the Exchequer.

1660 Sir O. Bridgman.
1666 Matthew Hale.
1671 Sir Edward Turner.
1676 William Montague.

Masters of the Rolls.

1660 Sir Harbottle Grimston.
1684 Sir John Churchill.

Attorneys General.

1660 Jeffery Palmer.
1670 Sir Heneage Finch.
1673 Sir Francis North.

1674 Sir William Jones.
1679 Sir Creswell Levinz.
1680 Sir Robert Sayer.

Solicitors General.

1660 Heneage Finch.
1670 Sir Edward Turner.
1671 Francis North.
1673 Sir William Jones.
1678 Sir Francis Winnington.
Heneage Finch.

Mayors of London.

1660 Sir Thomas Alleyn.
1661 Sir Richard Brown.
1662 Sir John Frederick.
1663 Sir John Robinson.
1664 Sir Anthony Bateman,
1665 Sir John Lawrence.
1666 Sir Thomas Bludworth.
1667 Sir William Boulton.
1668 Sir William Peake.
1669 Sir William Turner.
1670 Sir Samuel Starling.
1671 Sir Richard Ford.
1672 Sir George Waterman.
1673 Sir Robert Hanson.
1674 Sir William Hooker.
1675 Sir Robert Viner.
1676 Sir Joseph Sheldon.
1677 Sir Thomas Davis.
1678 Sir Francis Chaplin.
1679 Sir James Edwards.
1680 Sir Robert Clayton.
1681 Sir Patience Ward.
1682 Sir John Moore.
1683 Sir William Pritchard.
1684 Sir Henry Tulse.
1685 Sir John Smith.

Sheriffs.

1660 Francis Warner, William Love.
1661 William Bolton, William Peake.
1662 Francis Menhill, Samuel Starling.
1663 Sir Thomas Bludworth, Sir W. Turner.
1664 Sir Richard Ford, Sir Richard Rives.
1665 George Waterman, Charles Doe.
1666 Robert Hanson, William Hooker.
1667 Sir Robert Vyner, Sir Joseph Sheldon.
1668 Sir Denis Gauden, Sir T. Davis.
1669 John Forth, Francis Chaplin.
1670 John Smith, James Edwards.
1671 Wm: Gomeldon, Patience Wrad.
1672 Jonathan Dawes, Robert Clayton, John Moore.
1673 Sir William Pritchard, Sir James Smith.
1674 Sir H. Tulse, Sir Robert Geffrey.
1675 Sir Nathaniel Herne, John Lethieullier.
1676 Thomas Gold, John Shorter.
1677 Thomas Peak, Thomas Stampe.
1678 Wm. Rawstern, Sir J. Beckford.
1679 Richard How, John Chapman.
1680 Sir J. Raymond, Sir S. Lewis.
1681 Slingsby Bethel, Henry Cornish.
1682 Thomas Pilkington, Samuel Shute.
1683 Sir D. North, Sir P. Rich.
1684 Peter Daniel, Samuel Dashwood.
1685 Sir William Gosling, Sir P. Vandeput.

JAMES II.

Feb. 6. James II. the third, but only surviving son of king Charles I., and brother and heir to king Charles II. succeeded to the crown, and was proclaimed with the usual solemnity.

The same day, as soon as the lords returned to Whitehall, the King made a speech in council, wherein he assured them, he should endeavour to follow his brother's example, especially in his great clemency and tenderness to his people; that, though he had been reported to be a man of arbitrary power, he should invade no man's property, but endeavour to support the government in church and state, as it was by law established.

A proclamation was issued, commanding all officers, civil and military, to exercise their respective offices till further orders.

Feb. 7. Sir George Jefferies, knt. and bart. made lord chief justice of the King's bench; Sir Francis Withens, knt. second justice; Sir Richard Holloway, knt. third justice; and Sir Thomas Walcot, knt. fourth justice of the King's-bench. Sir Thomas Jones, knt. was made chief justice of the Common-pleas; Sir Creswell Levinz, knt. Sir Job Charleton, knt. and Sir Thomas Street, knt. justices of the Common-pleas. William Montague, esq. chief baron of the Exchequer; Sir Edward Atkyns, Sir William Gregory, Sir Robert Wright, and Sir Richard May, barons of the Exchequer.

Feb. 8. The King went publicly to mass at St. James's chapel.

Feb. 9. A proclamation was issued for continuing the payment and collection of the customs.

Feb. 14. King Charles was buried privately, in Henry VIIth's chapel.

The duke of Ormonde was constituted

lord steward of the household; the earl of Arlington, lord chamberlain; lord viscount Newport, treasurer; lord Maynard, comptroller; and Henry Savile, esq. vice-chamberlain; in which offices they had served the late King.

Feb. 16. The earl of Rochester constituted lord high treasurer of England.

The King required by proclamation, that the customs and duties granted to the late King only for life, should be continued to be collected.

Feb. 18. The marquis of Halifax was made president of the council; the earl of Clarendon, lord privy seal; the duke of Beaufort, lord president of Wales; and lord Godolphin, lord chamberlain to the Queen. Henry Buckley, esq. was made master of the household, and Sir Stephen Fox, eldest clerk of the green cloth.

The King published two papers, taken out of the late King's strong box, to manifest he died a papist.

The foreign ambassadors in town were admitted to their audiences of condolence and congratulation.

March 6. A proclamation was issued, appointing commissioners to adjust the respective claims of those who were to assist at the coronation, which was to be celebrated the 23rd of April.

Addresses were presented from almost every county, city, and borough, in the kingdom.

March 28. The parliament of Scotland being opened, the same day the King's letter to them was read, and the duke of Queensborough, his Majesty's high-commissioner, made a speech, wherein he assured them of his Majesty's resolution to maintain and protect the government of the church, as by law established, together with the people's rights and liberties; and recommended the suppressing that fanatical and irreclaimable party, who had brought them to the brink of ruin and disgrace, and were not more rebels against the King, than enemies to mankind.

The lord chancellor (the earl of Perth) also made a speech to the same effect; whereupon the parliament drew up an address of condolence and congratulation to his Majesty, assuring him, they would shew themselves so exemplarily loyal, as to raise his honour and greatness to the utmost of their power, and promised that they would leave nothing undone for extirpating fanaticism.

March 30. The court of claims sat at Westminster.

April. The King recalled the earl of Ormonde from Ireland, and appointed the archbishop of Armagh and the earl of Granard lords justices, to govern that kingdom.

Col. Richard Talbot, a papist, was impowered to cashier such officers as he thought fit in Ireland, by this means the army were mostly catholics.

April 23. The King and Queen were crowned with great pomp.

April 30. Roger L'Estrange, esq. received the honour of knighthood in consideration of his loyalty, and the eminent services he had done the crown.

May 8. Titus Oates was tried on two indictments for perjury, and convicted. Mr. justice Withens pronounced the following sentence, viz. that the Defendant should pay 1000 marks upon each indictment; that he should be stript of his canonical habit; that he should stand in the pillory before Westminster-hall gate on the Monday following for an hour, with a paper over his head, declaring his crime; but that, first, he should walk with it round all the courts in the hall.

On the second indictment, the judgment was, that he should stand in the pillory the Tuesday following, at the Royal Exchange; that the next Wednesday he should be whipped from Aldgate to Newgate, and on the Friday following he should be whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, by the hands of the common hangman; that on the 9th of August every year of his life, he should stand in the pillory before Westminster-hall gate; on the 10th of August at Charing-Cross; on the 11th over against the Temple; on the 2nd of September at the Royal Exchange, and on the 24th of April every year at Tyburn.

May 19. The parliament of England met, and the King came to the house, but the lord keeper North acquainted them, that the King would defer his speech till the members had taken the oaths; and directed the commons to choose their Speaker, who unanimously elected Sir John Trevor.

The earl of Argyle landed in Scotland with a body of troops, and raised a rebellion there.

May 22. The King made a speech to both houses, promising to protect the church of England, and to maintain the people's liberties and properties: he desired the continuance of his revenue during life as it was granted in the last reign; and he acquainted them with Argyle's rebellion in Scotland; and said, he did not doubt their zeal in supporting his government.

Both houses waited on the King the same day with an address of thanks for his speech, and the commons unanimously voted his

Majesty the same revenue that had been granted king Charles II. for his life, and each house resolved to assist his Majesty with their lives and fortunes against the earl of Argyle.

The parliament consisted of men entirely devoted to the court party. Many complaints were made of violence used at elections. In the new charters that had been granted, the election of members was taken out of the hands of inhabitants, and restored to corporation men.

In Cornwall the earl of Bath put the officers of the guard's names in most of the charters of that county, so that the King was sure of forty-four votes on all occasions.

The revenue of the crown amounted to above £2,550,000. The £150,000 granted to the King when duke of York, was now annexed to the crown.

The earl of Danby, the earl of Powis, lord Arundel of Wardour, lord Bellasis, and the earl of Tyrone, having petitioned the house of peers, that their bail might be discharged, which they had given in the court of King's-bench for their appearance, the house ordered them to be discharged; and a bill was brought in for reversing the attainder of lord viscount Stafford, but it never passed the commons.

The parliament of Scotland settled the sum of £260,000 per annum on his Majesty during life.

May 24. The duke of Monmouth sailed from the Texel with a small man of war of thirty-two guns and two small vessels, and was nineteen days at sea.

May 30. Thomas Dangerfield was convicted at the King's-bench bar, of writing a scandalous libel, called His Narrative. He was sentenced to stand twice in the pillory, and be whipped from Aldgate to Newgate one day, and from Newgate to Tyburn another day, and to pay a fine of £500.

The King passed the bill of tonnage and poundage, which was settled upon his Majesty during life; whereupon he made a speech to both houses, and thanked them for the readiness and cheerfulness they had shewn in the despatch of it. He put them in mind, that further supplies were necessary for repairing the navy, the payment of the late King's debts, and to suppress the rebellion in Scotland; but whatever they gave, he said, should be managed with all good husbandry.

When the Speaker of the commons presented the bill for settling the King's revenue, he said, We bring not with it any bill for the preservation or security of our religion, which is dearer to us than our lives; in that we acquiesce entirely and rest wholly satisfied in your Majesty's sacred word, and your repeated declarations and assurances to support and defend the religion of the church of England, as by law established.

The commons afterwards resolved to grant his Majesty an additional supply, by an imposition on sugar and tobacco, but he sent them this extraordinary message: that he heartily thanked the house for their readiness in his supplies, and desired no more this session; that he would make trial of the impositions on sugars and tobacco, but if he found them injurious to his plantations, he would not make use of them.

The same day, Mr. Richard Baxter was brought to his trial at the King's-bench bar, for a scandalous libel, called, A Paraphrase on the New Testament, reflecting on the bishops and clergy of the church of England; of which he was convicted the 29th of June, and adjudged to pay a fine of 500 marks, and give security for his good behaviour for seven years.

The earl of Argyle being pursued by a number of forces, under the command of the earl of Dunbarton, the duke of Gordon, marquis of Athol, the earl of Arran and others, he marched into Argyleshire.

The King's ships seized the castle of Ellengreg possessed by the Earl, and took 5000 stand of arms, 500 barrels of powder, all his cannon, and his three ships.

June 3. Dangerfield having received his punishment of whipping the last day, as he was returning in a coach from Tyburn to Newgate, Mr. Robert Francis, a barrister of Gray's inn, met him at Gray's inn gate, and reproaching him with his crimes, Dangerfield spit in his face, whereupon Francis struck at him, or ran his cane into his eye, which occasioned the death of Dangerfield some hours after. Mr. Francis was afterwards convicted and executed for murdering him.

June 11. The duke of Monmouth landed at Lyme in Dorsetshire, with about 150 followers, and arms for 5000 more. He published a declaration reviling the King, and charging him with introducing popery, and arbitrary power.

June 13. His Majesty having sent a message to both houses, to acquaint them with the duke of Monmouth's landing, they waited on his Majesty with an address of thanks for the intelligence, offering to stand by him with their lives and fortunes against the Duke, and all other rebels and traitors, and all other his Majesty's enemies whatsoever; and a bill of attainder was brought

in against the duke of Monmouth, which received the royal assent on the 16th.

June 15. A proclamation was issued against the publishing the duke of Monmouth's declaration; and another, offering a reward of £500 to any one that should bring the Duke dead or alive.

June 17. The earl of Argyle's forces were dispersed, and the Earl himself taken.

Sir John Cockram, one of those that came over with the Earl, betrayed him, having undertaken to provide guides to conduct him safely into Galloway, who either mistaking the way, or designedly misleading them, carried them into a bog, where they lost their horse and baggage.

The Earl having received a wound in the head, was obliged to quit his horse and run into the water to save himself, where a countryman took him. The Earl presented a pistol to the countryman, which missed fire, whereupon he knocked the Earl down, who in sinking cried out, Unfortunate Argyle!

June 18. The duke of Monmouth having increased his forces to about 3000 men, took possession of Taunton Dean.

June 20. The Duke was proclaimed King at Taunton.

June 21. The Duke marched to Bridgwater, his army being increased to 5000 men; he was there proclaimed King, and marched towards Bristol, but hearing of the king's army advancing towards him, he retreated back to Bridgwater, and defeated a body of the King's horse quartered at Philips Norton.

June 22. The duke of Monmouth published a declaration, setting a sum of £5000 on king James's head, and another declaring the Parliament of England a seditious assembly, and the duke of Albemarle a traitor.

June 26. Rumbold the maltster, who contrived the assasinating his late Majesty, at his house, called Rye-house, in Hertfordshire, being taken among Argyle's followers, was executed at Edinburgh with several others.

June 30. The earl of Argyle was beheaded at Edinburgh upon a former sentence, that was pronounced against him for high treason, after he had made his escape out of prison, and his head was placed on the Toll-booth of the city.

July 2. The King having given the royal assent to several bills of supply, and some other acts, the parliament adjourned to the 4th of August.

The King gave his royal assent to a bill for erecting a new church in the parish of St. James's, within the liberty of Westminster.

The prince of Orange sent Monsieur Bentinck with an offer of his person to head his army, but the King refused it.

James's army assembled to the number of 2000 foot and 700 horse and dragoons.

July 6. The duke of Monmouth was defeated by the earl of Feversham and lord Churchill, at Sedgemore, near Bridgwater in Somersetshire.

There was slain on the duke of Monmouth's side, 300 men on the spot, 1000 in the pursuit, and as many taken prisoners.

The duke retired with only 50 horse, which were soon dispersed, and he was obliged to fly on foot with only a German count. Lord Grey was taken the next day, and the Duke the 8th instant.

The Duke wrote a submissive letter to the King, and procured admission to his presence, but could not obtain his pardon.

The King made the Duke sign a paper whereby he owned the King his father, and assured him he was never married to his mother.

July 15. The Duke was beheaded on Tower Hill. He was about thirty-six years of age.

July 19. A proclamation was issued for lord Delamere to surrender himself.

July 26. A thanksgiving was observed for the victory over the rebels.

The earl of Stamford, lord Brandon, and lord Delamere were committed to the Tower, and a proclamation was issued for George Speke, Francis Charlton, and John Wildman, Esqrs. colonel Danvers, and John Trenchard, Esq. to surrender themselves within twenty days.

July 28. The earl of Arlington died, and the earl of Aylesbury was constituted lord chamberlain of the household in his room.

Aug. 4. The Parliament was adjourned to the 9th of November.

Aug. 8. The French King congratulated his Majesty on the subduing the rebels.

Aug. 23, The envoy of Spain was admitted to his audience.

Aug. 27. Lord chief justice Jefferies being sent into the west with four other judges to try the rebel prisoners, arrived at Winchester, where the grand jury found an indictment for high treason against Mrs. Alicia Lisle, the widow of Mr. Lisle, who was one of king Charles's judges, and afterwards president of a high court of justice. She was convicted of harbouring one John Hickes, a Non-conformist minister, and Nelthorp, who was in Monmouth's

rebellion, and sentenced to be burnt; but the punishment was changed to beheading, which was executed at Winchester the 2d of September.

At Dorchester, Jefferies condemned twenty-nine, who were immediately executed.

In another place 200 persons were indicted, and fourscore were executed; in all 500 were condemned, and 200 of those were executed; and their quarters set up in the highways; many purchased their lives from the Judge, and one Mr. Prideaux alone gave him £14,000 for his life.

Major general Kirk, who was sent down with the Judge, committed many cruelties; he caused nineteen persons to be executed at Taunton without any trial, with the drums, &c. playing at the time of execution.

In the same town, whilst at dinner with his officers, he ordered thirty condemned persons to be hanged while he was at table, namely, ten in a health to the King, ten to the Queen, and ten to Jefferies: but one action the most cruel, was, a young girl throwing herself at his feet to beg her father's life, he made her prostitute herself to him, with a promise of granting her request, but having satisfied his brutal lust, was so inhuman, as out of a window to shew the girl her father hanging on the sign-post; the spectacle so affected the poor girl, that she went distracted.

Aug. 29. Sir Richard Bulstrode was sent ambassador to Brussels.

Sept. 5. Francis North, baron of Guildford, and lord kepper of the great seal of England, died.

Sept. 7. A proclamation was issued for apprehending the earl of Macclesfield.

Sept. 28. George lord Jefferies baron of Wem, was constituted lord high chancellor of England.

Oct. 11. Sir Edward Herbert was made lord chief justice of the King's-bench.

Sir Edward Lutwyche was made chief justice of Chester.

Sir Robert Wright, one of the barons of the Exchequer, was made one of the justices of the King's bench, and Sir Edward Nevil one of the barons of the Exchequer.

Colonel Talbot was made earl of Tyrconnel, and lieutenant-general of the Irish army.

Oct. 19. Henry Cornish, Esq. alderman of London, Mr. William Ring, John Fernley, and Elizabeth Gaunt, were tried at the Old Bailey for high-treason, and convicted. Ring, Fernley, and Gaunt, of concealing and harbouring several persons who were in Monmouth's rebellion; Mr. Cornish, as a conspirator in the late plot with lord Russel, and others, to subvert the government, &c. Mrs. Gaunt was burnt, and Ring and Fernley hanged and quartered at Tyburn, and Mr. Cornish was hanged and quartered in Cheapside, on the 23d instant.

Oct. 20. The earl of Aylesbury, lord chamberlain died.

Oct. 23. The earl of Mulgrave made lord chamberlain.

Oct. 30. Richard Nelthorp and John Ayloffe standing outlawed for high-treason, as being concerned in the Rye-house plot against the late King, were executed as traitors: Nelthorpe before Gray's-inn gate, and Ayloffe before the Temple-gate.

Nov. 9. The Parliament met, and the King made a speech to both Houses, wherein he told them that he had increased his standing forces, that the kingdom might no longer be exposed to such wretched attempts as had been lately made, and desired a supply to maintain his troops. He said, he had employed some officers, who were not qualified according to the Test act, of whose unquestionable loyalty he was satisfied, and hoped this circumstance would breed no difference between him and his people.

The army which before consisted but of 7000 men was increased to 15,000.

This year died Sir John Marsham, eminent for his great skill in ancient history and chronology.

Also, William Dugdale, author of the Baronage, &c. and Garter, king at arms, nd Thomas Otway, the dramatic author.

Nov. 17. The Commons in their address to his Majesty, offered to indemnify the Recusant officers for what was passed; but intimated their desire, that his Majesty would not continue any Recusants in office for the future.

When the address was presented to his Majesty, he was displeased with their putting but little confidence in him, and returned them a sharp answer.

Nov. 26. Lord Brandon, by the name of Charles Gerrard, Esq. was tried at the King's-bench bar, and convicted of high treason, in conspiring to raise a rebellion, depose the late King, &c. He was condemned the 28th instant, but afterwards pardoned.

Dec. 4. The earl of Sunderland principal secretary of state, made president of the council.

Charles Bateman, a surgeon, was convicted of the conspiracy against the late

King, in which Sidney, &c. were concerned; sentence was passed on him as a traitor the 11th, and he was executed at Tyburn the 18th instant.

Dec. 16. The earl of Clarendon being appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, set out for that kingdom, and the privy seal was put in commission during his absence.

Dec. 29. The bishop of Durham made dean of the royal chapel, and the bishop of Rochester clerk of the closet.

1686, Jan. 8. The Parliament was prorogued by proclamation to May 10.

Jan. 14. Lord Delamere was tried by his Peers for high treason, in being concerned in the late rebellion in the west, the Lord Chancellor being Lord High Steward, but Saxon, the only positive evidence, appearing perjured, he was acquitted.

The earl of Tyrconnel was no sooner returned to Ireland, than he began breaking the Protestant officers and soldiers, and putting Roman Catholics in their places. Two or three hundred English who had laid out fortunes in purchase of their posts were arbitrarily disbanded.

The King used many means to accomplish his designs; he caused the judges to give it as their opinion that he had a power to dispense with the laws. Dr. Cartwright cast a gloss upon the King's promises, in his sermons, that his Majesty's promises were free donatives. He was made bishop of Chester.

Thomas earl of Stamford was admitted to bail.

Feb. 12. The earl of Tyrconnel having modelled the Irish army according to the King's mind, came to England, and was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of the earl of Clarendon. Things were carried to such extremes against the Protestants in Ireland, that many English merchants withdrew their effects.

Feb. 13. Sir Thomas Jenner, recorder of London, made one of the barons of the Exchequer.

Sir Henry Bedingfield made one of the justices of the Common-pleas, in the place of Mr. Justice Levinz.

March 5. The King sent a letter to the Archbishop, to probibit the clergy to preach on controverted points.

John Holt, Esq. of Gray's-Inn, was knighted, and made Recorder of London.

March 10. The King granted a general pardon to his subjects, in which many that had been in rebellion were excepted; but the earl of Stamford took the benefit of it.

April 21. Sir Thomas Jones, lord chief justice of the Common-pleas; William Montague, Esq. lord chief baron of the Exchequer; Sir Job Charleton, one of the justices of the Common-pleas, and Sir Edward Nevil, one of the barons of the Exchequer were removed. Sir Henry Bedingfield, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, was made lord chief justice of the same court; Sir Edward Atkyns, one of the barons of the Exchequer, was made lord chief baron.

The King sent for the judges and closeted them, in order to persuade them to declare for his dispensing power.

Such judges were turned out as declared against the dispensing power.

Sir Edward Lutwyche, chief justice of Chester, was made one of the justices of the Common Pleas; and Richard Heath, Esq. sergeant at law, was made one of the barons of the Exchequer; Sir Job Charlton, on his petition, was made chief justice of Chester.

The King made a call of sergeants at law, among whom were several Catholics, one was knighted, and a little after, another lawyer of the same religion was made a judge. The motto used by the sergeants was "Deus, Rex, Lex."

April 23. The Parliament was prorogued to the 18th of September.

April 26. Sir Christopher Milton, a Roman Catholic, was made one of the barons of the Exchequer.

Sir John Powel made one of the justices of the Common Pleas.

Sir Thomas Powis made solicitor-general; in the room of Heneage Finch, Esq.

April 29. The King summoned the Parliament of Scotland to meet, and wrote them a letter, recommending to their special care his innocent Roman Catholic subjects.

The Scotch committee drew up a bill to allow the Catholics the exercise of their religion in private, but when the bill was presented to Parliament, it met with an opposition, and the Lord Commissioner thought fit to adjourn the debate till the King sent orders to prorogue the Parliament.

July. A letter was sent by the King to the bishop of London to suspend Dr. John Sharp, for some unbecoming reflections in his sermons.

The King ordered his army, to the number of fifteen thousand men, to encamp on Hounslow-heath, where his Majesty had a pavilion and a popish chapel erected, and spent part of the summer in his camp, under the command of the earl of Feversham.

July 17. The earl of Powis, lord Arundel of Wardour, lord Bellasis, and lord Dover, all Roman Catholics, sworn of the privy council.

The Papists were allowed openly to profess their religion; and the Jesuits who erected colleges and seminaries in most of the considerable towns at this time, were publicly consecrated in the King's chapel, and sent down to exercise their functions in their respective dioceses, under the title of Vicars Apostolical; monks appeared in their habits at Whitehall; and all places were bestowed upon Papists.

The Clergy were forbiden to preach upon controverted points of religion; many of them shewed their aversion to this order, and particularly Tillotson, Stillingfleet, Tenison, Wake, Patrick, Sharp, and Sherlock; all famous for their writings.

Aug. 3. The ecclesiastical commission, granted in April last, was first opened. It was directed to the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor Jefferies, the bishops of Durham and Rochester, the earl of Rochester, lord high treasurer, the earl of Sunderland, president of the council, and the lord chief justice Herbert, or any three of them, of whom the lord Chancellor to be one, to make a Quorum: of these the Archbishop never acted, and the bishop of Rochester soon declined the service.

Aug. 4. The bishop of London being summoned by the high commissioners, appeared before them.

Aug. 22. Dr. Thomas Cartwright nominated bishop of Chester, and Dr. Samuel Parker, bishop of Oxford. They were consecrated, together with Dr. Lloyd, bishop of St. David's, at Lambeth, the 17th of October.

Aug. 31. The bishop of London tendered a plea to the jurisdiction of the high commission court.

Sept. 9. The bishop of London was suspended from exercising his episcopal office, by the high commission.

The bishops of Durham, Rochester, and Peterborough were appointed commissioners within the diocese of London.

Dr. Sharp was also suspended, but only for a few days.

The King endeavoured to gain many proselytes, and the earl of Sunderland turned Papist, but refused to make a public abjuration.

Oct. 8. Col. Richard Talbot, having been created earl of Tyrconnel, in Ireland, was sworn of the privy council in England, being a Roman Catholic.

Nov. 16. Mr. Sam. Johnson, once Chaplain to the late lord Russel, and who had been formerly convicted and punished for writing a libel, called Julian the Apostate, was again convicted the last Trinity term, of writing a pamphlet, entitled, An Address to the English Protestant's in king James's army; wherein he advised them not to be instrumental in introducing Popery and arbitary power. He was this day adjudged to stand three times in the pillory, to pay a fine of 500 marks, and to be whipped from Newgate to Tyburn: but before the sentence was executed, he was brought (Nov. 20.) before the high Commission-court, and formally degraded and delivered over as a mere layman into the hands of the secular officer, to undergo the punishment aforesaid.

George Speke, Esq. who had been convicted of a riot and of rescuing John Tremchard, Esq. who was in the hands of the messengers for high treason, was fined 2000 marks.

Dec. The earl of Castlemain sent ambassador to the Pope; was coldly received, and at last recalled, the King being much mortified.

The white staff was taken from the earl of Rochester, who was found not to be shaken in his principles, but adhered steadily to the Protestant interest. At the Earl's dismission, the King assigned him a yearly pension of 5000*l.* upon the Post-office; and on the 5th of January, John, lord Bellasis, Sidney lord Godolphin, Henry lord Dover, Sir John Earl, chancellor of the exchequer, and Sir Stephen Fox, were made commissioners for executing the office of lord treasurer. At the same time the earl of Sunderland appeared so conformable to the King's religion and arbitrary measures, that he was in greater favour than ever.

Col. Kirk was spoken to, to change his religion, but he replied, "He was pre-engaged; for he had promised the king of Morocco, that, if ever he changed his religion, he would turn Mahometan."

1687, Feb. 6. The earl of Tyrconnel made deputy of Ireland, in the room of the earl of Clarendon, who was displaced.

Feb. 9. The earl of Yarmouth made treasurer of the household, and the lord Waldegrave comptroller.

A letter from the King was brought to the university of Cambridge, to admit Alban Francis, a Benedictine monk, to the degree of master of arts, without administering the usual oath, which the University refused.

Feb. 12. The King sent a proclamation to Scotland for allowing liberty of consci-

ence to all Recusants there, with which the Scots complied; and the Council published the King's proclamation.

Some bishops favoured the Court, and prevailed with their clergy to send addresses of thanks to the King: of this number were Crew, Barlow, Cartwright, Wood, and Watson. But Parker, bishop of Oxford was not so successful, since he could find but one clergyman in his whole diocess who would sign such an address.

Feb. 15. The parliament prorogued to the 28th of April.

March 11. Henry lord Arundel of Wardour, made lord privy seal, in the room of the earl of Clarendon, who was displaced.

James Fitz-James, natural son to James II. by Mrs. Churchill, sister to the late duke of Malborough, created duke of Berwick, earl of Tinmouth, and baron of Bosworth.

April 4. The King published a declaration, allowing liberty of conscience to all his subjects, suspending and dispensing with the penal laws and tests, and even with the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, on admission into offices civil or military.

Addresses of thanks for this liberty were daily presented to his Majesty, by the dissenters, from all parts of the kingdom; neither Anabaptists, Quakers, Independents, or Presbyterians, delayed to make the highest professions of loyalty and gratitude on this occasion.

April 9. The vice chancellor and senate of Cambridge were summoned to appear before the Lords Commissioners for ecclesiastical affairs, in the council chamber, on the 21st of April, to answer what should be objected against them by his Majesty, for refusing to admit Francis, the Benedictine monk, agreeable to his mandate. This was the first avowed attempt to introduce papists into either of the universities.

April 11. The King sent his mandate to Magdalen college, in Oxon, to elect Mr. Anthony Farmer, president, who had promised to become a papist, which they rejected, and elected Dr. Hough, who was chosen by a great majority. The bishop of Winchester swore him in, and admitted him to his office.

April 16. Sir Robert Wright, one of the justices of the King's-bench, was made lord chief justice of the Common-pleas; Mr. justice Powell, one of the justices of the Common-pleas, made one of the justices of the King's-bench; Mr. baron Milton made one of the justices of the Common-pleas.

George duke of Bucks died at his house in Yorkshire.

Sir William Petty died; he was a physician and fellow of the Royal Society, having published many valuable writings.

The King closeted several members of parliament to gain them over to him; but finding he could not get a majority in his favour; he was resolved to dissolve the parliament.

Many distressed French protestants came from France, whom the King received very favourably, and granted them money.

April 22. Sir Robert Wright, chief justice of the Common-pleas, made lord chief justice of the King's-bench; and Sir Edward Herbert made lord chief justice of the Common-pleas; Sir Francis Withens, one of the justices of the King's-bench, displaced.

April 27. It having been demanded of the vice chancellor and senate of the university of Cambridge, why they did not admit father Francis to his degree, according to the King's mandate; they put in their answer this day, that it was contrary to several statutes, &c.

April 28. The parrliament was prorogued to the 22d of November.

Sir Richard Allibon, a papist, was made one of the justices of the King's-bench; and Mr. sergeant Powell one of the barons of the Exchequer.

May 5. A proclamation issued for establishing a manufacture of white paper in England.

May 27. Sentence of deprivation passed against Dr. John Peachall, vice chancellor of Cambridge, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for his contempt in not admitting father Francis to a degree, without taking the oaths; and the senate were reprimanded, and ordered to send up copies of their statutes.

May 29. The vice president and fellows of Magdalen college were cited to appear before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at Whitehall (June 6) to answer why they refused to comply with the King's mandate, to elect Mr. Farmer their president, and proceeded to elect Mr. John Hough.

June 11. The lawyers of the Middle temple presented an address to his Majesty.

June 17. Prince George of Denmark embarked for that kingdom.

June 22. The Ecclesiastical Commismissioners declared the election of Mr. Hough to be president of Magdalen college, void; and that Dr. Aldworth be sus-

pended from being vice president, and Dr. Fairfax from his fellowship, for their contempt in not electing Mr. Farmer.

July 2. A proclamation for dissolving the present parliament.

July 3. Signor Ferdinando d'Adda, archbishop of Amasia, being arrived in the quality of Nuncio from the pope, was admitted to an audience of their Majesties at Windsor.

Quo warrantos were issued out against divers corporations, and every means used to obtain a favourable parliament.

The duke of Somerset had orders to attend the pope's Nuncio to his audience. He desired to be excused, which so incensed the King, he removed him from his place of Groom of the Chamber, and took from him his regiment of dragoons.

Aug. 14. His Majesty sent a second mandate to Magdalen college, requiring them to choose the bishop of Oxford their president, which they refused.

Sept. 4. The King going down to Oxford, threatened the fellows of Magdalen college for their contempt, in not electing the bishop of Oxford their president: on the 16th of November following, the sentence of expulsion was pronounced against the fellows, by visitors appointed by his Majesty to visit that college; and by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, they were disabled to hold any ecclesiastical preferments.

Sept. 15. The duke of Albemarle being made governor of Jamaica, embarked for that island.

Oct. 29. The King, the prince of Denmark, the pope's Nuncio, the French ambassador, and other foreign ministers, with the great officers of state, were entertained at the Lord Mayor's feast at Guildhall.

Nov. 11. Father Edward Petre, the jesuit, sworn of the Privy-council.

Nov. 16. The commissioners, impowered by the King, expelled twenty-five fellows, only two having made their submission, doctors Smith and Charnock; all the college was filled with papists; the bishop of Oxford was made president, and Charnock vice president.

Nov. 25. A proclamation for restraining the number and abuses of hackney coaches.

Dec. 25. A proclamation, appointing the 15th of January to be observed as a thanksgiving for the Queen's being pregnant, within the bills of mortality; and the 29th of January, in the rest of the churches in England.

The queen's pregnancy produced many addresses throughout England.

The King, earnest to have a parliament devoted to him, sent down emissaries to the country to influence the people in his favour.

An address was presented to his Majesty from Carlisle for augmenting the forces.

Jan. 17, 1688. The King sent a letter to the States-general, to demand the return of the six English and Scotch regiments in their service; with which the States refused to comply.

Jan. 22. The duke of Berwick made governor of Portsmouth.

Feb. 10. A proclamation for preventing and suppressing unlicensed books and pamphlets.

March 2. A proclamation, prohibiting his Majesty's subjects to enter into the service of foreign princes or states: and another the 14th, for recalling all those who were in the service of the States-general, by sea or land.

March 20. Exeter and several other corporations having surrendered their charters, accepted new ones.

March 25. In order to retain the lower class of people in the protestant religion, charity-schools were set up for children in and about London; the first were opened at Norton Falgate, and St. Margaret's, Westminster.

The King endeavoured to gain the prince of Orange in his favour, and to have his concurrence to a repeal of the test and penal laws; and made one James Stuart, a Scotch lawyer, whom he had received into favour, write to Pensionary Fagel, that it was the prince's interest the laws against catholics should be repealed. The prince made Fagel write in answer their opinion, "That the catholics ought to be suffered to enjoy liberty of conscience for the exercise of their religion; but their High Mightinesses could not agree to a repeal of any of those acts formed for the support of the protestant religion."

April 27. The King issued another declaration of liberty of conscience; in which the former declaration of the 4th of April, 1687, was recited.

King James proposed to the officers and soldiers of his army, to sign a writing, in which they were to engage, to the utmost of their power, to procure the penal laws and test to be repealed; which was ordered to be offered to every regiment singly: the first on which the experiment was made was the earl of Litchfield's, to whom the Major opened the matter, and com-

manded all those that would not comply with his Majesty's proposition, to lay down their arms; when to the King's great surprise, who was present, the whole regiment (except two captains, and some few popish soldiers) laid down their arms; whereupon the King, after some pause, ordered them to take up their arms again, telling them, That for the future, he would not do them the honour to ask their advice, and thereupon dropped the matter, without making trial of the rest of his forces; and six Irish regiments were brought over to England afterwards.

May— An order of council was published, commanding the last declaration, of the 27th of April, to be read in time of divine service, in all churches and chapels in London and Westminster, and ten miles distance, upon the 20th and 27th instant; and in all other churches and chapels in the kingdom, on the 3d and 10th of June; and that the bishops should cause the said declaration to be distributed in their respective dioceses, to be read accordingly.

May 18. The archbishop of Canterbury, the bishops of St. Asaph, Ely, Chichester, Bath and Wells, Peterborough, and Bristol, signed a petition to his Majesty, to dispense with their distributing and reading the said declaration.

The bishops were summoned before the council, when the King asked them, if they had signed the petition? Not caring to accuse themselves by answering his Majesty, they made a low reverence twice, without speaking. The King promised to pardon them if they would confess it, upon which they did, and withdrew.

June 8. The bishops refusing to enter into recognizances to appear in the court of King's-bench, to answer the misdemeanour in framing and presenting the said petition (or libel as it was called) were committed to the Tower, whither they were sent by water.

June 10. This day was said to give birth to the prince of Wales, and a proclamation was issued for observing a thanksgiving on Sunday the 17th instant in London and Westminster, and the parts adjacent; and fourteen days after in all other parts of the kingdom.

Many distrusts and reports spread, that the queen being with child, and the birth of the prince was an imposture to secure the crown unto a popish successor.

The prince and princess of Denmark arrived in town from Bath.

June 15. The seven bishops were brought by *Habeas Corpus* from the Tower to the King's-bench bar, and pleaded not guilty to the information exhibited against them: they were admitted to bail on giving their own recognizances, the archbishop in 200*l.*, and the other bishops in 100*l.* each, to appear from day to day, till legally discharged.

June 29. The seven bishops came upon their trials in Westminster-hall; and the next morning the jury brought in their verdict that they were not guilty; which occasioned unusual rejoicings, not only in London, but in the camp at Hounslow-Heath; and the King having ordered mass to be said on board the fleet, the priests were in danger of being thrown overboard.

An order of council for inserting the name of James, prince of Wales, in the prayers for the Royal Family.

A proclamation also was issued against profaneness and debauchery.

Sir Richard Holloway and Sir John Powell, justices of the King's-bench, were displaced, for giving their opinions against the court in favour of the seven bishops; and Sir Thomas Powell, one of the barons of the Exchequer, and Sir Robert Baldock, the King's sergeant, were made justices of the King's-bench, in their rooms. Mr. sergeant Ingoldesby and Mr. sergeant Rotheram, were made barons of the Exchequer; and Sir Thomas Jenner, one of the barons of the Exchequer, was made one of the justices of the Common-pleas.

July 6. Sir John Trevor, knt. Master of the Rolls, Christopher Vane, esq., and Silus Titus, esq. were sworn of the privy-council, as was Sir Thomas Strickland the 13th.

July 10. Smyrna destroyed by an earthquake.

July 12. The ecclesiastical commissioners issued an order to all chancellors, archdeacons, commissaries, and officials, to enquire in what churches and chapels his Majesty's declaration was read, and to transmit an account of them on the 16th of August following: whereupon the bishop of Rochester refused to act any longer in the commission.

July 21. James duke of Ormond died at Kingston-Hall, in Dorsetshire, in the 79th year of his age.

The presbyterians and clergy formed a union to oppose the King, and resolved to call the prince of Orange to their assistance.

Aug. 24. The King declared in council his resolution to call a parliament, and writs were issued accordingly for a parliament to meet the 27th of November.

Sept. 4. Sir John Shorter, knt. Lord

Mayor of London, died; and Sir John Eyles, knt. was the next day appointed to succeed him by his Majesty.

Sept. 9. Count D'Avaux, the French ambassador at the Hague, presented a memorial to the States-General, upon their great armament by sea and land: and declared that the first act of hostility, committed by their troops against the king of Great Britain, his master, would be regarded as an absolute rupture of peace with him.

Sept. 10. Lieutenant-Colonel Beaumont, captain Paston, and four captains of the duke of Berwick's regiment, were broke, for refusing to recruit their companies with Irish.

The King foreseeing with a protestant army he could not introduce popery, cashiered many protestant officers and put catholics in their room; he begun with the duke of Berwick's regiment, upon which colonel Beaumont and other officers made a remonstrance to the duke.

Several English noblemen and gentlemen went over to the prince of Orange to demand his assistance, and to head their party.

The earl of Shrewsbury mortgaged his estate for £40,000, and went over to the Hague to the prince, to offer his money and sword. Also admiral Herbert, lord Mordaunt, colonel Sydney, lord Dunblain, lord Churchill, and several others, besides many eminent citizens of London.

The prince of Orange, in order to concert measures for the English protestants, assembled his army at Nimeguen, and under colour of electing an archbishop of Cologne, encamped an army and prepared a fleet. He secured to the States the assistance, if wanted, of the electors of Minden, Saxony, and Brandenburgh, princes of the house of Lunenburgh, and the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.

The French king offered to send king James 30,000 men, since his own forces could not be depended on; but the same minister who had put the King upon the most arbitrary and unpopular actions, advised him to refuse them; but the King made a new alliance.

Sept. 17. Colonel Bevile Skelton, the English envoy, being looked upon to be at the bottom of the French memorial, was recalled and committed to the Tower; but soon after made lieutenant thereof.

Sept. 21. The King published a declaration, setting forth that he intended a legal establishment of liberty of conscience; that he would inviolably preserve the church of England; and that he was content that the Roman catholics should remain incapable of being members of parliament.

Sept. 23. The King received certain intelligence, that the preparations of the Dutch were intended against England. He put Portsmouth and Hull under the government of papists, and took care to have the majority of officers and soldiers in those garrisons of the Romish religion.

Sept. 26. The King declared he had authorized the lords lieutenants of the several counties to restore the deputy lieutenants that were displaced; and gave directions to the lord chancellor, to put those gentlemen into the commission of the peace again, who had been superseded.

The earl of Feversham was made general of the army, and lord Dartmouth had the command of the fleet.

Sept. 29. Sir John Chapman, knt. was elected Lord Mayor of London.

The same day a proclamation for a general pardon was published.

Sept. 30. The bishop of London's suspension was taken off.

Oct. 1. The prince of Orange published a declaration, with the reasons of his intended expedition to England, viz. "To facilitate the calling a free parliament, and to enquire into the birth of the prince of Wales, and secure the protestant religion, which was in great danger."

The States-General also published a declaration, setting forth the reasons that had obliged them to assist the prince of Orange with ships, men, and ammunition.

Oct. 2. The charter of London was restored.

Oct. 3. The King having desired the advice of the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord bishop of London, &c. Nine of the lords and bishops attended his Majesty with ten articles, or propositions, as the best means to restore his affairs; the substance of which was, that his Majesty would suffer the law to take its course, call a parliament, and redress the grievances of the people.

Oct. 11. The commission for ecclesiastical causes was dissolved.

Popish magistrates were displaced, and protestants put in their places.

A public form of prayer composed by the archbishop, to be used during the apprehension of an invasion.

Oct. 12. An order was issued for restoring Magdalen college to its rights.

Oct. 15. The prince of Wales was christened in the chapel of St. James, by the name of James Francis Edward: his holiness, represented by his Nuncio, was

god-father; and the queen-dowager god-mother.

The deposition of forty persons of honour as to the certainty of the prince of Wales's birth, of whom twenty-three were protestants, were taken and enrolled in chancery.

Oct. 16. The prince of Orange took leave of the States in a solemn manner, and on the 19th embarked on board a frigate of thirty guns.

Oct. 17. A proclamation was published for restoring corporations to their ancient charters, liberties, rights, privileges, and franchises.

The King placed his hopes in the army; he had 2500 men from Ireland, and 3000 Scots advanced to Carlisle. New commissions were granted for levying ten regiments of horse and foot, and several independant companies.

Oct. 19. The prince of Orange set sail from Holland, with about 50 men of war, 300 transports, and about 14,322 land forces on board, accompanied by the earls of Shrewsbury and Macclesfield, and several other English gentlemen of quality; but they were driven back by a storm.

The admiral Herbert led the squadron, vice admiral Evertzen brought up the rear, and the Prince was in the centre, carrying the flag with English colours, and their Highnesses arms surrounded with this motto, "The Protestant religion and liberties of England." And underneath the motto of the house of Nassau, *Je maintiendra*, (I will maintain.)

At the fleet's being dispersed, the States issued a report, that the Prince could not undertake the voyage again till next spring, which made the King revoke some of his acts of grace.

Oct. 20. A proclamation was issued commanding all horses, oxen, and cattle to be removed twenty miles from the places where the enemy should attempt to land.

The King shut up the Romish chapels.

Oct. 28. Lord viscount Preston was made secretary of state, in the room of the earl of Sunderland, who was found to have betrayed his Majesty's councils to the prince of Orange.

Nov. 1. The prince of Orange, with the Dutch fleet, set sail again, and on the 5th landed with his forces at Torbay, in Devonshire.

The King demanded of the bishops, whether they invited over the prince of Orange, as he suggested in his declaration, which some of them denied; but upon his demanding of them to sign an abhorrence of the invasion, they declined it. The bishops of Scotland were prevailed on to sign an abhorrence of the invasion.

Letters of pardon were granted to several of the most obnoxious persons, Chancellor Jeffries, Sir Nicholas Butler, bishop of Chester and Durham, and upwards of twenty more.

Nov. 2. A proclamation was issued against the publishing or dispersing the prince of Orange's declaration.

Nov. 3. The Prince's fleet entered the Channel, passed by the Gunfleet in a foggy day; the English could not weigh their anchors and were kept in by easterly winds.

The prince of Orange published a letter to the officers of the English army, containing his reasons for undertaking the protestant cause, he also sent one to the fleet.

Nov. 6. The King published a declaration, in answer to the suggestions in the prince of Orange's declaration.

Nov. 7. Lord Delamere took up arms in Cheshire, and declared for the Prince; many followed his example.

Nov. 8. The prince of Orange arrived at Exeter.

An association was signed by the gentlemen who joined the prince of Orange at Exeter.

Lord Cornbury, son to the earl of Clarendon, with almost three entire regiments, went over to the prince of Orange.

Nov. 13. Lord Lovelace was taken at Cirencester, going over to the prince of Orange.

Nov. 17. Several Lords spiritual and temporal petitioned the King to call a parliament.

The King ordered his troops together on Salisbury plain, and sent a re-inforcement to Portsmouth.

The King hearing the city of London, and the counties of Kent and York, were preparing to address him for an accommodation with the prince of Orange; he declared all those his enemies who should pretend to advise him to treat with the invader of his kingdoms.

After the Lords petitioned, the King made answer, he would call a parliament when the Prince was departed; for how was it possible a parliament should be free while an enemy was in the kingdom, and could return one hundred votes.

The officers of the army made a declaration, that they could not in conscience fight against the prince of Orange.

The same day his Majesty set out for Salisbury, where he arrived the 19th inst.

Nov. 20. The earl of Bath made himself master of Plymouth, where the Dutch fleet lay secure.

The earl of Shrewsbury and Sir John Guize forced the duke of Beaufort to surrender the city of Bristol.

The earl of Danby had secured York, having disarmed and turned out all the Papists.

Colonel Copley took Hull, and made lord Langdale, a Papist, prisoner.

The duke of Somerset and the earl of Oxford, offered the Prince their services.

The Prince came to Sherborne, and from thence to Salisbury; in his way a small skirmish happened between the two parties of horse, when the loss proved equal on both sides.

Nov. 22. The King published a proclamation of pardon to all that had deserted him, provided they would quit the prince of Orange's service again in twenty days.

The duke of Grafton, lord Churchill, with several other persons of quality, and a good body of troops, deserted his Majesty at Salisbury.

In the King's return to London, the prince of Denmark, the duke of Ormond, and others, deserted him.

Nov. 26. The King returned from Salisbury to Whitehall, where he found that the princess Anne went away the night before, after the prince her husband, and joined him at Oxford.

Colonel Bevile Skelton was made lieutenant of the Tower.

Nov. 28. The King issued writs for the calling a Parliament to meet at Westminster the 15th of January.

Dec. 8. The King sent the marquis of Halifax, the earl of Nottingham, and the lord Godolphin, to treat with the Prince, whereupon the prince of Orange sent proposals to his Majesty, by the earls of Clarendon and Oxford.

The proposals offered by the Prince were so moderate, the King owned he did not expect such.

The King suffered himself to be gained by his Popish counsellors and the Queen.

The Queen and the young Prince were sent over to France.

Dec. 10. The King took water at Whitehall stairs, and embarked for France, accompanied by Sir Edward Hales, Mr. Sheldon, and a Frenchman. He sent orders to the earl of Feversham to disband the army.

The King when he embarked threw the great seal into the Thames, that nothing might be done legally in his absence.

Dec. 11. A declaration of the Lords spiritual and temporal in and about London and Westminster, assembled at Guildhall, setting forth that they would apply to the prince of Orange to procure a free Parliament, and secure the public peace.

Dec. 12. An alarm was spread of a general massacre intended throughout England by the Irish troops, who were disbanded; and that the Irish soldiers were burning towns, and cutting of throats in their neighbourhood, and that a general massacre of the Protestants was designed.

The city of London was illuminated throughout that night, and every man provided arms to defend his family from the cruel Irish; but the next day discovering there was no ground for these fears, the people recovered from their consternation.

This was generally supposed to have been a stratagem, to create in the people a dread of Popery, and of King James's return.

The mob demolished and plundered several mass houses, and the houses of the Roman Catholics in London, and particularly the Spanish ambassador's.

The lord chancellor Jefferies was taken in disguise at Wapping, and sent prisoner to the Tower, where he died soon after.

The common council of the city sent deputies to the Prince, to invite him to come to London.

Dec. 13. An order of the prince of Orange and another of the lords in London, were issued for re-assembling the disbanded troops under their proper officers.

Dec. 14. The prince of Orange came to Windsor.

The King, being driven back by contrary winds to Feversham, was taken for a Jesuit, and abused by the rabble.

The King in his journey to London, sent the earl of Feversham to invite the Prince to the palace of St. James.

The duke of Grafton, marched at the head of a regiment to take possession of Tilbury-fort from the Irish, an Irish officer rode up to him and fired a pistol at him, for which he was shot dead on the place.

Dec. 16. By the invitation of the Lords at London, the King returned to Whitehall, and was received by the most joyful acclamations of the people.

The same night the King published an order of council against tumults, and the demolishing and plundering of houses, and other disorders; which was the last regal act he executed in England.

Dec. 17. The prince of Orange's forces took possession of all the posts about

Whitehall and St. James's; and then the Prince sent an order at midnight, for the King to remove from Whitehall; which the King submitted to, and went to Rochester under a Dutch guard.

The Prince sent three lords to acquaint the King that he should be attended by his guards to preserve him from insult.

The Prince released the Popish lords Langdale and Montgomery.

Dec. 18. The Prince arrived at St. James's, where he received the congratulations of the nobility and persons of quality.

Dec. 20. The aldermen and common council of London attended the Prince to congratulate his arrival.

Dec. 21. Most of the lords and persons of quality, signed the engagement, or association, that was drawn up at Exeter, to stand by the Prince.

The Bishops and some temporal Lords refused to sign the association.

Dec. 22. The lords spiritual and temporal about town, assembled in the House of Lords at Westminster.

Dec. 23. The King embarked on board a small frigate, with the duke of Berwick, his natural son, and landed safe at Ambleteuse in France, from whence he went to St. Germain's; he left a paper behind him dated the 22d, containing the reasons of his withdrawing.

The Prince having received intelligence of the King's departure, published an order, requiring all those who had served as members in any of the Parliaments held in the reign of king Charles II. to meet him at St. James's the 26th instant, together with the aldermen and common council of London.

The Peers ordered all Papists to depart the city of London, and not to remove above five miles from their homes.

Dec. 25. The Lords spiritual and temporal assembled at Westminster, and addressed the prince of Orange to send circular letters to the several counties, universities, cities, and boroughs, to send members to represent them, to meet and sit at Westminster the 22d of January.

They also addressed the prince of Orange to take upon him the administration of public affairs, both civil and military, and the disposal of the public revenue, till the meeting of the intended convention on the 22d of January.

Dec. 26. Those who had been members of Parliament in the reign of king Charles II. and the aldermen and common-council of London, attended the prince of Orange at St. James's, to whom the prince made a speech, desiring them to advise him how to pursue the ends of his declaration, in calling a parliament, and restoring the rights and liberties of the kingdom.

This assembly of the commons and citizens addressed the prince of Orange to summon a convention, to meet the 22d of January, as the Lords had done.

Dec. 28. The Prince returned an answer to the Lords that he would endeavour to secure the peace of the nation, and issue his letters for assembling the convention, as they desired, and apply the revenue to the public uses, &c. He returned the same answer to the Commons and Citizens.

The French ambassador having been very active to promote divisions amongst the Peers, the Prince ordered him to depart the kingdom in twenty-four hours.

Dec. 30. The Prince received the sacrament at St. James's chapel, from the bishop of London, to remove any apprehensions of a design to alter the discipline of the established church.

The same day he issued a declaration, authorizing all officers and magistrates (except Papists) to continue to act in their respective offices and places, till the meeting of the convention.

The Prince visited the Queen-dowager, who asked him to release her Chamberlain, the earl of Feversham which he granted.

Jan. 1689. The prince of Orange issued his declaration, for the better collecting of the public revenue.

Jan. 5. An order was issued by the prince of Orange, for the withdrawing his troops out of the respective cities and boroughs of England, at the time of electing the members of the intended convention.

Jan. 6. Dr. Seth Ward, bishop of Sarum, died.

The prince of Orange assembled the Scotch nobility and gentry residing in London, and desired their advice for securing their religion and liberties: whereupon the Scots proposed the calling a convention in that kingdom, to meet the 14th of March following, and that the Prince should take upon him the administration of the government of that kingdom in the mean time.

Jan. 10. The Prince sent a letter to the city of London, to desire the loan of £200,000, which they complied with, and raised in four days; Sir Samuel Dashwood subscribing £60,000 himself.

Jan. 16. A proclamation was published by the Prince, for the payment of the sea-

men's wages; and on the 19th another for the payment of the land forces.

The Archbishop and seven other Bishops signed the association, after some words were softened in it which gave them uneasiness.

The Dissenting ministers waited on the Prince, praying his protection.

The Prince sent for the Princess, to strengthen his claim to the crown; but she was retarded by the frosts in Holland.

King James wrote a letter to the Privy-council, informing them of his reasons for the flight he had taken; also another to both Houses of Convention, which they rejected.

Jan 22. The Convention being assembled at Westminster, the marquis of Halifax was chosen Speaker by the upper house, and Henry Powle, Esq. by the lower house; after which a letter was presented them by the prince of Orange, wherein he recommended to them the settlement of the kingdom, the condition of the Protestants in Ireland, and above all, dispatch and unanimity in all their resolutions.

Great debates arose in the House of Peers on the question, "Whether the throne being vacant, it ought to be filled up by a Regent or a King."

Addresses were presented to the Lords, desiring that the prince and princess of Orange might be settled on the throne, which was suppressed by the Prince, as tending to promote tumults.

Both Houses addressed the Prince, and returned him thanks for delivering them from Popery, and arbitrary power, and his care in the administration of the public affairs, and desiring him to continue it; and that he would take particular care of Ireland.

Jan. 28. The Commons resolved, "That king James II. having endeavoured to subvert the constitution, by breaking the original contract between King and People, and, by the advice of Jesuits and other wicked persons, having violated the fundamental laws, and withdrawn himself out of the kingdom, had abdicated the government, and that the throne was thereby vacant;" and Mr. Hampden carried this resolution up to the Lords.

Jan. 31. A thanksgiving was observed in London and Westminster, and the parts adjacent, for the deliverance by the Prince of Orange; and on the 14th of February throughout England.

Feb. 2. The Lords sent back the above-said resolution of the Commons, with amendments, viz., instead of the word "abdicated," they put "deserted;" and omitted the words, "and that the throne is thereby become vacant;" which occasioned long and warm debates between the two Houses; but at length the lords agreed to the resolution without any amendment.

Feb. 8. The Prince left every one to their own voice; but fearing his silence would be ill construed, he sent for the marquis of Halifax, the earls of Danby, Shrewsbury, and some others, and told them he would not assume the reins of government as a regent. This was divulged to the Commons who voted for the Prince.

While the debates were in the House concerning the establishment of the crown, the earl of Danby sent over to the Princess to know if she desired to sit on the throne alone, which she refused.

Feb. 7. Both Houses agreed that the prince and princess of Orange should be king and queen of England; but the sole and regal power should be in the Prince, only in the name of both; it was carried in the House of Lords by two or three voices only.

King James reigned three years nine months, and eleven days.

THE WIVES AND LEGITIMATE ISSUE OF KING JAMES II.

King James II, while he was duke of York, was contracted to the honourable Mrs. Anne Hyde, eldest daughter to the right honourable Edward Hyde, esq. chancellor of the Exchequer, (and afterwards earl of Clarendon and lord chancellor of England) on the 24th of November 1659, at Breda in Brabant; and after that, for several months before they came to England, lived with her as his wife. They arrived at London with king Charles II, on the 29th of May 1660, and were married according to the rites of the church of England, on the 3rd of September following.

The Duke and Duchess had issue, 1. Charles duke of Cambridge, born on the 22nd of October 1660, who died before he was seven months old.

2. James duke of Cambridge, born on the 12th of July 1663, but died in the year 1667.

3. Charles duke of Kendal, born on the 4th of July 1666, and died in May 1667.

4. Edgar duke of Cambridge, born on the 14th of September 1667, and died the 8th of June 1671.

5. The princess Mary, their eldest daugh-

ter, born on the 30th of April 1662, and married to William Henry of Nassau, prince of Orange, (afterwards king of England) on the 4th of November 1677.

6. The princess Anne, their second daughter, born on the 6th of February 1664, (married to prince George of Denmark, second son to Frederick III. king of Denmark, on the 28th of July 1683) who succeeded to the crown of Great Britain, on the death of her brother-in-law, William III.

7. The princess Henrietta, their third daughter, born on the 30th of January 1666, and died at ten months old.

8. The princess Catherine, their fourth daughter born on the 9th of February, 1670, who died on the 5th of December 1671; from whence it appears that the duke of York had four sons and four daughters by his first wife, the lady Anne Hyde; none of whom lived to be four years of age, except the princesses Mary and Anne, who were successively queens of Great Britain.

His royal highness the duke of York, having buried the Duchess on the 31st. of March 1671, was married again to the princess of Modena, Mary d'Este, daughter of Alphonso d'Este, duke of Modena, and sister to Francis the then duke, at Dover, on the 12th of November 1673, by whom he had issue—

1. The princess Catherine-Laura, their eldest daughter, born on the 10th of January 1674, who died in October 1675.

2. Charles duke of Cambridge, born on the 7th of November 1677, who died the next month.

3. The princess Isabella, their second daughter, born the 28th of August 1676., who died on the 2nd of March 1680.

4. The princess Charlotta Maria, their third daughter, born on the 15th of August 1682, who died the October following.

5. James-Francis-Edward, formerly called prince of Wales, born on the 18th of June 1688.

6. Louisa-Maria-Teresa, born on the 18th of June 1692, who died at St. Germain's in France, on the 8th of April, N. S. 1712.

THE NATURAL ISSUE OF JAMES II.

1. James Fitz James, his eldest natural son by lady Arabella Churchill, (sister to col. Churchill, afterwards duke of Marlborough) born in the year 1671: he followed his father king James into France in the year 1688, and afterwards served in the French troops, where he made great improvements in the art of war; he commanded both the French and Spanish armies with such success that he was made a marshal, duke, and peer of France, by the king of France, and a grandee and duke of Liria, by the king of Spain, whose crown he preserved upon his head in very desperate circumstances. It was he that commanded the French and Spaniards at the battle of Almanza so fatal to the English in the year 1707; and it was he that reduced Catalonia, and its capital Barcelona in the year 1714; and lastly, it was he that the French made choice of to command their armies in Germany, in the years 1733 and 1734; where having laid siege to Philipsburgh, his head was taken off by a cannon-ball, as he stood upon the trenches to take a view of the enemy's works, and some say, by a cannon from his own batteries.

No General excelled him in the art of war, unless the duke of Marlborough, his uncle; and of both of them it was said, they were never beaten, though they had commanded in numberless battles.

2. Henry Fitz-James, the second natural son of king James II. by Mrs. Churchill, usually stiled grand prior, who followed his father into France, and died, leaving only one daughter.

3. Lady Henrietta, his eldest daughter by Mrs. Churchill, married to Sir Henry Waldegrave, afterwards lord Waldegrave, by whom he had issue, James lord Waldegrave.

4. Another natural daughter by Mrs. Churchill, died a nun in France.

King James had also a daughter, by Mrs. Catharine Sedley, daughter of Sir Charles Sedley, created countess of Dorchester, and married to the earl of Portmore.

He had issue also by Mrs. Sedley, a daughter named Catharine, born in 1681, and married in 1699, to James, late earl of Anglesea, by whom she had issue, a daughter, but was separated from him by act of parliament, and was afterwards married to his grace John Sheffield, the duke of Buckingham, by whom she had issue, Edmund Sheffield, A. D. 1712, who succeeded his father in honour and estate, but died before he was of age, and the Duchess died not long after him.

STATUTES IN THIS REIGN.

There having been but one parliament in this reign, there were not many statutes made, besides those already mentioned, relating to the supply; the chief were these that follow.

1 Jac. II. Cap. 8. Prohibited the im-

portation of gun-powder, arms, ammunition and utensils of war without license.

1 Jac. II. Cap. 10. Impowered the justices of peace to provide carriages for the King and court, in their progresses and removals.

1 Jac. II. Cap 15. Laid a duty upon coals, towards finishing the cathedral of St. Paul's.

1 Jac. II. Cap. 17. Enforced and explained the laws for the settlement of the poor.

1 Jac. II. Cap. 17. Enacted, that no administrator shall be cited to render an account of the personal estate of the intestate, otherwise than by inventory thereof, unless at the instance of some person in behalf of a minor, or of one having a demand out of such estate, as creditor or next of kin.

If after the death of a father, any of his children shall die intestate, without wife or children, in the life-time of the mother, every brother and sister, and their representatives, shall have an equal share with her.

SOVEREIGNS, &c. OF EUROPE DURING THIS REIGN,

The same as in the last reign; except—

King of Hungary.

1687 Joseph I.

Chief Governors of Ireland.

1685 Henry earl of Clarendon.
1686 Earl of Tyrconnel.
1687 Sir A. Fitton and William earl of Clanrickard.
1689 The King in person.

Pope.

1676 Innocent XI.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

1667 William Sancroft.

Archbishop of York.

1688 Thomas Lamplugh.

Lord Chancellor.

1685 Sir George Jeffreys.

Secretaries of State.

1685 Sidney Godolphin.
1688 Richard viscount Preston.

Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

1685 Sir Edward Herbert.

Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

1686 Sir Henry Bedingfield.

Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

1686 Sir Edward Atkyns.

Master of the Rolls.

1684 Sir John Churchill.

Attorney General.

1680 Sir Robert Sayer.

Solicitor General.

1686 Sir Thomas Powis.

Mayors of London.

1686 Sir Robert Jeffery.
1687 Sir John Peake.
1688 Sir John Shorter.

Sheriffs.

1686 Benjamin Thorogood, Thomas Kinsey.
1687 Thomas Rawlinson, T. Fowles.
1688 Basil Firebrass, John Parsons.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

Feb. 12. The Princess of Orange arrived at Whitehall from Holland.

Feb. 13. Both houses attended the Prince and princess of Orange with a declaration, asserting the rights and liberties of the subject; and they resolved, "That William and Mary, Prince and Princess of "Orange, be, and be declared King and "Queen of England, France, and Ireland; "to hold to them during their lives, and "the life of the survivor of them, and that "the sole and full exercise of the royal "power be only in, and executed by the "said Prince of Orange, in the names of "the Prince and Princess during their joint "lives; remainder to the heirs of the body "of the Princess; remainder to the princess Anne of Denmark, and the heirs of "her body; remainder to the heirs of the "body of the Prince of Orange."

The Prince refused the crown, unless the power, as well as the name of King, was conferred upon him; insisting that the Princess should have no share in the government; and if they would not yield to this, he threatened to return to Holland, and leave them to the mercy of an exasperated Prince; which soon silenced all his

opposers in the debates concerning the abdication.

William-Henry and Mary, prince and princess of Orange, were proclaimed King and Queen with the usual solemnity.

Feb. 14. The following noblemen and gentlemen were appointed to be of the privy-council, viz. His Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, William Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Earl of Danby, (lord president of the council) George marquis of Halifax, (lord privy seal) Henry duke of Norfolk (earl marshal of England) Charles marquis of Winchester, Robert earl of Lindsey, (lord great chamberlain of England) William earl of Devonshire (lord steward of his Majesty's household) Charles earl of Dorset and Middlesex, lord chamberlain of his Majesty's household) Aubrey earl of Oxford, Charles earl of Shrewsbury (his Majesty's principal secretaries of state) William earl of Bedford, John Earl of Bath, Charles Earl of Macclesfield, Daniel Earl of Nottingham, Thomas Viscount Falconberg, Charles Viscount Mordaunt, Francis Viscount Newport, (treasurer of his Majesty's household) Richard Viscount Lumley, Henry Lord Bishop of London, Philip Lord Wharton, Ralph Lord Montague, Henry Lord Delamere, John Lord Churchill, Mr. Bentinck (groom of the stole to his Majesty) Mr. Henry Sidney, Sir Robert Howard, knt. Sir Henry Capel, knt. Henry Powle, Esq. (speaker of the house of commons) Mr. Edward Russel, Mr. Hugh Boscawen; to whom were added on February 20, Thomas Wharton Esq. and Sir John Lowther, of Lowther, Bart. (vice-chamberlain of his Majesty's household.) Mons. D'Averquerque was made master of the horse to the King; Marshal de Schomberg, master of the ordnance; Lord Montague, master of the great wardrobe; the Bishop of London, dean of the chapel; Lord Lovelace, captain of the gentlemen pensioners; the Duke of Ormond, the Earl of Oxford, the Lords Mordaunt, Lumley, and Churchill, and Mr. Sidney, gentlemen of the King's bed-chamber; the Earl of Wiltshire, lord chamberlain to the Queen; John Howe, Esq. vice-chamberlain; Mr. Villiers, great master of the horse, and the countess of Derby, first lady of the bed-chamber, and groom of the stole to her Majesty. The seals were given in commission to Sir John Maynard, Anthony Keck, and William Rawlinson, Esqrs. the two last of whom were knighted by his Majesty. The offices of high admiral and lord treasurer were also put in commission; of the first were Admiral Herbert, the Earl of Carbery, Sir Michael Wharton, Sir Thomas Lee, Sir John Chichley, Sir John Lowther, and Mr. Sacheverel: the commissioners of the treasury were Lord Mordaunt, Lord Delamere, Lord Godolphin, Mr. Hampden, and Sir Henry Capel. The Earl of Nottingham was prevailed upon to be one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Feb. 16. An order of council was issued for altering the prayers for the royal family.

Feb. 18. King William made a speech to both Houses of Parliament, recommending to them dispatch in settling the affairs of the kingdom, and particularly in providing for Ireland.

Feb. 23. King William passed an act to prevent disputes concerning the assembling and sitting of the Parliament.

Feb. 27. Admiral Herbert was sent with thirty men of war to cruise on the Irish coast.

The Commons voted his Majesty a temporary aid of £420,000, to be levied by monthly assessments.

March 1. King William sent a message to the Lords, that he had caused several persons to be apprehended that were conspiring against his government; and he sent another message to the Commons at the same time, desiring them to take off the duty of hearth money, which was looked upon as a popular act at that time.

Every hearth or chimney paid two shillings per annum.

The archbishop of Canterbury, the bishops of Glocester, Ely, Norwich, Bath and Wells, and Peterborough, refused to take the oaths to king William.

The temporal Peers that refused to take the oaths of allegiance, were the duke of Newcastle, the earls of Clarendon, Litchfield, Exeter, Yarmouth, and Stafford, with the lords Griffin and Stawell.

March 2. William ordered sixty men of war to be fitted out, and several new regiments raised.

Mar. 5. King William having acquainted the parliament that king James had sailed from Brest with a body of French troops, in order to land in Ireland; both houses agreed on an address, that they would stand by King William with their lives and fortunes, in supporting his alliances abroad, in reducing Ireland, and in defence of the protestant religion, and laws of the kingdom.

Mar. 8. In his answer to the address, he recommended their giving timely assistance to the Dutch, and repaying them the charges of his expedition; the sending 20,000 men to Ireland, and such a fleet as

might make them masters at sea; and the settling a revenue upon himself.

Dr. Gilbert Burnet elected bishop of Sarum, and consecrated the 31st instant.

Mar. 12. King James landed at Kingsale, in Ireland, with 5000 French, and from thence went to Dublin.

The earl of Tyrconnel had collected an army of 30,000 foot and 8000 horse to join James on his arrival.

The French king assisted him with fourteen ships of the line, six frigates, three fire-ships, and transports, likewise supplied him with arms for 40,000 men, and presented him with money, plate, and equipages. He was attended by count D'Avaux, and many others of distinction.

James did not behave with much policy; he still continued to distress the protestants. One of the magistrates of Cork was executed for having declared for the prince of Orange.

The royal Scotch regiment of horse, quartered at Abingdon, and great part of Dunbarton's regiment, declared for king James, and marched for Scotland, but were overtaken and reduced by the Dutch troops under Ginkle.

Mar. 14. A letter from king William to the Convention of Scotland was read in that assembly.

Mar 16. An act for granting a present aid to their Majesties; and another act for impowering his Majesty to apprehend and detain such persons as he should find just cause to suspect were conspiring against his government; and an act for annulling the attainder of the lord Russel, received the royal assent. After which king William made a speech, and intimated his desire that the dissenters might be admitted into places of trust and profit, and that new oaths might be framed for their satisfaction; but the houses rejected the proposal.

King William appointed sheriffs in all the counties of England, and on the 20th instant, he appointed lord lieutenants of the several counties.

Mar. 23. The convention of Scotland sent an answer to the King's letters, congratulating his success, and thanking him for taking the administration of the government upon him.

April 9. Prince George of Denmark was created baron of Oakingham, earl of Kendal and duke of Cumberland, with precedency of all dukes by act of parliament.

April 11. King William and Queen Mary were crowned at Westminster by the bishop of London.

The same day they were proclaimed at Edinburgh; the Convention there having declared the throne vacant, and voted the prince and princess of Orange King and Queen, according to the precedent England had set them.

April 12. The house of commons attended their Majesties in the Banqueting-house, to congratulate them on their coronation.

April 13. Jonathan lord bishop of Bristol, being translated to Exeter, was confirmed.

April 16. A medal of gold, of three pounds value, was given to every member of the Commons.

April 18. The lord chancellor Jefferies died in the Tower, and was buried there.

April 19. The house of lords addressed king William, that he would maintain and support the church of England, and summon the convocation.

An act was passed for exempting their Majesties subjects who dissented from the church of England, from the penalties of certain laws; which was called the toleration act.

The annual revenue, clear of all charges, at the time of James's abdication, amounted to £2,061,855, and the disbursements for the public service during James's reign were £600,000; there remained for the civil list the sum of £1,461,865.

April 26. The commons addressed his Majesty to declare war against France, and promised to stand by him.

King William issued a declaration, inviting the French protestants to transport themselves into England, and at the same time issued a proclamation, prohibiting the importation of French goods.

April 27. The civil list was settled by parliament at £600,000, chargeable with the queen dowager, the prince and princess of Denmark, the judges, and marshal duke Schomberg, to whom the parliament as a reward for his eminent services, granted £100,000; the commons also voted £1000 should be established for the support of the crown in time of peace.

The King sent a message to bring in a bill of indemnity, with such exceptions as to them should seem necessary.

April 29. King James met the parliament of Ireland at Dublin.

A proclamation was issued for recalling the English seamen out of the service of foreign princes and states; and another, prohibiting seamen to desert the King's service on pain of death.

Many of the protestants shut themselves up in Londonderry, whither James marched with 20,000 men, and laid a strong siege,

which was pursued with much cruelty against the protestants, who held out till relieved by major-general Kirk with 9000 men. The town and garrison were preserved by the vigilance of one Mr. Walker, a clergyman, who was received with great honour by their Majesties in London.

May 1. A bill for raising money by a poll for reducing Ireland, and two others, received the royal assent.

A fight happened between admiral Herbert and a squadron of French in Bantry bay; neither side obtained any great advantage.

May 4. Sir John Holt, Sergeant at law, was constituted lord chief justice, &c.

The estates of Scotland published a proclamation, forbidding all persons to correspond with the late king James.

King James issued a proclamation in Dublin, for the meeting of the parliament, and at the same time he created Tyrconnel a duke.

Inniskilling, a town in Ireland, held out against James; they attacked the Irish, and defeated 6000 at Newton Butler, killing and drowning near 3000, with the loss only of about twenty killed and fifty wounded on each side.

May 10. The Irish parliament met, and voted that thanks be given to the king of France for his assistance, and a bill was brought in to recognize James's title, and to express their abhorrence of the prince of Orange's title.

James offered a full pardon to all persons who should abandon his enemies, and join him in twenty-four days after his landing in Ireland.

May 11. King William gave his assent to an act for disarming papists; to another for annulling the attainder of Algernon Sidney, and some other acts.

The deputies from the Convention of Scotland made a formal offer of that crown to king William and queen Mary in the Banqueting-house.

May 12. The grand alliance between the Emperor, king William, and the States-General concluded at Vienna.

May 16. King William went to Portsmouth, and dined on board the Elizabeth with admiral Herbert, where he knighted captain Ashby and captain Shovell.

May 22. The corpse of the late duke of Albemarle was brought from Jamaica, where his grace had been governor; and on the 30th his duchess arrived in England.

May 24. The royal assent was given to the act commonly called the Toleration act, for indemnifying protestant dissenters from the penalties of certain laws.

May 26. Lord viscount Dundee engaged general Mackay on the Blair of Athol, and was slain.

In this engagement, lord viscount Dundee was general for king James, and general Mackay for king William, wherein Mackay was routed; but lord Dundee being killed in the action, king James's interest declined in Scotland, and his friends were never able to make any considerable opposition afterwards.

May 30. The duke of Somerset was installed chancellor of Cambridge.

The Hanover succession was first proposed in this Convention, but the Commons opposed it.

The ambassadors from the States-General were admitted to their audience.

June 6. Thirty men of war arrived from Holland, to act in conjunction with the English fleet.

June 13. The duke of Gordon surrendered Edinburgh castle to king William's troops, having held it for James. The partizans of James were headed by the earl of Balcarras and viscount Graham; who assembled a body of Highlanders and declared for king James; he was defeated by Mackay, who commanded the King's troops at Killicranky, and lost his life by a cannon shot.

June 14. Fourscore clergymen and upwards came in a body to Westminster-hall, to take the oaths to king William.

June 18. King James coined brass money in Ireland, and set the value of silver upon it.

June 22. King William gave the royal assent to an act for granting his Majesty an aid of twelve pence in the pound; an act for putting the great seal into commission; an act for reversing the attainder of alderman Cornish; and to several other acts.

June 24. A proclamation was issued for apprehending Sir Adam Blair, Dr. Robert Gray, &c., for dispersing king James's declaration.

July 20. The parliament of Ireland, having attainted the duke of Ormond, the archbishops, seven bishops, and many more of the protestant nobility and gentry, was prorogued to the 12th of January.

The Irish parliament passed an act of attainder against all protestants, who had aided or assisted against James. Three thousand protestants were attainted; amongst whom were two archbishops, one duke, seventeen earls, seven countesses,

as many bishops, eighteen barons, thirty-three baronets, fifty-one knights, and eighty-three clergymen; all of whom were declared punishable by death and forfeiture.

By another act, the parliament of Ireland was declared independent of that of England.

July 22. An act for abolishing episcopacy in Scotland, received the royal assent.

July 24. The princess Anne was delivered of a son, christened William, and afterwards created duke of Gloucester.

July 25. King William gave the royal assent to an act for an additional duty of excise upon beer and ale. An act for taking away the court holden before the president and council of the marches of Wales. An act to vest in the two universities the presentations of benefices belonging to papists; and to several other acts.

July 30. Major-General Kirke threw relief into Londonderry, the town being reduced into a starving condition, and bravely defended by Dr. Walker for above three months after the governor Lundee had deserted that command.

The garrison of Iniskilling, commanded by Gustavus Hamilton, defeated a body of Irish, under the command of general Maccarty, taking him prisoner, with all his artillery, arms, and baggage.

July 31. The French and Irish raised the siege of Londonderry.

Aug. 2. Pope Innocent XI. died. He was called the protestant pope, from his adhering to the confederates against France.

Aug. 12. Duke Schomberg set sail for Ireland with 10,000 land forces, and arrived the next day in the bay of Carickfergus.

Aug. 16. An address of the lords for paying the servants of king Charles II. the arrears of their wages.

Aug. 20. An act for payment of the States the charges of king William's expedition, amounting to £600,000.

Aug. 21. The parliament was adjourned to the 20th of September.

Aug. 28. Carickfergus in Ireland, surrendered to duke Schomberg, after four days siege.

Dr. Walker, who so bravely defended Londonderry, received a reward of £5000 from king William.

The King concluded a new league with the States-General, in which former treaties were confirmed; it was agreed the Dutch should assist Great Britain with 6000 infantry and twenty ships of war; and if the States should be invaded, England should assist them with 10,000 infantry and twenty ships of war.

The King also made an alliance with Christian V. king of Denmark, by virtue of which, duke Schomberg was reinforced with 7000 Danish auxiliaries.

A commission was granted to ten bishops, and the same number of dignitaries, authorizing them to make such alterations of the liturgy and canons, and such reformation, as might conduce to the unity of the church, and tend to compromise all differences among the Protestant subjects.

Sept. 6. Mentz in Germany surrendered to the Imperialists.

Sept. 20. The English Parliament met, and adjourned to October the 19th.

Sept. 23. James marched within two miles of the Duke, who lay near Drogheda intrenched.

The sickness in Schomberg's army was so great that he declined hazarding a battle with James, whose number was double. Winter approaching both armies went into quarters.

Sept. 25. Colonel Lloyd, who commanded the Iniskillingers, defeated a great body of the Irish, under the command of O'Kelly, whom he made prisoner, with forty other officers.

Sept. 28. A conspiracy was discovered in duke Schomberg's camp, carried on by the French Papists, who had listed themselves in the regiments of the French refugees in the English service. Du Piessis, a captain, and five more, were executed, and 150 of them sent to Holland.

October. The English army suffered very much by the bloody-flux in Ireland; Sir Edward Dering of Kent, Sir Thomas Gower, and abundance of other officers and soldiers were swept away.

Oct. 6. Cardinal Ottoboni, a Venetian, was elected Pope, and took upon him the name of Alexander VIII.

Oct. 7. The duke of Brandenburgh took Bonn in Germany,

Oct. 10. A commission was issued to Dr. Lamplugh, archbishop of York, the bishop of London, &c. for reviewing and altering the liturgy, in favour of the Dissenters.

Oct. 13. Dr. Edward Stillingfleet was consecrated bishop of Worcester; Dr. Simon Patrick, bishop of Ely; and Dr. Gilbert Ironside, bishop of Bristol, at Fulham, by the bishops of London, St. Asaph, and Rochester.

The archbishop of Canterbury, the

bishops of Gloucester, Ely, Norwich, Bath and Wells, and Peterborough, were suspended ab officio, for not taking the oaths.

Oct. 19. The Parliament met, and the King demanded further supplies, and proposed an act of indemnity.

The marquis of Halifax desired to be excused from acting as Speaker in the House of Lords any longer; and Sir Robert Atkyns, lord chief baron, was appointed Speaker in his room.

The Marquis also resigned the privy seal.

Oct. 24. King William accepted his freedom in the Grocer's company.

Oct. 26. The earl of Peterborough and the earl of Salisbury, were voted to be impeached of high treason, by the Commons, for departing from their allegiance, and being reconciled to the church of Rome; also that Sir Edward Hales and Obadiah Walker be committed to the Tower; and on the 28th, the earl of Castlemain was remanded to the Tower for the same reason.

July 29. The King and Queen went to the Lord Mayor's feast at Guildhall.

Nov. 2. The Commons voted a supply of £2,000,000 to be raised by a land-tax of three shillings in the pound, and other additional duties on tea, coffee, and chocolate.

In Flanders the French were not idle, they made themselves almost entire masters of the three ecclesiastical electorates: had reduced several principal towns, destroyed Manheim by fire and sword, and burnt the cities of Worms and Spires.

Nov. 18. On the petition of Dr. Walker, the Commons resolved to address his Majesty, to distribute £10,000 among the widows and orphans of those who died in the siege of Londonderry; and on the 19th Dr. Walker received the thanks of the House, and was desired to give it to all those who had served under him at Londonderry.

Nov. 21. An order of the Lord Mayor, &c. offering 500*l.* reward for the discovery of the persons who defaced King William's picture in Guildhall.

The Convocation met, the bishop of London president, and the lower House chose Dr. Jane prolocutor.

Great complaints were made against the commissioners employed in victualling the navy, who had furnished corrupt and unwholesome food, which had occasioned a mortality in the fleet. Another complaint was exhibited against Shales, commissary-general of the army sent to Ireland, by whose ill conduct, duke Schomberg had waited for artillery, horses, and carriages, and the soldiers wanted their bread; the horses had neither shoes or provender, nor the surgeons medicines for the sick; so well was king William served by his pretended friends, and so great their interest at court, that no other punishment was inflicted on them, for suffering great part of the army in Ireland to perish for want of necessaries, and poisoning the seamen, than to be displaced.

Mr. John Shales was displaced as purveyor general of the army, and the King recommended that commissioners be sent over to Ireland to take care of the provisions.

Dec. 16. King William passed an act, granting an aid of two shillings in the pound for one year. Another act for declaring the rights of the subject, and settling the succession of the crown; and some other private acts.

In the act of settling the succession of the crown, it was enacted that the Kings and Queens of England should take the test in the first Parliament, and that if they embraced the Roman Catholic religion, or married a papist, their subjects should be absolved of their allegiance, and that the crown should descend only to a Protestant successor.

Admiral Herbert created earl of Torrington, sailed for Ireland, joined by the Dutch fleet, with an attempt to take Cork, but did not land, all James's troops being in the neighbourhood. He returned to Torbay most of his men being sick, owing to the badness of the provisions.

The Dartmouth man of war was taken by the French.

The attainders of several persons were taken off, viz. those of lord Russel, Algernon Sidney, lady Lisle, and alderman Cornish; the judgment of Mr. Johnson was reversed, and the remainder of the punishment of Titus Oates was made void, and himself set at liberty, with an annual pension.

An act was passed, abolishing the court of the marches of Wales.

Also an act for the relief of the Irish Protestant clergy.

Dec. 18. The Commons addressed king William to make a provision of £50,000 per annum for the prince and princess of Denmark.

The promoting this address occasioned such a misunderstanding between the Queen and Princess, that the Queen would have no conversation or correspondence with her afterwards.

1690, Jan. 16. An act for granting an additional aid of twelve-pence in the pound for one year; and another act for charging duties upon coffee, tea, and chocolate.

Jan. 27. An act passed for an additional poll-tax; another to prevent vexatious suits against such as acted in order to bring in king William, and several private acts; after which king William made a speech, thanking the Parliament for the great supplies they had given him, and telling them that he had already ventured his life for the preservation of their religion, laws, and liberties, and he designed to venture his person again this spring in Ireland; and then the Parliament was prorogued to the 22d of April.

The gentlemen of England were greatly distressed at this time, by paying three shillings in the pound and a poll-tax, scarce any of them knowing how to retrench their expences, though the taxes of all kinds lessened their revenues so considerably.

Feb. 6. A proclamation for dissolving the present parliament, and calling another to meet on the 20th of March.

Feb. 19. William Cheny, esq., Sir John Knatchbull, bart., and Sir William Pultney, knt., made commissioners for executing the office of keeper of the Privy Seal.

March 14. The count de Lauzun, and the marquis de Lery, landed in Ireland with 5000 French troops.

March 19. Sir John Lowther of Lowther, bart., vice chamberlain of the household, Richard Hampden, esq., chancellor of the Exchequer, Thomas Pelham, esq. and Sir Stephen Fox, made lords commissioners of the Treasury.

The King sent a squadron under admiral Russel, to convoy the king of Spain's bride, sister to the queen of Portugal, from Holland to the Groyne.

March 20. The second parliament of this reign met, and the commons having elected Sir John Trevor their speaker, king William made a speech to both houses and acquainted them, that he continued his intention of going to Ireland, and desired their assistance in that war, and the settlement of his revenue, which he proposed to anticipate and borrow money upon: he recommended their passing an act of indemnity, and an union with Scotland; and told them, he should leave the administration of the government in his absence to the queen, and desired they would give dispatch to the public business.

The earl of Marlborough was sent with 10,000 men to join the Dutch army in Germany, which he effected.

April 1. The commons granted a supply of £2,200,000 between that time till Michaelmas, of which £200,000 was raised by a poll, and a million by a credit in the revenue bills.

The King could not get the revenue settled on him for life; all he could obtain was, to have the hereditary excise settled for life, and the customs to be continued for four years.

April 17. Sir William Hussey, knt. appointed ambassador to Turkey.

April 22. Lord Willoughby of Eresby, called by writ to the house of peers.

April 23. King William gave the royal assent to a bill for granting to their Majesties, for their lives, and the life of the survivor of them, certain duties upon beer, ale, and other liquors; to another act for raising money by a poll; and to several private acts.

May 2. An act for granting to their Majesties tonnage and poundage, and other sums of money payable upon merchandizes imported and exported.

May 11. Charlemont in Ireland, surprized and taken by the English.

May 20. An act for the exercise of the government by her Majesty, during the King's absence.

An act for reversing the judgment in a quo warranto against the city of London, and for restoring that city to its ancient rights and privileges.

An act to declare the right and freedom of election of members to serve in parliament for the Cinque ports.

An act for encouraging and establishing the manufacture of white paper in this kingdom; and several other acts received the royal assent.

May 23. An act for the King and Queen's most gracious, general, and free pardon, received the royal assent (out of which were excepted William marquis of Powis, Robert earl of Sunderland, and thirty-three others.) The Parliament was adjourned to the 2d of July.

May 30. A proclamation for apprehending several Lancashire gentlemen, and others, who were charged to have received commissions from king James II. and conspired to make an insurrection in his favour.

June 3. Sir John Trevor speaker of the Commons, Sir William Rawlinson, and Sir George Hutchins, were sworn commissioners of the Great Seal.

June 11. King William embarked at Highlake for Ireland, and arrived at Carrickfergus the 14th instant, being attended by prince George of Denmark, the duke

of Ormond, and several other persons of quality; the same evening he went to Belfast, where he was met by duke Schomberg, the prince of Wirtemberg, major general Kirk, and other general officers.

June 16. King James set out from Dublin for the army.

June 17. Queen Mary published a proclamation for all Papists to depart ten miles from London and Westminster; and another to confine them within five miles of their dwellings.

Advice was received of the French fleet being ready to sail from Brest; the fleet under admiral Herbert lying in the Downs, the Queen ordered them to Portsmouth.

While the Admiral lay at St. Helens, he received advice that the French were sailed with eighty ships of war, his own and the Dutch fleet only amounting to fifty-six sail. He received express orders from the Queen, to put to sea and engage the enemy.

June 22. King William reviewed his army, and they are said to have amounted to 36,000 men.

June 30. As king William was viewing the posture of the enemy, who lay encamped on the other side of the Boyne, he received a slight hurt on the shoulder, by a shot from a field piece; a man and two horses were killed close by his side.

The duke of Schomberg was offended at the Council when the order of battle was formed, and retired to his tent where it was sent him.

On the eve of the battle king William rode through the camp giving directions; he ordered his men to wear green boughs on their hats, as James's wore white paper in theirs.

June 30. The French defeated the English and Dutch fleets, commanded by the earl of Torrington, off Beachy.

In the action, the English lost two ships, two of their Captains, and about 400 men; the Dutch lost two Admirals, with a great number of men, and were obliged to sink several of their ships, to prevent them falling into the enemy's hands.

Both Admirals were equally blamed; the English for not fighting, and the French for not pursuing the victory.

July 1. A battle was fought between king James and king William, upon the banks of the Boyne. The Irish foot would not stand a charge. However, the French and Swiss made an orderly retreat, and king James retired to Dublin; and, having observed there was no dependance upon the Irish troops in their own country, he embarked at Waterford for France. In this battle, duke Schomberg was killed by an accidental shot (as it is thought) from his own men, the bullet entering at his neck; Dr. Walker, who defended Londondery so bravely, was also killed in this engagement.

The loss on the side of James was 1500 men, among whom were the lords Dongan and Carlingford, Sir Neal O'Neal, and the marquis d'Hocquincourt; many prisoners were taken, the chief of whom was lieutenant general Hamilton.

The young Schomberg behaved with great gallantry, and revenged the death of his father, who was aged 82 years.

The English lost 500 men; king William himself was near sharing the same fate as Schomberg, a cannon ball having carried away part of his boot, and broke a horse's leg close by him. All writers concur in giving William the highest praise for the conduct, courage, resolution, and presence of mind he displayed throughout the action.

James stood upon a hill, an inactive spectator of the whole battle.

July 4. James had no sooner left Dublin than the Papists all abandoned the city, which the protestants assumed the government of, and invited king William's presence there.

King William issued a proclamation in Dublin to pardon all the common people who would return to their abodes by the 1st of August, and deliver up their arms to justices appointed.

July 8. The duke of Ormond took possession of Dublin, and on the 5th king William made his triumphant entry into that city.

The French, after their victory at sea, hovered about upon the coasts, as if they intended a descent, which put the kingdom into a great consternation; the militia were every where raised, and the city of London offered to pay a considerable body of troops, besides the militia.

July 5. A proclamation issued for all seamen and mariners to render themselves to their Majesties service, in order to man out a more powerful fleet; and the Dutch ordered out thirteen capital ships, and six frigates, to join their fleet.

Drogheda surrendered to king William.

King William became possessed of all the papers of James, by which he discovered a design had been formed against his life by one Jones; but upon king William undertaking the expedition it was dropped.

A proclamation issued in England, for apprehending Edward Henry earl of

Litchfield, Thomas earl of Aylesbury, William lord Montgomery, Roger earl of Castlemain, Richard viscount Preston, Henry lord Bellasis, Sir Edward Hales, Sir Robert Thorold, Sir Robert Hamilton, Sir Theophilus Oglethorp, colonel Edward Sackville, lieutenant-colonel William Richardson, major Thomas Soaper, captain David Lloyd, William Penn, Esq. Edward Elliot, Esq. Marmaduke Langdale, Esq. and Robert Ratter, being looked upon as disaffected to king William, and to correspond with the French, and encourage an invasion.

July 22. The French landed some troops in Torbay, and burnt Tinmouth, which increased the consternation.

July 25. Waterford surrendered to King William before it was formally besieged.

King William's forces, under lieutenant-general Douglas, raised the siege of Athlone, for want of heavy cannon.

July 28. The Parliament of England prorogued to the 18th of August.

Aug. 8. King William invested Limerick.

Aug. 9. Admiral Torrington was removed from his command, and confined in the Tower; and Sir Richard Haddock, Henry Killigrew, Esq. and John Ashby, were made joint admirals of the fleet.

Aug. 11. Colonel Sarsfield attacked king William's train of artillery, and destroyed all their carriages and ammunition, and returned safe to Limerick.

Aug. 18. The Parliament further prorogued to the 8th of September.

Aug. 26. At the siege of Limerick, a breach being made, the King detached Mons. de la Barthe, a brave Protestant officer, with nine companies of grenadiers, to begin the attack, he mounted the breach, but was repulsed, after an obstinate dispute of four hours, when the King lost 1200 men.

Aug. 30. King William raised the siege of Limerick.

Sept. 5. King William and Prince George embarked for England, and the on 6th arrived at King Road, near Bristol, and the 10th instant at Kensington.

The King left the command to lord Sidney and Thomas Conningsby, Esq. as lords justices of Ireland, and the command of the army to count Solmes.

Sept. 9. The King arrived at Windsor, and received addresses from all parts of the kingdom upon his victory of the Boyne.

Sept. 12. A proclamation issued for the Parliament to meet the 2d of October, to do business,

Sept. 15. Viscount Sydney, and Thomas Conningsby Esq. sworn lords justices of Ireland.

Sept. 21. The earl of Marlborough arrived with a strong squadron before Cork, and being joined by the duke of Wirtemberg, laid siege to the town, which surrendered upon articles the 28th.

The duke of Grafton, being a volunteer at this siege, as he was advancing at an attack, was mortally wounded.

Sept. 29. Sir Thomas Pilkington knt. re-elected lord mayor of London.

General Codrington, commander in chief of the Leeward Islands, retook the island of St. Christopher; he also retook the island of St. Eustatia, of which the French had dispossessed the Dutch; as also the isles of St. Martin and St. Bartholomew.

Sir William Phipps, with a fleet from New England, took the fort and town of Port Royal, in the bay of Fundy.

Oct. 1. A proclamation was issued for observing the 19th instant as a day of thanksgiving in England, for the successes in Ireland; and particular prayers were appointed to be used on that day, and on every Wednesday and Friday during the war with France.

Oct. 2. The Parliament of England met, and king William made a speech to both Houses, desiring further supplies, and acquainted them, that the reason Ireland was not yet quite reduced, was because the supplies were not given in time last year to answer the desired purpose.

The Commons voted an army of 69,000 men, and a supply of four millions and upwards.

Oct. 15. The princess of Denmark was delivered of a daughter, which was christened Mary, but died soon after.

Oct. 10. A thanksgiving was observed throughout the kingdom, for his Majesty's successes in Ireland.

Kingsale was taken by the earl of Marlborough.

Oct. 26. The earl of Marlborough returned with his prisoners to England, and arrived at Kensington, and was received by their Majesties with great respect.

Count Lauzun, with the French troops, were recalled to France and the command of the Irish forces devolved on Mr. de St. Ruth.

The duke of Savoy renounced the neutrality, and concluded a league with the Emperor and king of Spain, and openly engaged in the confederacy.

The French king sent Monsieur Catinat, with 12,000 men into Piedmont, and reduced almost all Savoy.

Nov. 2. Monsieur de la Tour, envoy of Savoy, was admitted to his audience.

Nov. 15. The King appointed lord Godolphin, Sir John Lowther, Mr. Richard Hampden, Sir Stephen Fox, and Mr. Thomas Pelham, commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

Nov. 25. The King went to the house, and gave his royal assent to the excise bill.

Dec. 19. Admiral Torrington was tried on board the Kent for cowardice and treachery, and acquitted; but king William took his commission from him the next day.

Dec. 20. The King went to the house, and passed the act for laying a duty upon East India goods, an act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and several others.

Dec. 24. The commons voted a supply of £570,000 for building seventeen third rate ships.

Dec. 26. Henry lord viscount Sidney, one of the lords-justices of Ireland, was recalled, and made one of the principal secretaries of state in England.

Sir Charles Potter was appointed lord chancellor of Ireland, and one of the lords-justices in the room of lord Sidney.

Dec. 30. The duke of Zell, and the elector of Brandenburgh, were made knights of the Garter.

1691, Jan. 1. Sir John Trevor was admitted into the privy-council.

Jan. 5. The King having passed the bills of supply, and several other acts, acquainted the parliament, that he was going to the congress in Holland, and directed them to adjourn to the 31st of March next.

Jan. 16. King William went over to Holland, attended by the dukes of Norfolk, and Ormond, the earls of Devonshire, Dorset, Essex, Nottingham, Scarborough, and Selkirk, the bishop of London, and many other persons of quality; and on the 21st arrived at the Hague.

The King was convoyed by twelve men of war under rear admiral Rooke.

Sir Richard Graham, bart. viscount Preston, John Ashton, and Edmund Elliot, gent. were arraigned at the Old Bailey for high-treason, for conspiring to raise a rebellion against king William and queen Mary, and to procure the French king to invade this kingdom.

These gentlemen were all taken on the 31st of December opposite Gravesend, in a smack they had hired to carry them to France, with the papers and bills mentioned in the indictment, the government being apprised of the design.

Jan. 17. Lord Preston was tried and convicted; and on the 19th Mr. Ashton was convicted, and they were both condemned: Mr. Ashton was hanged at Tyburn the 28th instant, but not quartered; lord Preston, on promising to make further discoveries, was pardoned.

Elliot was never put to his trial, either because there was not sufficient evidence against him, or that he had discovered the design to the government.

Jan. 18. On the King's arrival on the coast off Goree, it being foggy, and they four miles distant, the King took a boat in order to get on shore, they lost sight of both ships and shore, and were exposed to the danger of the sea for eighteen hours, and near perishing, the sea being so rough; he landed the next day at Aranien Haak, and a few miles from thence was met by the deputies of the States, who conducted him to the Hague.

Jan. 26. The King made his triumphal entry at the Hague, was complimented and congratulated on his narrow escape.

He took his seat as Stadtholder in the assembly of the States.

Jan. 30. Pope Alexander VIII. died, having reigned about fifteen months.

Feb. 1. Dr. William Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, deprived, for not taking the oaths to king William.

Dr. Thomas Kenn, bishop of Bath and Wells; Dr. Francis Turner, bishop of Ely; Dr. Robert Frampton, bishop of Gloucester; Dr. Thomas White, bishop of Peterborough; Dr. William Lloyd, bishop of Norwich, were also deprived the same day.

Queen Mary issued a proclamation, for apprehending Dr. Francis Turner, bishop of Ely, William Penn, and James Graham, esq. for corresponding with the French, and endeavouring to procure an invasion of this kingdom.

March 12. King William set out from the Hague for the Netherlands.

March 15. The French king laid siege to Mons in person; whereupon king William ordered the confederate army to assemble.

The French king laid siege to Nice in Piedmont, about this time, and took it from our ally, the duke of Savoy.

The great congress broke up the beginning of March, when the French king had then advanced to Mons, with an army of 80,000 men, with the Dauphin, the duke of Orleans, and Chartres.

King William hearing of the advance of the French, ordered prince Waldeck to Halle, which was appointed the general rendezvous.

The King followed March 27th, and formed an army of 50,000 men.

The King, before his departure, recommended the reduction of Ireland, and appointed general Ginkle to the command of the army in that kingdom.

April 9. King William placed himself at the head of the confederate army in the Netherlands, in order to relieve Mons.

April 10. Mons surrendered to the French; whereupon king William returned to the Hague, and from thence came to England, where he arrived the 13th instant, N. S.

Great part of Whitehall was this month consumed by fire, occasioned by the carelessness of a female servant.

May 1. King William set out for Holland again, and arrived at the Hague the 3rd instant.

May 31. Dr. John Tillotson, dean of St. Paul's, consecrated archbishop of Canterbury; and succeeded by Dr. Sherlock, master of the Temple, in the deanery of St. Paul's.

General Ginkle invested the town of Baltimore, and after a six days siege it surrendered; 780 prisoners were taken, besides four field officers, and near 300 Rapparees, or Irish free-booters, who had mixed themselves with king James's forces to wait the fortune of the war.

June 4. Baltimore in Ireland, surrendered to general Ginkle.

June 22. Athlone was besieged and taken by storm, the 1st of July, by general Ginkle.

July 4. Dr. Simon Patrick translated from Chichester to Ely, confirmed.

July 5. Dr. John Sharpe, archbishop of York; Dr. John Moor, bishop of Norwich; Dr. Edward Fowler, bishop of Gloucester; Dr. Richard Cumberland, bishop of Peterborough, consecrated at St. Mary-le-Bow, by the archbishop of Canterbury.

July 9. Queen Mary sent a letter to the Justices of Middlesex, for promoting the reformation of manners.

July 12. Cardinal Pignatelli being elected Pope, took upon him the name of Innocent XII.

The battle of Aghrim fought in Ireland, where St. Ruth, the French general, being killed in the beginning of the action, the Irish were defeated, and general Ginkle obtained a complete victory.

There were 7000 of the Irish said to be killed on the spot, while the English had only 600 killed, and 960 wounded. The Irish took shelter in Limerick.

July 25. Galloway surrendered to Ginkle.

Aug. 14. The earl Tyrconnel died at Limerick.

Aug. 25. Limerick was besieged.

Aug. 30. Dr. Richard Kidder, bishop of Bath and Wells; Dr. Robert Grove, bishop of Chichester; Dr. John Hall, bishop of Bristol, consecrated at Bow church.

A great mortality raged at York, where 11,000 persons died.

Sept. 3. The major-generals Kirke, Douglas, and Mackay, made lieutenant-generals, and brigadier Trelawny was made a major-general.

Lord Dartmouth was sent to the Tower, being suspected of a correspondence with king James; he died there soon after of an apoplexy.

Sept. 7. King William left the camp in Flanders, and went to Loo, leaving the forces under the command of prince Waldeck.

The confederate army was attacked in the rear passing a ford, and lost 1000 men; the French also lost nearly that number.

The French over-ran all Savoy, and laid siege to Coni, which was raised at the approach of prince Eugene with 8000 men, the French left behind most of their cannon, stores, &c.

Sept. 8. The duke of Luxemburgh fell upon the rear of the confederate army, and put them into some confusion, cutting off above 1000 men.

Sir Ralph Delaval was sent with thirty sail to cruise off Ireland.

Admiral Russel and Sir Cloudesley Shovel were sent to cruise off Brest, to intercept the French fleet commanded by Tourville; these fleets took several vessels, but Russel at last was overtaken by a storm, on September 2nd, and was obliged to put into Plymouth, where the Warwick and Coronation were both lost coming to an anchor.

The admiral left Sir Cloudesley at Plymouth to repair the damaged ships, and went himself with part of the fleet to Spithead.

The nation complained of Russell's mismanagement, and the commons then examined into his orders, by whom he was acquitted.

Sept. 29. Sir Thomas Stamp, knt. elected lord mayor of London.

Oct. 3. Limerick surrendered with the castles of Ross and Clare, and all other places and castles that were in possession of the Irish, which put an end to the war in Ireland.

Oct. 19. King William arrived at Kensington from Holland.

Oct. 22. The parliament of England met,

and the King desired supplies, and told them, there was a necessity of keeping in pay an army of 65,000 men, and a good fleet at sea.

The two houses addressed his Majesty, and congratulated him upon his safe return, and his successes in Ireland, and promised to assist him to the utmost of their power, in the war with France, and voted a large supply for the payment of the army and carrying on the war with France.

Michaelmas Term, Sir Edward Nevil, made one of the justices of the Common-Pleas.

Nov. 9. The commons voted a million and a half for the service of the navy, two millions for the service of the army, for the year 1692; there was in all five millions of money raised this year.

Nov. 10. William Harbord, esq. appointed ambassador to Turkey.

John Powell, esq. Sergeant at law, made one of the barons of the Exchequer.

Nov. 25. Dr. Thomas Tennison, nominated bishop of Lincoln, on the death of Dr. Barlow, consecrated Jan. 10.

Dec. 24. The King gave the royal assent to an act for granting an aid of 1,651,752*l*. To another for granting impositions upon beer and ale; and another for ascertaining the tithes of hemp and flax; after which he made a speech, pressing expedition in raising the supplies.

1692, Jan. 7. The philosophical Robert Boyle, esq. died. He left a sum of money for a monthly sermon against Atheism, now called Boyle's lecture.

The earl of Marlborough was deprived of all his offices, having lost the confidence of the King, by revealing some of his Majesty's private determinations; his countess was also forbid the court, and the princess of Denmark was desired to dismiss her from her family, which she refused; it caused a quarrel between her and the Queen, upon which the Princess retired to Sion house.

The discontented party endeavoured to persuade her Highness to head them, which she gave not the least encouragement to.

The colony of New England fitted out and sent thirty-two ships, with 2000 land forces on board, to attack Quebec, but they miscarried and lost near 1000 persons, and contracted a debt of 140,000*l*.

Jan. 21. A proclamation issued against vice and profaneness.

Feb.— Sir Edward Andrews, knt. made governor of Virginia; and Benjamin Fletcher, esq. governor of New York.

Feb. 24. The King came to the house, and gave the royal assent to a poll bill; and to an act for taking away clergy from several offences.

An act against corresponding with his Majesty's enemies.

An act for the more effectual discovery of deer stealers.

An act for relief of creditors against fraudulent devices, and to several other acts; after which he thanked the commons for the great supplies they had given him, acquainted them with his intention of going beyond sea, and directed them to adjourn to the 12th of April.

Mar.— Thomas earl of Pembroke, made lord Privy-seal, he was succeeded as commissioner of the Admiralty, by Charles lord Cornwallis.

Sir Edward Seymour, bart. and Charles Montague, esq. were made lords commissioners of the Treasury, in the room of Sir John Lowther, vice-chamberlain of the Household, and Thomas Pelham, esq. who resigned.

March 8. Henry lord viscount Sidney, pricipal secretary of state, resigned that office, and was constituted lieutenant general, and general governor of Ireland.

March 5. The King embarked for Holland, where he arrived the next day at the Hague, from whence he went to Loo.

April 2. King James sent a letter into England, directed to several lords and commoners, &c. notifying the Queen's being pregnant, and requiring them to be witnesses to the labour, that they might have no colour to pretend they were imposed upon again.

King James sent over a declaration, dated at St. Germain's, of his intention to endeavour the recovery of the throne, and boasted the aid of France; he offered pardons and rewards to all the prince of Orange's soldiers who would come in to him, but exempted a number of the nobility and gentry from the same.

James's agents were employed in raising troops privately in the counties of York and Lancaster.

The Train-bands of London and Westminster were ordered out and reviewed in Hyde Park, to the number of 10,000.

The Queen sent orders to admiral Russel to proceed with the fleet to sea.

The parliament was prorogued to the 24th of May.

May 2. Sir Thomas Trevor made solicitor general.

May 5. A proclamation issued for the parliament to meet the 24th instant, queen Mary having received intelligence of an invasion intended by France; and on the

9th another proclamation issued for apprehending the earl of Litchfield, lord Griffin, and other disaffected persons.

May 10. King William had hastened the Dutch fleet, who joined admiral Russel with thirty-six sail, under the Dutch admiral Allemonde. He was also joined by the admirals Delaval and Carter, with their squadrons.

May 15. Namur was invested by the French king in person.

A proclamation for the further proroguing the Parliament to the 14th of June.

May 19. The English and Dutch fleets, commanded by admiral Russel, engaged the French fleet under admiral Tourville; the French fleet was entirely defeated and driven to their own coasts: and at La Hogue and other places, no less than twenty-one of their largest men of war were destroyed, within two or three days after the battle; among the rest, the French admiral, The Rising Sun, was set on fire, within sight of the army that was assembled to have made a descent upon England.

Admiral Carter was killed, whose last words refuted the opinion the Jacobites had formed of him; finding himself wounded, he ordered the captain to fight the ship as long as she could swim.

Admiral Rooke burnt thirteen of the enemy's ships at La Hogue, and destroyed a number of transports laden with stores, in the midst of a terrible fire from the fort, and in sight of James's camp, who had come there to embark on board the fleet. The French fleet consisted of sixty-three ships, and the confederate fleet of ninety-nine, but scarce one half could come to an engagement, the English lost not one ship in this victory.

As soon as the fleet arrived at Spithead, the Queen sent 30,000*l.* to be distributed among the sailors, and gold medals for the officers. She also ordered the bodies of admiral Carter and captain Hastings to be interred at the charge of the crown.

June 5. The town of Namur surrendered.

July 1. The castle of Namur surrendered to the French.

Aug. 3. The battle of Steinkirk was fought; the confederates were commanded by king William in person, and the French by the duke of Luxemburgh; the English were forced to retreat with the loss of several thousand men. Among those that were killed of the English, were lieutenant general Mackay, Sir John Lainer, Sir Robert Douglas, and the earl of Angus.

A plot was laid by the advice of the French ministry and king James, to shoot the King. One Dumont and Leefdale were also concerned; Dumont enlisted in the King's army to prepetrate the design, but his conscience accusing him, he made a full discovery, and was suffered with Leefdale to escape with their lives, on account of their evidence.

Sept. 8. An earthquake happened in England, but was attended with no ill accident.

An earthquake happened at this time at Port Royal, in Jamaica, which destroyed 2000 people, and sunk part of the town.

Sept. 27. King William left the army and returned to Holland, leaving the command to the elector of Bavaria.

Sept. 29. Sir John Fleet, knt. was elected lord mayor of London.

The King returned to England, and the 10th of November was appointed to be observed as a thanksgiving for his safe return.

Oct. 29. The King and Queen accepted of an invitation to the Lord Mayor's feast at Guildhall.

Nov. 4. The parliament met at Westminster, and the King made a speech, wherein he told the commons there was an absolute necessity for their raising at least as great supplies as they did the last year; that he had no particular interests of his own but what was in common with theirs, and as he had done, so he should continue to expose his life in their service.

Reports abroad having been spread of the admirals not having performed their duty at La Hogue, their conduct was enquired into by parliament, and they were honourably acquitted.

The commons voted a supply for the ensuing year, computed at near six millions.

Nov. 11. The negroes in Barbadoes conspired to destroy their masters the English, for which many of them were executed.

Thanks were given to admiral Russel, by the commons, for his courage and conduct in the late engagement with the French off La Hogue.

Nov. 24. A trial for Crim. Con. came on in the court of King's-Bench, Westminster, between Henry duke of Norfolk, plaintiff, and Sir John Jermaine, defendant, the jury brought in their verdict for the plaintiff, and gave 100 marks damages.

Sir John Trevor, knt. made Master of the Rolls, on the decease of Henry Powle, esq.

1693, Jan. 6. N. S. The town of Furnes

and Dixmude, in Flanders, surrendered to the French.

Jan. 20. An act passed for granting to his Majesty four shillings in the pound upon land, to be raised in one year; which was the first time so great a charge was ever laid upon lands.

Jan. 26. King William gave the royal assent to an act for levying duties of excise upon ale and beer, for securing recompenses to those who should advance £1,000,000 towards the war.

By this act, every contributor advancing 100*l.* was entitled to his share of an annuity of 100,000*l.* for his life, and if a contributor or his nominee died, his share was to go among the survivors; or a contributor, instead of his share in that sum, might have a certain annuity of 14*l.* per annum for his 100*l.* (and the like for every other hundred pounds he should advance) during his own life, or the life of any other person he should nominate. This was the first annuity act.

A practice prevailed at this time of pressing landsmen for the sea service, by the officers of the fleet, who carried them over to Holland and sold them to the officers of the army; whereupon the commons ordered their speaker, Sir John Trevor, to lay this oppression before the King, who ordered, that no officers should presume to press landsmen for the future.

The commons also complained of the embezzling the forfeited estates in Ireland, and disposing of them, and desired that no grants might be made of the forfeited estates as the King had promised them; to which the King answered, that this should be remedied, but granted vast estates however out of those forfeitures to lord Portland and other favourites.

Admiral Russel was laid aside, and Henry Killegrew, esq., Sir Ralph Delaval, and Sir Cloudesly Shovell, were made joint admirals of the fleet; George Rooke, esq. appointed vice admiral of the red; Lord Berkley, vice admiral of the blue; colonel Aylmer, rear admiral of the red; and captain David Mitchel, rear admiral of the blue.

This year the duke of Hanover was created elector of Brunswick and great marshal of the empire.

The assembly of the Kirk of Scotland being dissolved by the King, their clergy insisted they had a right to sit without the King's leave, and actually continued their session, and then adjourned themselves to another day, though the King had dissolved them.

Macdonald, and a great many highlanders, were massacred in cold blood at Glencoe in Scotland, after they had submitted and taken the oaths, upon a proclamation issued to indemnify them if they came in by a certain day and surrendered themselves.

Feb. 7. Robert Young tried at the King's-Bench bar, for forgery and subornation of perjury, in counterfeiting the hands of several noblemen, to an association against king William; particularly of the bishop of Rochester, who was taken up upon it. Young was convicted, and sentenced to stand three times in the pillory, and pay a fine of 1000*l.*

Feb. 16. His Majesty went to Portsmouth, dined on board with admiral Rooke, and conferred the honour of knighthood upon him.

The French had taken from us this year three thousand sail of English vessels, when we had only taken from France sixty-nine merchant ships.

The French refugees by the aid of some English merchants, erected the royal lute-string manufactory, and obtained the King's patent.

March 14. The King gave the royal assent to an act, for preventing suits against such as acted in their Majesties service, for the defence of the kingdom.

An act to encourage the apprehending of highwaymen, with the reward of 40*l.*

An act to prevent malicious informations in the King's-Bench, and for the more easy reversal of outlawries.

An act to prevent frauds by clandestine mortgages.

An act to make parishioners of a church united contributors to the repairs and ornaments of the united church.

An act for the better discovery of judgments in the courts of Westminster; and to several other acts.

After which the King made a speech, and thanked the commons for the large supplies they had given, promising they should be well applied, and told them he was going abroad, and should continue to expose his person in their service; and then the parliament was prorogued to the 2d of May.

Sir John Somers, attorney-general, was constituted lord keeper of the great seal, and Sir John Trenchard, principal secretary of state.

March 23. Sir John Lowther, bart. Henry Priestman, esq., Anthony lord viscount Falkland, Robert Austen, esq., Sir Robert Rich, bart., Henry Killegrew, esq., and Sir Ralph, Delaval, were ap-

pointed lords commissioners of the admiralty.

March 24. The King went from Kensington to Harwich in his way to Holland, but the winds being contrary, he returned to London the 28th.

Mar. 31. The King embarked at Gravesend for Holland.

Sir Edward Ward made attorney-general.

Six hundred protestant families who came from Switzerland, were permitted to settle in Ireland.

April 2. The King arrived at the Hague. The elector of Bavaria being appointed governor of the king of Spain's territories in the Netherlands, he sent the count D'Arco to wait on his Majesty, to compliment him on his arrival.

May 2. The parliament prorogued to the 19th of September.

May 15. The fleet assembled at St. Helen's, and were joined by the Dutch: it consisted of 102 sail.

May 18. The French invested Heidelburgh, and took it four days after, and entirely destroyed the town, as they had before destroyed Spire, Manheim, Frankendale, and other towns in the Palatinate.

May 29. Roses in Catalonia surrendered to the French.

June 16. Admiral Rooke with twenty-three men of war, having the Turkey fleet under his convoy, was attacked off Cape St. Vincent by the whole French fleet, under the command of admiral Tourville; twelve English and Dutch men of war, and above fourscore merchantmen were taken or destroyed by the French.

The French admirals afterwards attempted Cadiz, bombarded Gibraltar, burnt some ships at Alicant and Malaga, and returned to Toulon in September.

July 8. Huy in the low countries invested, and surrendered to the French five days after.

July 11. Lord Capel, Sir Cecil Wych, and William Duncomb, esq. constituted lords justices of Ireland.

July 22. Lord viscount Sidney made master of the ordnance.

July 29. The confederate army commanded by the King, was entirely defeated by the French, under the command of Luxemburgh at Landen. Count Solmes, the Dutch general, had his leg shot off by a cannon-bullet, and was taken prisoner; and the duke of Ormond was wounded and taken prisoner. On the other side, the duke of Berwick was taken prisoner by the English. The number of the killed and wounded are variously reported; by some it is said, there were not less than 30,000 killed on both sides; but the confederates being entirely routed, the loss must be much greater on their side, than on the French. King William had detached 25,000 men to force the French lines, which Luxemburgh took advantage of, and attacked him in his camp; however it was so well fortified, that the French were repulsed several times, and the confederates would have gained the victory, if the Dutch horse had not run away; the confederates lost their camp, artillery, and baggage.

Mr. Anthony Wood censured at Oxford, for reflecting on the late earl of Clarendon, and those sheets of his book entituled *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Vol. II. wherein were the reflections, were burnt, and himself fined 34*l.* and expelled that university.

Aug. 20. The parliament was prorogued to the 3d of October.

Aug. 31. Charleroy was invested by the French, and taken the 3d of October.

Sept. 24. The French, under the command of monsieur Catinat, defeated the confederates under the command of the duke of Savoy and prince Eugene, at Marsiglia, near Turin. Duke Schomberg, who commanded the troops of England, was mortally wounded and taken prisoner. This was the first battle where the foot charged with bayonets on their loaded muskets, to which stratagem the success of the French in this battle was attributed.

Soon after this action pikes were laid aside, and bayonets used in their room, all over Europe.

Sept. 29. Sir William Ashurst, knt. was elected lord mayor of London.

Oct. 3. The parliament prorogued to the 26th instant.

Oct. 26. The parliament prorogued to the 7th of November.

Oct. 29. King William arrived at Harwich from Holland.

The King, on his return, found the nation disquieted, and resolved upon a change of the ministry.

Nov. 6. Admiral Russel again appointed admiral of the fleet.

Nov. 7. The parliament of England met, and king William made a speech, wherein having mentioned the defeats the confederates had met with at land, and the miscarriages and losses at sea; he imputed the first to the superior numbers of the enemy, and assured them the other should be enquired into. He acquainted them also, that there was a necessity of increasing their forces by sea and land, and desired suitable supplies.

Sept. 19. St. Malo's bombarded by a

squadron of men of war, commanded by capt. Benbow, for three days, and taking advantage of the night, they sent in a fire-ship to reduce the town to ashes; but when within pistol-shot, she unfortunately struck upon a rock, and the engineer finding she would sink, set fire to her, the explosion of which unroofed 300 houses, and broke all the glass and earthenware for three leagues round, and shook the whole town like an earthquake.

Louis, the French king, found his troops starving in the midst of his victories, by a dreadful famine which afflicted that kingdom; he attempted to conclude a separate peace with some of the allies, which they rejected.

The commons voted for the supplies of the ensuing year 5,000,000*l.*

Ships taken in king William's war, from 1689 to 1698;

1 of 70 guns.		4 of 24 guns.	
1	54	2	18
2	48	2	16
1	46	2	12
3	42	11	10
3	36	5	8
6	32	1	6
2	30	4	4
19		31	total 50.

Nov. 26. Dr. William Sancroft, late archbishop of Canterbury, died, in the 77th year of his age.

Dec. 5. Lord viscount Galloway appointed to command the English troops in Piedmont, which the late duke of Schomberg commanded.

Dec. 20. The commons resolved to augment the English troops to upwards of 83,000 men.

They resolved to add six regiments of English horse, four of English dragoons, and fifteen of English foot, to be commanded by officers that were his Majesty's natural born subjects.

Dec. 22. Colonel Francis Nicholson made governor of Maryland.

Dec. 30. The duke of St. Alban's made captain of the band of pensioners.

1694, Jan. 25. The royal assent was given to an act for granting to his Majesty an aid of four shillings in the pound for carrying on the war with France.

An act to repeal the 34th of Henry VIII. which limited the number of justices of peace in Wales; and another act was tendered to his Majesty, touching free and impartial proceedings in parliament, to which the royal assent was refused; whereupon the commons voted, that whoever advised the King not to give the royal assent to that bill, was an enemy to their Majesties and the kingdom.

This was to incapacitate the members to hold any places in the government.

A motion being made against the East-India company's charter; it was resolved, January 19, that all the subjects of England had a right to trade to the East-Indies, unless prohibited by act of parliament; which gave the first hint to erecting a new East-India company by statute.

An earthquake happened, when Messina in Sicily was overturned in a moment, and 18,000 persons perished, and in the whole island to the number of 60,000.

Feb. 8. The royal assent was given to a bill, for supplying the deficiency of a former act, for granting a duty of excise upon beer or ale.

It was enacted, that any person might add a second life to the life already named in the annuity act; upon paying in thirty-five pounds more to every hundred already paid in; and a third life, for the further sum of twenty pounds.

The commons, among other means to raise a sufficient supply, voted a duty upon leather, soap, wine, the tonnage of all ships and vessels; also on hackney-coaches and stage-coaches, and upon paper and parchment; and likewise a poll tax.

Feb. 17. In Dublin above 100 men were killed, by the blowing up of a magazine of 218 barrels of gunpowder.

Feb. 18. Sir Francis Wheeler with three men of war, and several merchant ships, were cast away in a storm to the eastward of Gibraltar; the Sussex, on board of which ship the Admiral was, foundered, and the whole crew lost, to the number of 550.

The admiral's body was afterwards found, and sent to England to be interred.

Feb. 23. Samuel Eyres, Sergeant at law, was made one of the judges of the King's-bench.

March 4. Charles earl of Shrewsbury, was made principal secretary of state, in the room of the earl of Nottingham.

March 23. The royal assent was given to an act, for granting certain rates and duties upon salt, and upon beer, ale, and other liquors, for securing certain recompenses and advantages to such persons as should voluntarily advance 1,000,000*l.*

This was the first lottery act.

An act, for relief of the orphans, and other creditors of the city of London.

The city of London had spent the money they were intrusted with, belonging to the

orphans of deceased citizens, in building Bethelem hospital, the Monument, and other projects; and now to pay the orphans a perpetual interest of four per cent. for the money so misapplied, they were obliged to assign their revenues.

An act, to prevent delays at the quarter-sessions of the peace; and to several other acts. After which the King made a speech to induce them to hasten the other bills of supply, and put them in mind of the debt due for transport-service to Ireland.

April 16. A bill for raising money by a quarterly poll, received the royal assent.

A new corporation was erected by act of parliament for the Greenland trade, by the name of the company of London merchants trading to Greenland.

The duke of Hamilton was appointed lord high commissioner of Scotland. The parliament met April 19; they augmented their taxes so as to proportion to be in the maintenance of 6800 men; the whole sum granted by them was 16,000*l*.

April 25. The royal assent was given to an act, for granting several duties upon tonnage of shipping, and upon beer, ale, and other liquors, for securing certain recompenses and advantages to such persons as should voluntarily advance the sum of 1,500,000*l*.

This was the foundation of the Bank of England; the subscribers being incorporated.

The ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the government of this year, amounted to upwards of 6,000,000*l*.

THE PROPORTIONS THE SEVERAL COUNTIES PAID TO THE LAND-TAX, WITH THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS THEY SENT TO PARLIAMENT.

Counties.	Parts of the Land-tax.	Members of Parliament.
Bedford	7	4
Berks	10	9
Bucks	12	14
Cambridge	9	6
Chester	7	4
Cornwall	8	44
Cumberland	1	6
Derby	6	4
Devon	21	26
Dorset	9	20
Durham	3	4
Essex	24	8
Gloucester	12	8
Hereford	5	8
Herts	11	6
Huntingdon	4	4
Kent	22	18
Lancaster	5	14
Leicester	9	4
Lincoln	19	12
Middlesex	80	8
Monmouth	3	3
Norfolk	23	12
Northampton	12	9
Northumberland	4	8
Nottingham	7	6
Oxon	10	9
Rutland	2	2.
Salop	7	12
Somerset	19	18
Southampton	14	16
Stafford	7	10
Suffolk	20	16
Surrey	18	14
Sussex	16	28
Warwick	10	6
Westmorland	1	4
Wilts	18	34
Worcester	9	9
York	24	30
Wales	11	24
	513	513

An act also passed, for granting several duties upon vellum, parchment, and paper.

An act, for licensing and regulating hackney-coaches.

An act, for the better discipline of the royal-navy; and several other acts. After which the King thanked the commons for the great supplies they had given him; and then the parliament was prorogued to the 18th of September.

May 3. Admiral Russel sailed from St. Helens, with the combined fleet, consisting of ninety-three sail, besides frigates, fire-ships, and sloops; he went off Brest, and found admiral Tourville had left that harbour.

The admiral returned to St. Helens, not finding the Brest fleet.

May 6. King William embarked for Holland.

May 8. Peregrine Bertie was appointed vice-chamberlain to his Majesty, in the room of Sir John Lowther, who had resigned.

May 11. Edward Russel, esq., Sir John Lowther, of Whitehaven, bart., Henry Priestman, esq., Robert Austen, esq., Sir Robert Rich, bart., Sir George Rooke, and Sir John Houblon, knts., lords commissioners of the Admiralty.

Charles Montague, esq. one of the commissioners of the Treasury, was made chancellor and under-treasurer of the Exchequer.

Sidney lord Godolphin, Sir Stephen

Fox, knt. Charles Montague, Esq. Sir William Trumbull, knt. and John Smith, Esq., were constituted lords of the Treasury.

May 18. Admiral Russel destroyed a French man of war, and thirty-five merchantmen in Bertram-bay.

May 29. The Admiral sailed again for the Mediterranean.

The French king sent 30,000 men into Spain, on the side of Catalonia, under the marshal de Noailles; he proceeded to Palamos, and invested that place.

June 7. It was taken by storm, and the French exercised great cruelties.

June 8. The English fleet, with a body of land forces on board came before Brest, and general Talmash landed with the first 600 men, where they found such batteries and intrenchments, and other preparations made to receive them, that they thought fit immediately to retire to their ships; but, the tide going out, the flat-bottomed boats stuck upon the ooze, and were not able to get off. Most of these that landed, were killed or wounded; and amongst the rest, general Talmash who died soon after his return to Portsmouth.

Monsieur Ducase, governor of Dominica, sailed with three ships of war, and twenty-three transports, having on board 1500 men, and made a descent on Jamaica, landed at port Morant and did much damage, and carried off a very considerable booty.

June 28. Stamp duties were instituted this Parliament.

The hackney-coach office was established this year.

June 30. Gironne in Catalonia surrendered to the French, having been invested the 18th.

July 12. Lord Berkley bombarded Dieppe, on the 16th Havre de Grace, and on the 26th Dunkirk. This bombardment was attended with the loss of the Grenada bomb which blew up with all her crew; the fleet returned the 25th to St. Helen's.

Admiral Russel with the grand fleet went to the Mediterranean, to protect the Spanish coasts from the insults of Tourville. His appearance in the Mediterranean made the French raise the siege of Barcelona.

Aug. 14. A proclamation was issued offering a reward of 400*l.* for the taking of colonel John Parker, who had been committed to the Tower for high-treason, in conspiring against king William, and had made his escape the 11th instant; several other persons were committed for the said conspiracy.

Sept. 5. A fire happened at Warwick, which burnt down the great church, and most part of the town.

Sept. 6. The Parliament was prorogued to the 25th of October and afterwards to the 12th of November.

Sept. 9. The Confederates laid siege to Huy, which surrendered the 17th.

Sir Cloudesley Shovel attempted to burn the forts that defended Dunkirk towards the sea, by some new invented machines; but he did not meet with that success which was expected from them, and returned to the Downs.

Sept. 28. The English East India company had a second charter of regulations granted, altering the preceding one.

Sept. 29. Sir Thomas Lane, knt. was elected Lord Mayor of London.

Sept. 30. The King ended this year's campaign, and left the camp to return to England.

Oct. 14. The King gave the command of the Coldstream regiment of guards, which the late general Talmash commanded, to the lord Cutts.

Nov. 2. The King arrived at Canterbury from Holland.

Nov. 12. The Parliament met, and the king made a speech to both Houses; wherein he told them that their affairs were in a better posture both by sea and land, that when he parted with them, for that this year a stop had been put to the progress of the French arms; and he earnestly recommneded to them the furnishing him with further supplies, as the only means to procure an advantageous peace.

Nov. 22. Dr. John Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury, died at Lambeth, in the 65th year of his age.

Nov. 30. The Commons voted a supply of 4,700,000*l.* and upwards, for the maintenance of the sea and land forces for the year ensuing.

Dec. 21. The Queen was taken ill of the small-pox at Kensington.

Dec. 22. The King gave the royal assent to an act, for granting to their Majesties tonnage and poundage; and to an act, for the frequent meeting and calling of Parliaments.

This was the important triennial act; which could not well be refused, when such vast sums were granted at the same time, though one of the like nature had been rejected formerly.

Dec. 28. Queen Mary died in the 33d year of her age, and the 6th of her reign.

A TABLE OF THE QUANTITY OF FINE SILVER IN A SHILLING FROM THE YEAR 1300 TO 1695.

Anno.		Grains.
1300	Ed. I.	264
1345	Ed. III.	236
1354	Do.	213
1421	Hen. V.	176
1422	Hen. VI.	142
1426	Do.	176
1461	Hen. VI.	142
1509	Hen. VIII.	118
1543	Do.	100
1545	Do.	60
1546	Do.	40
1550	Ed. VI.	40
1552	Do.	20
1553	Do.	88
1560	Eliz.	89
1601 to	1695	89

WILLIAM III.

1694. Dec. 31. The Lords and Commons waited upon the king with an address of condolence, upon the death of his Queen, which was followed with addresses from other parts of the kingdom.

1695, Jan. 16. Dr. Thomas Tennison was translated from Lincoln to Canterbury.

Feb. 11. The King came to the House of Peers (though his Queen was not buried) and gave the royal assent to an act, for granting four shillings in the pound.

An act, to exempt apothecaries from serving offices, or upon juries.

Feb. 15. Injunctions were issued by the King for restoring the discipline of the church.

March 4. The officers and soldiers in England, demanding and extorting subsistence money of the houses where they were quartered, for want of their pay, a complaint was made to the Commons, and several agents and officers were called before them; and there appearing great corruption amongst them, Tracy Pauncefort, agent of colonel Hastings regiment, was sent to the Tower; Colonel Hastings was cashiered, and his regiment given to Sir John Jacob, his lieutenant-colonel.

The King appointed commissioners for directing the building and endowing of the royal hospital at Greenwich, and granted a considerable sum out of the civil list for that purpose.

March 5. Queen Mary was buried in Henry VIIth's chapel; her funeral sermon was preached by archbishop Tennison.

The princess Anne was taken into favour, and an apartment assigned her at St. James's. The King presented her with most of the late Queen's jewels.

March 7. Mr. Craggs, one of the contractors for clothing the army, was committed to the Tower by the Commons, for refusing to produce his books or be examined.

Mr. Henry Guy, a member of the House, was committed to the Tower for taking a bribe of 200 guineas.

Henry Killigrew, Henry Villars, and Richard Gea, Esqrs. commissioners for licensing hackney coaches, were turned out at the instance of the House of Commons for receiving bribes.

Injunctions were sent by his Majesty to the archbishops and bishops, for preserving and restoring the discipline of the church; one whereof was, that the bishops and clergy should be obliged to residence, and the abuse of pluralities should be redressed.

March 10. Dr. James Gardner was consecrated bishop of Lincoln.

March 12. The Commons being informed of vast sums advanced by the East India company, and the chamber of London, among their members, for facilitating some bills relating to those bodies; a committee was appointed to enquire into the truth of the facts: and Sir John Trevor, the Speaker of the Commons, was found to have received 1000 guineas of the city of London, on passing the orphans bill. Whereupon he was voted guilty of a high misdemeanor, and expelled the House.

The duke of Leeds president of the council, was accused by the Commons for having received 5,500 guineas from the East India merchants, for procuring a charter of confirmation and regulations.

March 14. Paul Foley, Esq. was chosen Speaker of the Commons in the room of Sir John Trevor.

Resolved by the Commons, that whoever should discover any money, or other gratuity given to any member of the House, for matters transacted in the House relating to the orphans bill, or the East-India company, should have the indemnity of the House for such guilt.

The Welsh copper office was incorporated.

The famous painter, David Teniers, died this year.

1695, March 26. Mr. Hungerford was expelled the House of Commons for receiving bribes. And Sir Thomas Cook, a member of the House, and governor of the East India Company, for having refused to give an account of the money of the East India company, by him distributed in bribes, was committed to the Tower.

April 22. The King gave the royal assent to an act, for enabling such persons as have estates for life in annuities, payable by several former acts therein mentioned, to purchase or obtain further or more certain interests in such annuities; and in default thereof, for admitting other persons to purchase or obtain the same, for raising monies for carrying on the war against France.

An act, for granting to his Majesty certain rates and duties upon marriages, births, burials, and upon bachelors and widowers, for the term of five years, for carrying on the war against France with vigour.

An act, for granting to his Majesty several additional duties upon coffee, tea, chocolate and spices, towards satisfaction of the debts due for transport-service for the reduction of Ireland.

An act, for appointing and enabling commissioners to examine, take, and state the public accounts.

An act, for the more effectual suppression of profane cursing and swearing.

An act, for continuing two former acts, for punishing officers and soldiers who shall mutiny, or desert his Majesty's service; and for punishing false musters, and for payment of quarters for one year.

An act, for explaining and regulating several doubts, duties, and penalties in the late act, for granting several duties upon vellum, parchment, and paper; and for ascertaining the admeasurement of the tonnage of ships.

April 23. The Commons having addressed the king, that he would take care for the future, that the kingdom be put upon an equal foot and proportion with the allies in bearing the charge of the war; the King's answer was reported, viz. That in this, as in every thing else, he should always endeavour to have a due regard to the interest and honour of this nation.

Sir Thomas Cook, being examined by a committee of both houses, confessed the distributing about 70,000*l.* in behalf of the East India Company, among the friends of certain courtiers and commoners; but would not acknowledge that he knew, that either the ministers, or senators themselves, had received any of it.

However, the commons thought they had sufficient evidence to ground an impeachment against the duke of Leeds; and were proceeding to impeach Sir John Trevor, Mr. Guy, and others, for bribery; but the court procured the parliament to be prorogued; and only Sir Thomas Cook, Sir Basil Firebrace, Bates and Craggs were imprisoned to satisfy the clamours of the people.

April. The marquis of Halifax died.

May 3. The King gave the royal assent to

An act for granting certain duties upon glass-ware, stone, and earthern bottles, coals and culm.

An act, of a general and free pardon.

An act to prevent counterfeiting and clipping the coin.

An act, for imprisoning Sir Thomas Cook, Sir Basil Firebrace, Charles Bates, Esq. and James Craggs, Esq.

After which the King thanked them for the supplies; and told them, he could not possibly permit them to sit any longer, because the season called him abroad; and then the Parliament was prorogued to the 18th of June.

The King declared the archbishop of Canterbury; Sir John Somers, lord-keeper; Thomas earl of Pembroke, lord privy-seal; William duke of Devon, lord steward of the household; Charles duke of Shrewsbury, secretary of state; Charles earl of Dorset, lord chamberlain of the household; and Sidney lord Godolphin, first commissioner of the treasury; lords justices.

Sir John Trumbull was made secretary of state, in the room of Sir John Trenchard, deceased.

May 4. Henry lord Capel, was declared lord deputy of Ireland.

The Parliament of Scotland met, the marquis of Tweedale being his Majesty's high commissioner. In this Parliament the massacre at Glencoe was enquired into. It seems in the year 1692, king William published a proclamation, inviting the Highlanders, who were in king James's interest, to come in and lay down their arms before the 1st of January 1692-3, and they should have his Majesty's pardon; whereupon Alexander Mac-Donald, laird of Glencoe, one of the most considerable clans in the north of Scotland, came to Inverlochy with his followers, a little before the time was expired and offered to surrender to colonel Hill, the governor of the fort there; but colonel Hill told him he must apply himself to the civil magistrate; whereupon

he went to Inverary, the chief town in Argyleshire, and submitted himself to the sheriff of the county, the time prescribed by the proclamation for their coming in being then elapsed one day; however, the sheriff taking notice of his offer to surrender to colonel Hill before the time expired, thought fit to accept his submission; and the Laird and his followers having taken the oaths, returned home, in confidence they should have the advantage of the promised indemnity.

Soon after part of the earl of Argyle's regiment came and quartered at Glencoe; and on the 12th of February the commanding officer received orders, that at five the next morning he should fall upon the Glencoe rebels, and destroy every one of them; accordingly on the 13th of February in the morning before it was light, a dreadful slaughter was made of the inhabitants of Glencoe.

This barbarous fact made a great noise all over Europe, and was looked upon as a reflection on the King himself; whereupon commissioners were ordered to enquire into it. Captain Campbell, who commanded in Glencoe, produced his orders from Duncason, the major of the regiment; the major produced his orders from colonel James Hamilton; and he it seems received his orders from the master of Stairs, secretary of state; but Hamilton did not appear when he was summoned before the Parliament, and Parliament were contented with voting it a barbarous murder, and that the Secretary of state had exceeded the instructions he received from his Majesty.

The parliament of Ireland met under lord Capel, and granted the King a supply of 163,000*l.* and a further sum on additional duties on certain merchandizes.

May. 9. Duke Schomberg, the earl of Tankerville, and Peregrine Bertie, were sworn of the Privy Council.

May 12. The King embarked at Gravesend, and on the 14th landed in Holland.

May 23. A proclamation was issued for observing a fast on the 19th of June; for the success of the King's forces.

June 8. Sir Edward Ward attorney-general, made lord chief baron of the Exchequer.

June 11. Sir Thomas Trevor was sworn attorney-general.

July 1. Mr. Hawles of Lincoln's Inn, was made solicitor-general.

July 3. The town and castle of Namur was invested by the confederates.

July 5. Lord Berkeley with a squadron of English and Dutch, bombarded St. Malo's which was nearly destroyed, and the loss sustained by the English was sixty men killed and wounded, Granville and other towns upon the French coasts, were also bombarded.

July 27. At a general attack at Namur, Mr. Godfrey, deputy governor of the bank of England, being persuaded by the king to go with him into the trenches, and be witness of the bravery of the confederate troops, was killed by a cannon shot as he stood by the King.

July 28. Dixmude surrendered to the French, and eight batallions of the confederates were made prisoners of war.

July 31. Lord Berkeley was sent to bombard Dunkirk, which he battered for eight hours to no great effect; after which he proceeded to Calais, and threw 900 shells into the town, which did very considerable damage.

Our trade suffered greatly this year by the French privateers, who took many of the homeward-bound West India men, and five East India ships, valued at one million sterling.

A French man of war on the coast of Guinea, fell upon our factory, and took and destroyed a fort.

Aug. 4. The town of Namur was taken by the confederates.

Aug. 13. Marshal Villeroy began to bombard Brussels, and continued it for two whole days and nights, destroyed about 2500 houses in the heart of the city, besides churches and other public buildings. This was said to have been done by way of retaliation for the towns the English had bombarded on the coast of France.

Sept. 2. N. S. The castle of Namur capitulated, and on the 5th the garrison marched out, when marshal Boufflers was arrested, to procure satisfaction of the French king for the garrisons of Dixmude and Deinse, whom he detained prisoners contrary to the cartel. Boufflers was carried to Maestricht, but soon after released on his parole of honour given, that the garrisons of Deinse and Dixmude should be sent back. The confederates did not lose less than 12,000 men before Namur.

Sept. 29. Sir John Houblon, knt. elected lord mayor of London.

Oct. 10. The King arrived in England from Holland.

Oct. 11. A proclamation issued for dissolving the present parliament, and for calling another to meet the 22nd of November.

Oct. 29. Sir Thomas Rokesby one of the justices of the Common-pleas, was made one of the justices of the King's-bench.

Sir John Powel, one of the barons of the Exchequer, was made a justice of the Common-pleas.

Sir Littleton Powis, Sergeant at law, was made a baron of the Exchequer.

Nov. 6. Admiral Russel having been with the grand fleet almost two years in the Mediterranean, returned to England.

Sir David Mitchell was left in the Mediterranean with twenty-three ships of the line.

Nov. 22. The new parliament met, and the commons being directed to choose a Speaker, they elected Paul Foley, esq. after which his Majesty made a speech to both houses, wherein he took notice that he entered into the war with France by the advice of his last parliament; that he did not doubt but the zeal of this, for the common safety, would oblige them to be unanimously zealous in the prosecution of it. He took notice of the bravery of the English troops, which he said answered their highest character in any age, and that without them it was impossible to put a stop to the ambition and greatness of France. That he thought it a great misfortune, that from the beginning of his reign, he had been forced to ask so many and such large aids of his people; and yet they must be of opinion with him, that at least as great supplies were now requisite to be provided, as were given the last session.

Then he mentioned the deficiencies of former taxes, and recommended the condition of the French protestants to them, and the remedying the ill state of the coin; and lastly, desired they would give despatch to all business, that he might be early in the field the next campaign.

Nov. 29. The lords and commons addressed his Majesty, congratulating him on the successes of the last campaign, and assuring him they would support his government, against all his enemies, foreign and domestic, and effectually assist him in the prosecution of the war.

The commons called in all written protections, and declared them void in law: and that no person should be taken into custody for breach of privilege, before the matter be first examined.

They voted a supply of £5,240,853.

Dec. 10. The commons resolved, that all clipped money should be recoined according to the established standard, and that a day be appointed for bringing it in; and addressed his Majesty to issue a proclamation for that purpose.

Dec. 17. Both houses addressed the King against an act of parliament passed in Scotland, for erecting a company to trade to Africa and the East Indies; to which the King answered, that he had been ill served in Scotland, but he hoped some remedies might be found out to prevent the inconveniencies that might arise by that act.

Dec. 31. The commons resolved to raise a supply of 1,200,000*l.* for supplying the deficiency of the clipped money, by a tax on windows.

A reward of five per cent was given to those that brought in unclipped money to the mint, and three-pence an ounce was given for all wrought plate brought into the mint above the value; and for the greater expedition in coining, mints were erected in all the great cities in England; and the use of plate in public houses was prohibited; but still the distress that was occasioned by calling in the money is not to be conceived. There was very little money to pay servants, artificers, or labourers at home or the soldiers abroad.

John lord Murray, eldest son to the marquis of Athol, was made one of the principal secretaries of state in Scotland.

La Fontaine the French poet died.

The king of Poland, who had hitherto refused to acknowledge king William's title to the crown of England, now consented to recognize him as king of Great Britain, as did the republic of Venice.

1696, Jan. 21. The King gave the royal assent to an act for enlarging the times to come in and purchase certain annuities, and for continuing the duties on low wines, &c.

An act for regulating of trials in cases of treason, and misprision of treason.

By this act all the Peers were to be summoned to attend the trial of a Peer or Peeress; whereas before, the King appointed a certain number, usually between twenty and thirty, to try a noble prisoner, if it was not during a session of Parliament: by this act also every commoner was to have a copy of his indictment, a copy of the pannel, and council assigned him, and two witnesses were required to convict him; which were privileges he was not entitled to before this act.

An act for remedying the ill state of the coin.

An act for preventing charge and expences in elections of members to serve in Parliament; and to several private acts.

Jan. 22. The King granted to the earl of Portland, the manors of Denbigh, Bromfield, and Yale, being five parts in six of a whole county, and which was part of the principality of Wales; the Commons

addressed him to revoke this exorbitant grant; whereupon the King said, he would find some other way to shew his favour to that earl.

Jan. 27. The Royal Sovereign, the first man of war that was built in England of those large dimensions, was set on fire by accident in the river Thames, and burnt.

The King gave the royal assent to an act for granting an aid of four shillings in the pound.

An act to prevent false and double returns of members to serve in parliament.

An act for the more easy recovery of small tithes; and to several private acts.

Feb. 14. A conspiracy was discovered by Mr. Pendergrass, to raise an insurrection in England, in favour of king James, which was to be supported by a French invasion; and some of the conspirators were charged with a design of attacking king William's guards, as he came from hunting near Richmond, and either to take him prisoner or kill him; from whence this conspiracy obtained the name of the Assasination Plot.

The earl of Aylesbury was sent to the Tower.

Feb. 23. A proclamation was issued, offering a reward of 1000*l.* for discovering and apprehending the duke of Berwick (supposed to be in England at this time,) Sir George Barclay, major Lowick, George Porter, Cardell Goodman, Sir William Perkins, or any other of the conspirators.

Feb. 24. An act having passed for taking, examining, and stating the public accounts, the King made a speech to both houses, and acquainted them, that he had received several concurring informations of a design to assassinate him; and that at the same time the enemy were very forward in their preparations for an invasion; that he had therefore ordered a fleet to be fitted out, and sent for a body of troops for their security; and that several of the conspirators were in custody, and care taken to apprehend the rest; and he did not doubt of their readiness and zeal to do every thing they judged proper for the common safety.

The same evening both houses attended the King with an address, congratulating his escape, and declaring their detestation and abhorrence of so villainous and barbarous a design.

Feb. 25, 26, 27. The members spent these three days in framing and subscribing an association, wherein they declared, that king William is rightful and lawful King of these realms; and mutually engage to stand by and assist each other in the defence of his Majesty, against king James and his adherents; and in case king William should come to a violent death, they obliged themselves to unite and associate in revenging it upon his enemies, and in supporting the succession of the crown, according to the act of 1. William and Mary.

Ninety-two members of the house of commons, and fifteen of the peers, refused to sign the association voluntarily.

An act was passed to enforce the signing of the association, and those were declared incapable of any public trust, who did not sign it.

Feb. 28. Admirals Russel and Shovel with several men of war, set sail to oppose the intended French invasion.

March 2. King James came to Calais, in order to have embarked with a body of troops for England, but admiral Russel having assembled a superior fleet of men of war, and appearing before Dunkirk, and the duke of Wirtemburgh having transported twenty batallions of the confederate forces into England, his hopes of a sudden restoration were disappointed.

March 7. The King gave the royal assent to an act for continuing several duties on wine, vinegar, tobacco, and East-India goods.

An act for impowering his Majesty to apprehend and detain such persons as he should find cause to suspect were conspiring against his government.

An act for taking off the obligation and encouragement for coining of guineas for a certain time.

Note. Guineas went at the rate of thirty shillings at the time of calling in the clipt money.

An act for the relief of poor prisoners for debt; and to several private acts.

March 11. Robert Charnock, Edward King, and Thomas Keys, were tri[illegible]ed and convicted of high treason, in compassing and imagining the death of king William, by assassination, &c., and executed at Tyburn on the 18th.

March 17. Fifteen thousand pounds voted for the relief of the French protestants.

March 18. A proclamation offering a reward of 500*l.* for apprehending Lord Montgomery and Sir John Fenwick.

March 23. Sir John Friend tried and convicted of high-treason, in conspiring the King's death, and inciting an insurrection and invasion.

March 24. Sir William Perkins indicted and convicted of high-treason, in promoting the assassination of king William, and in-

citing a rebellion and invasion. Sir John Friend and Sir William Perkins were executed at Tyburn the 3d of April, 1696, where Mr. Collier the priest, gave them absolution.

April 8. Sir Cloudesly Shovel bombarded Calais, and did considerable damage, having thrown into the town between two and three hundred bombs.

April 10. The King gave the royal assent to an act for granting several duties upon houses, for making good the deficiency of the clipt money.

An act for an additional duty upon French goods.

An act for the continuing, meeting, and sitting of a parliament, in case of the death or demise of his Majesty, his heirs, and successors.

An act for further regulating elections of members to serve in parliament, and for preventing irregular proceedings in the returning officers.

An act for encouraging the bringing plate into the mint to be coined, and for the further remedying the ill state of the coin.

An act for requiring the practisers of the law to take the oaths, and subscribe to the declaration therein mentioned; and to several other acts.

April 21. Brigadier Ambrose Rockwood, major Robert Lowick, and Charles Cranburn, tried and convicted of high-treason, as conspirators in the assassination plot; they were executed at Tyburn the 29th instant. These were the first prisoners that had the benefit of the act for regulating trials, which allowed council, &c.

April 24. Sir George Rooke arrived from Cadiz, with the fleet under his command.

April 27. The King gave the royal assent to an act for laying several duties upon low wines, or spirits of the first extraction; and for preventing the frauds and abuses of brewers, distillers, and other persons chargeable with the duties of excise.

An act for continuing to his Majesty certain duties upon salt, glass wares, stone and earthen bottles; and for granting several duties upon tobacco-pipes, and other earthenwares; for establishing a national land bank; and for taking off the duties upon tonnage of ships and coals.

An act for enforcing the laws which restrain marriages either without license or banns, and for the better registering marriages, births, and burials.

An act for the better security of his Majesty's person and government.

An act for the more effectual preventing the exportation of wool, and for encouraging the importation thereof from Ireland.

An act for encouraging the linen manufacture of Ireland, and bringing flax and hemp into, and making of sail-cloth in this kingdom.

An act for taking away the custom of Wales, which hindered persons from disposing of their personal estates by their wills.

An act for the case of jurors, and better regulating juries.

An act for the better repairing and amending the highways, and explanation of the laws relating thereunto.

An act for the encouragement of charitable gifts and dispositions.

An act for the better encouragement of the Greenland trade.

An act, that the solemn affirmation and declaration of the people called Quakers, should be accepted instead of an oath in the usual form: and two other acts.

After which the King made a speech to both houses, acknowledging their kindness in the great zeal and concern they had shewn for his person and government, and the supplies they had provided him; and said, that the necessity of affairs requiring his presence abroad, he hoped they would assist those he should leave in the administration of the government. Then the parliament was prorogued to the 16th of June.

May 1. The King appointed the lord archbishop of Canterbury; the lord keeper Somers; Thomas earl of Pembroke, privy seal; William duke of Devon, lord steward of the household; Charles duke of Shrewsbury, secretary of state; Charles earl of Dorset and Middlesex, lord chamberlain of the household; and Sidney lord Godolphin, first commissioner of the treasury, lords justices.

May 5. The King embarked at Margate, and landed in Holland on the 7th instant.

May 30. Lord Capel, lord deputy of Ireland, died, and the council elected the lord chancellor Porter, as chief governor, till the King's pleasure should be known.

The confederates begun this year's campaign by burning a vast magazine, which the enemy had laid up for their army at Givet.

The French king sent monsieur De Calliers as ambassador to the States, to negociate a treaty.

June 11. Lord Cutts, brigadier Stuart, brigadier Levison, brigadier Earle, colonel Collier, and monsieur De Tongue, made majors-general; and the prince of

Wirtenburgh, colonels Cunningham, Ingoldsby, Fairfax, Trelawney, Maitland, and Tiffin, made brigadiers-general.

Sir John Fenwick, against whom a proclamation was issued, as a conspirator in the late plot, was taken at New Romney, in Kent, and committed to the Tower.

June 17. John Sobieski, the martial king of Poland, died this year, in his 70th year, and was succeeded by Augustus, elector of Saxony, after having changed his religion.

June 27. The parliament of Ireland met, and expelled Mr. Sanderson, the only member of their house who had not signed the association.

The King appointed the Lord Chancellor, and the earls of Montreath and Drogheda, lords justices of Ireland. Shortly after the Chancellor died.

July 1. Sir John Turton, a baron of the Exchequer, made one of the justices of the King's-bench, in the room of Mr. justice Gregory, deceased.

A truce was agreed on between the French king and the duke of Savoy for a month.

July 5. The English fleet under lord Berkley bombarded St. Martin's in the isle of Rhée, and several other places upon the French coast.

July 24. The duke of Gloucester being this day seven years of age, was installed knight of the garter at Windsor.

Aug. — The fleet returned under lord Berkley.

Admiral Benbow having been sent to block up Monsieur Du Bart, the French admiral, in Dunkirk, the latter found means to escape out in a fog, and fell in with a Dutch squadron of six frigates and many merchant ships, which he took; he was attacked by a convoy to a fleet of outward bound ships, who forced Du Bart to burn four of the Dutch frigates and thirty-four merchant ships; thus ended the naval operations of this year.

Aug. 29. The duke of Savoy made a separate peace with France, and the confederate army retreated into the duchy of Milan.

Sept. 8. Lord Murray was appointed king's commissioner in Scotland, and called the parliament, who unanimously signed an association, similar to that of England; they voted 1,440,000*l.* for maintaining their forces by sea and land.

The loss of the nation upon the recoinage amounted to 2,200,000*l.*

Sept. 18. Mr. Sergeant Blencoe made one of the barons of the Exchequer.

Sept. 29. Sir Edward Clarke, knight, elected lord mayor of London.

Oct. 6. The King returned from Holland, neither the confederates nor the French having attempted one siege, or entered upon any considerable action this campaign.

Oct. 20. The parliament met, and king William made a speech to both houses.

He acquainted them that some overtures of peace had been made, but thought the only way of treating with France was with swords in their hands, and therefore desired the same supplies that were voted the last year: that they would make good the deficiencies of former funds, provide for the civil list, and the French Protestants, and find out some way of restoring public credit.

Oct. 23. The lords and commons addressed the King, assuring him that they should not be amused or diverted by any offers of peace from assisting him in the prosecution of the war. In answer to which, the King told them, that the continuance of their zeal and favour, was the thing of the world he valued most, and that he should make the good and safety of the nation the principal care of his life.

The commons voted a supply of upwards of five millions, for the charges of the ensuing year, for the maintaining 40,000 seamen and 87,000 landmen, &c.

Government tallies and debentures were at 40, 50, and 60 per cent. discount about this time; and even bank bills at 20 per cent discount; as the sellers of the government securities and bank notes became very numerous, they were offered and in a manner cried in Exchange-alley, where many rich men greatly increased their fortunes by buying them up: but such was the diligence of this parliament in creating new funds for the discharge of the debts of the nation, in a course of time, that bank bills rose to par again, on the parliament's increasing their stock another million, and continuing their term to the year 1710; but nothing supplied the want of cash better than the parliament's authorizing the Treasury to issue out near three millions of Exchequer notes, which being allowed in taxes, and circulated by the Bank for a moderate premium, contributed in a great measure to restore things to their ancient state.

Nov. 9. The William packet-boat, going from Holland to Ireland with some passengers, among whom was brigadier Fitz-Patrick, was cast away in Dublin bay, and only the master and a boy saved.

Sir John Fenwick had been indicted for

high-treason, as concerned in the late conspiracy against the King; but there being only one witness against him; he could not be convicted in the courts of law: whereupon this day a bill was brought into the house of commons to attaint him of high-treason, without allowing him a trial. This occasioned long debates in the house of commons. However the party that was for the bill carried it, 189 against 156. In the house of lords also this bill occasioned warm debates: but it was carried at length, sixty-eight being for it, and sixty one against it.

Sir George Rooke was called before the house, to give an account why the Toulon squadron was suffered to get unmolested into Brest; also Sir Cloudesly Shovel was commanded to lay copies of his orders before the house, when they were both acquitted with honour.

Sixpence per month was deducted out of every seaman's wages, for the support of Greenwich hospital.

The corporation of the Trinity-house began a light-house on the Eddystone-rock, near Plymouth.

The King appointed a board of commissioners for trade and plantations, consisting of a first lord commissioner and seven others, each with a salary of 1000*l.* the famous John Locke, esq. was appointed first lord commissioner.

An act was passed for the increase and encouragement of seamen, establishing a register of 30,000 men, in consideration of a yearly premium of 40*s.* each.

Nov. 19. The King appointed Thomas earl of Pembroke, lord privy-seal; Lord Viscount Villiers and Sir Joseph Williamson, his plenipotentiaries to treat of a peace with France.

Dec. 5. The royal assent was given to an act for the importing and coining guineas and half guineas.

An act for the further remedying the ill state of the coin.

And an act for explaining an act of last sessions, for laying duties on low wines, &c. and for preventing frauds and abuses of brewers, distillers, &c. in the duties of excise.

Dec. 8. Sir Charles Porter, lord deputy of Ireland, was seized with a fit of appoplexy, and died immediately.

Dec. 13. Dr. John Williams consecrated bishop of Chichester.

Exchequer notes issued, amounting to two millions.

Died this year Racine the celebrated French dramatic author; and La Bruyere a miscellaneous writer.

1697, Jan. 11. The King gave the royal assent to an act to attaint such of the persons concerned in the assassination plot as were fled, if they did not surrender themselves to justice; and for continuing several other of the conspirators in custody during pleasure.

Jan. 28. Sir John Fenwick was beheaded on Tower-hill.

Jan. 29. The King gave the royal assent to an act for granting an aid, as well by a land tax, as by several subsidies and other duties, payable for one year.

A SCHEME OF THE PROPORTIONS THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN ENGLAND PAID TO THE LAND-TAX IN 1693, AND TO THE SUBSIDIES IN 1697, COMPARED WITH THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS THEY SENT TO PARLIAMENT. IN THIS SCHEME THE PROPORTIONS ARE THUS CONSIDERED, VIZ. THAT AS THE WHOLE KINGDOM SENDS 513 MEMBERS TO PARLIAMENT, SO THE WHOLE OF EACH TAX IS DIVIDED INTO 513 EQUAL PARTS.

Counties.	Parts of the L. Tax.	Parts of the Subsidy.	Parlia. Mem-bers.
Bedford	7	4	4
Berks	10	8	9
Bucks	12	7	14
Cambridge	9	6	6
Chester	7	5	4
* Cornwall	8	5	44
* Cumberland	1	1	6
Derby	6	4	4
* Devon	21	19	26
* Dorset	9	6	20
* Durham	3	4	4
Essex	24	13	8
Gloucester	12	8	8
Hereford	5	4	8
Hertford	11	8	6
Huntingdon	4	3	4
Kent	22	15	18
* Lancaster	5	7	14
Leicester	9	7	4
Lincoln	19	11	12
Middlesex	80	185	8
Monmouth	3	2	3
Norfolk	22	20	12
Northampton	12	8	9
* Northumberland	4	3	8
Nottingham	7	4	8
Oxon	10	7	9
Rutland	2	1	2
Salop	7	6	12
Carried over.	351	381	284

Counties.	Parts of the L. Tax.	Parts of the Subsidy.	Parlia. Members.
Brought forward	351	381	284
Somerset	19	15	18
* Southampton	14	11	26
Stafford	7	6	10
Suffolk	20	15	16
Surrey	18	18	14
Sussex	16	10	28
Warwick	10	8	6
* Westmorland	1	1	4
* Wilts	13	8	34
Worcester	9	7	9
* York	24	23	30
Wales	11	12	24
All Eng. and Wales	513	513	513

Note, That the Proportions of the six northern and five western counties marked thus * are	*Land.* 103	*Sub.* 68	*Mem.* 216
And that Middlesex and Essex are	104	198	16

Feb. 6. Lord viscount Galway, and John Methuen, esq., lord chancellor of Ireland, constituted lords justices of that kingdom.

March 8. The King gave the royal assent to an act for granting several duties upon paper, vellum, and parchment, to encourage the bringing of plate and hammered money into the Mint to be coined.

An act for continuing certain additional impositions upon several goods and merchandizes.

An act to enable the returns of juries as formerly, until the 1st of November.

An act for the better preventing frivolous and vexatious suits; and to several private acts.

March 18. A proclamation was issued for a fast to be observed on the 28th of April, for imploring a blessing on the King and his dominions.

The Hand-in-Hand fire office was incorporated this year.

April — The royal assent was given to an act for making good the deficiencies of several funds therein mentioned, and for enlarging the capital stock of the Bank of England, and for raising the public credit.

An act for repealing of a clause in a former act, relating to party guiles, and for the better preventing frauds and abuses of brewers and others chargeable with the duties of excise.

An act for enlarging common highways.

An act for continuing several former acts for punishing mutiny and desertion.

An act for the completing, building, and adorning the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, and for repairing the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster.

An act for the relief of creditors, by making compositions with their debtors, in case two thirds in number and value do agree; and to several other private acts.

April 9. William earl of Craven, died in the 89th year of his age.

April 11. Sir Thomas Mompesson, Sir Charles Coterell, jun. and James Tyrrel, esq. were appointed commissioners for executing the office of lord privy-seal, in the absence of the earl of Pembroke, who was in Holland.

April 14. Charles earl of Manchester was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the republic of Venice; Sir James Rushout, bart. ambassador to Turkey; and Sir Lambert Blackwell, envoy to Tuscany, who was knighted on that occasion.

Tumults of the Weavers in London, on account of calicoes and other Indian manufactures, imported. They had very nearly seized the treasure at the East-India House.

April 16. The royal assent was given to an act for laying a duty upon leather, for the term of three years; and making other provision for answering the deficiencies, as well of the late duties upon coals and culm, as for paying the annuities upon the lottery, and for lives charged on the tonnage of ships, and the duties upon salt.

An act for granting to his Majesty certain duties upon malt, mum, sweets, cyder, and perry, as well towards carrying on the war against France, as for the necessary expence of his Majesty's household and other occasions.

An act for licensing hawkers and pedlars, for a farther provision for payment of the interest of the transport debt for the reducing of Ireland.

An act for granting to his Majesty a further subsidy of tonnage and poundage upon merchandizes imported for the term of two years and three quarters; and an additional land-tax for one year, for carrying on the war against France.

An act for lessening the duty upon tin and pewter exported, and granting an equivalent for the same by a duty upon drugs.

An act to make perpetual and more effectual an act, entitled an act to prevent delays at the quarter sessions of the peace.

An act to enforce the act for the increase and encouragement of seamen.

An act for the further encouragement of the manufacture of lutestrings and alamodes within this realm; and for the better preventing the importation of the same.

An act for the easier obtaining partitions of lands in coparcenary, joint-tenancy, and tenancy in common.

An act for supplying some defects in the laws for the relief of the poor of this kingdom.

An act to restrain the number and ill practices of brokers and stock jobbers.

An act for the better preventing the counterfeiting the current coin of this kingdom.

An act for the more effectual relief of creditors in cases of escapes, and for preventing abuses in prisons and pretended privileged places; and to several private acts.

After which the King made a speech, returning the Houses thanks for what they had done, which he said had been carried with great prudence, temper, and affection; that they had surmounted mighty difficulties, and brought things to such a conclusion, that they might hope to carry on the war with success.

Vice admiral Neville was sent to join admiral Meeze at Madeira, and from thence sailed for the West-India islands, in pursuit of M. de Pointis who was gone to Carthagena with twenty-six ships. The English fleet came in sight of the French squadron, but could not bring them to an engagement. The English fleet took a fly-boat with 200,000*l.* worth of plate on board.

The fleet returned to Jamaica, from whence a squadron was dispatched to Petit-Guavas, which place they surprised and burnt, and brought off a number of negroes to Jamaica.

Both these admirals died abroad, and captain Robert Dilkes, as senior captain, brought the fleet home the latter end of October.

The French admiral Pointis, on his return home, was engaged by six English ships under the command of captain Harlow, but he secured a retreat into Brest with the treasure he had got at Carthagena, amounting to 1,200,000*l.* sterling.

April 19. The earl of Sunderland was made lord chamberlain of the household, upon the resignation of the earl of Dorset, and admitted of the privy council.

April 22. Sir John Somers, lord keeper, was constituted lord high chancellor of England.

The Archbishop of Canterbury; the lord chancellor; the earl of Pembroke, privy seal; the duke of Devon, lord steward; the duke of Shrewsbury, secretary of state; the earl of Sunderland, lord chamberlain; the earl of Dorset, the earl of Romney, and admiral Edward Russel, were appointed lords justices during the King's absence in Holland.

Goodwin Wharton, esq. was made one of the lords of the Admiralty, in the room of colonel Austen, deceased.

April 25. The King embarked at Margate, and landed in Holland the next day.

The earl of Stamford was constituted chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster; and lord Wharton was created chief justice and justice in Eyre of all the forests, chases, and parks, on this side Trent.

Ralph Grey, Esq. was appointed governor of Barbadoes.

The earl of Rivers was made lieutenant-general, and brigadier Lumley major-general.

May 26. Aeth was surrendered to the French, under the command of M. Catinet.

The French made themselves masters of Carthagena, and admiral Pontis brought away with him to France the value of twelve millions of crowns, according to the Spanish account.

June 2. Barcelona was invested by the French, commanded by the duke of Vendome, and surrendered the 5th of August.

Edward Russel earl of Orford, took his seat at the head of the Admiralty, and Sir George Rooke took command of the fleet at Portsmouth, and was joined by vice admiral Mitchel and rear admiral Benbow, who put to sea with a fleet of forty-four sail, and continued cruising for a few weeks.

June 16. The elector of Saxony was chosen king of Poland; but the French faction insisted, with some reason, that the prince of Conti was first duly elected.

July 26. The earl of Portland and marshal Boufflers, adjusted the differences between king William and the French king, near Brussels, without the privity of any of the allies, who were treating at Ryswick.

The loss sustained by the French navy during the war, was 50 ships and 2924 guns; and that by the English was 53 ships and 1112 guns.

King William had an interview with the Czar Peter I. emperor of Russia, who in disguise had accompanied his ambassadors

to Holland, where he discovered himself to king William.

Sept. 6. The prince of Conti embarked at Dunkirk for Poland.

Sept. 11, O. S. The peace was signed at Ryswick, between France, England, Spain, and Holland; and ratified by king William at Loo the 15th.

By the treaty between France and Spain, France was to restore to the king of Spain, Barcelona, Roses, Girone, and all that he had possessed himself of this war in Catalonia; as also Luxemburgh, Mons, Charleroy, and all other towns he had possessed himself of, in the Low Countries, as well as in America.

In the treaty between England and France there was little material; unless the French king's engaging not to disturb king William in the enjoyment of the British dominions.

Sept. 12. At the treaty of peace the Dutch concluded a treaty of commerce for twenty years.

Sept. 29. Sir Humphrey Edwin, knt. was elected Lord Mayor of London.

Oct. 9. The Prince of Conti, despairing of success in his attempts on the crown of Poland, set sail from Dantzick for France.

Oct. 19. Peace with France was proclaimed at London.

Oct. 22. The peace was signed between the Empire and France.

The same day the duke of Burgundy was married to the princess of Savoy.

Nov. 11. A proclamation was issued for apprehending the duke of Berwick, Sir George Barclay, and several others, who were attained of high-treason, and supposed then to be in England.

Nov. 18. The King embarked for England, and made a triumphant entry into London the 16th.

The Parliament was prorogued by proclamation to the 3rd of December.

Dec. 3. The parliament of England met, and the King made a speech to both Houses, wherein he acquainted them with the peace; but said he was sorry the last year's funds had fallen short and must be made good; that there was a debt on account of the fleet and army; and the revenues of the crown were so anticipated, that he could not support the civil list; but still it was his opinion, that England could not be safe without a standing army in their present circumstances; and hoped the Commons would provide the necessary supplies.

Dec. 5. James Vernon, Esq. was made secretary of state, on the resignation of Mr. Secretary Trumbull.

Dec. 9. The Lords and Commons addressed the King, congratulating him upon the peace.

Dec. 11. The Commons resolved, that all the land forces of this kingdom that have been raised since the 29th of September 1680, should be paid off and disbanded.

Dec. 18. The Commons resolved, that ten thousand men were necessary for a summer and winter guard at sea for the year 1698. Pursuant to this resolution they granted a supply for disbanding them, and ordered the sum of £250,000 to be given as a gratuity to such officers and soldiers as should be disbanded.

Dec. 20. Resolved, that in a just sense and acknowledgment of what great things his Majesty had done for these kingdoms, a sum not exceeding £700,000 be granted to his Majesty during life, for the support of the civil list.

Dec. 26. The earl of Sunderland resigned his office of lord-chamberlain, apprehending his being called to account by the Commons.

1698, Jan. 4. A fire happened at Whitehall, which entirely destroyed all that palace, except the Banqueting house.

Jan. 11. The Czar of Muscovy came into England and remained incognita. He was magnificently entertained by king William, and improved himself in the art of ship building, and carried back with him numbers of artificers. The King presented him with one of his royal yatchs.

Jan. 14. The royal assent was given to an act, to prevent the further currency of any hammered silver coin of this kingdom, and for recoining such as are now in being; and for making out new Exchequer bills, where the former bills are or shall be filled up by indorsements.

An act also passed, for raising three shillings in the pound by a land-tax.

An act, against corresponding with the late king James and his adherents.

Resolved that a sum, not exceeding 350,000*l.* be granted for maintaining guards and garrisons for the year 1698.

The earl of Portland, being sent ambassador to France, arrived at Paris the 21st. Mr. Matthew Prior, who was the English secretary at the treaty of peace at Ryswick, was secretary to this embassy.

Feb. 3. Ernest Augustus, duke of Hanover, bishop of Osnaburgh, and one of the electors of the empire, died. He was father of king George I. who succeeded to his dukedom and electorate.

Feb. 17. An address of the Commons for a proclamation against immorality and profaneness, and for suppressing all pernicious books and pamphlets containing doctrines against the Holy Trinity, and other fundamental articles of faith, and for punishing the authors and publishers; and a proclamation was issued accordingly on the 24th.

A society for Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts was about this time erected, as a society for Reformation of Manners had been some little time before.

Feb. 27. The earl of Portland made his public entry into Paris with extraordinary magnificence.

April 2. The royal assent was given to an act for granting £1,484,015 for disbanding forces, paying seamen, &c.

An act, for explaining an act of the last sessions, intitled, an act for supplying some defects in the laws for the relief of the poor of this kingdom.

April 4. The earl of Jersey was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court France.

May 16. The royal assent was given to an act, for granting to his Majesty several duties upon coals and culm.

An act, for continuing the duties upon coffee, tea, chocolate, and spices, towards satisfaction of the debt due for transport service for the reduction of Ireland.

An act, for the better preventing the counterfeiting, clipping, and other diminishing the coin of this kingdom.

An act for determining differences by arbitration.

An act, for the better payment of inland bills of Exchange.

An act, to naturalize the children of such officers and soldiers, and others the natural born subjects of this realm who have been born abroad during the war, the parents of such children having been in the service of this government.

An act to repeal an act made in the nine and twentieth year of queen Elizabeth, intitled, an act, to restrain the excessive making of malt, and to discharge and vacate orders made by justices of peace, by virtue thereof, for restraining maltsters from making of malt; and to twenty other private acts.

May 16. The count de Tallard, ambassador from France, made his public entry into London, and on the 19th instant was admitted to his audience.

June 10. The lords presented an address to the king, desiring him to discourage the woollen manufacture in Ireland, and promote that of linen.

June 18. The earl of Portland returned from his embassy in France.

The earl of Marlborough was declared governor to the duke of Gloucester, and at the same time sworn of the privy council, and the bishop of Salisbury preceptor to his highness.

The Commons took into consideration the trade of the African company, and voted that all traders should pay 10 per cent. for all goods shipped to the coast of Africa, for the support of the forts and factories situated there.

July 5. The King gave the royal assent to an act, for raising a sum not exceeding £2,000,000 upon a fund for payment of annuities, after the rate of eight pounds per cent. per annum; and for settling the trade to the East Indies.

The old East-India company had offered to lend the government £700,000 at four per cent. in case the trade to India might be confirmed to them exclusive of all others. But another set of merchants, favoured by the court, offering to lend the government £2,000,000 at eight per cent. the trade was given to the latter, and the old company were allowed to trade no longer than the year 1701, though they offered to raise the same sum which they thought highly unjust. However these two great bodies were afterwards united by act of Parliament, as they continue to be at this day.

An act for paying to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, further duties upon stampt vellum, parchment, and paper.

An act, for granting to his Majesty an aid by a quarterly poll for one year.

An act for granting to his Majesty a further subsidy upon tonnage and poundage, towards raising the yearly sum of 700,000*l.* for the service of his Majesty's household, and other acts therein mentioned.

An act, for increasing his Majesty's duties upon lustrings and alamodes.

An act, for supplying to the use of his Majesty's navy and ordnance the overplus of money and stores which were provided for the building twenty-seven ships of war.

An act, for enlarging the time for purchasing certain estates or interests in several annuities therein mentioned.

An act, for the better and more orderly payment of the lottery tickets, now payable out of certain additional duties of excise, and of other annuities lately payable out of the tonnage-duties.

An act, for licensing hawkers and pedlars.

An act for a further provision of interest for the transport-debt, for the reducing of Ireland.

An act, for taking away half the duties lately imposed on glass wares, and the

whole duties lately laid on stone and earthen wares, and tobacco pipes; and for granting (in lieu thereof) new duties upon whale-fins, and Scotch linen.

An act, for the better preventing the embezzlement of his Majesty's stores of war; and preventing cheats, frauds, and abuses in paying seamen's wages.

An act, for the more effectual suppressing blasphemy and prophaneness.

An act, to settle the trade to Africa.

An act, for the better encouragement of the royal lustring company, and the more effectual preventing the fraudulent importation of lustrings and alamodes.

An act to stop the coining of half-pence and farthings for one year.

An act for exporting watches, and sword-hilts, and other manufactures of silver.

An act for settling and adjusting the proportions of fine silver, and silk; for the better making of silver and gold thread; and to prevent the abuses of the wire-drawers.

An act for enlarging the time for registering ships, pursuant to the act for preventing frauds and regulating abuses in the plantation trade.

An act for the explanation and better execution of former acts made against transportation of wool, fuller's-earth, and exporting clay.

An act to repeal the act made the last session of Parliament, intitled, and act for relief of creditors, by making compositions with their debtors, in case two thirds in number and value do agree; and to twenty other private acts.

After which the King made a speech to both Houses, giving them thanks for all the great things they had done, viz. the uniting the kingdom by the association, the remedying the corruption of the coin, the restoring public credit, discharging the national debts, and settling his own revenue; and then they were prorogued to the 2d of August.

July 7. A proclamation was issued for dissolving the present Parliament, and calling another to meet the 24th of August.

July 16. The King declared in council his intention of going to Holland, and appointed the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor Somers, the earl of Pembroke privy-seal, the duke of Devon steward of the household, the earls of Dorset, Marlborough, Romney, and Oxford, and Charles Montague, Esq. first commissioner of the Treasury, to be lords justices in his absence.

July 20. The King embarked at Margate, and landed the next day in Holland.

Aug. 19. The treaty of partition of the Spanish monarchy concluded in Holland, between the ministers of France, England, &c.

Sept. 29. Sir Francis Child, knt. elected Lord Mayor of London.

Ambassadors were sent to the Turkish camp, near Belgrade; and a congress being opened, the Turks submitted to the laws imposed by the conquerors.

Sept. A fleet was sent under the command of vice admiral Aylmer, into the Mediterranean, with orders to secure the galleons.

The Scottish company sent 50 ships and 1200 men to make a settlement on the Isthmus of Darien; they landed the 4th of November and erected a fort.

Dec. 1. The King embarked for England, and arrived at Margate the 3rd instant.

Dec. 3. The new Parliament met, and the Commons being directed to choose a Speaker, they elected Sir Thomas Littleton, bart.; after which his Majesty made a speech to both Houses, wherein he recommended to them the keeping up a considerable force by land and sea, and the making some further progress in paying and discharging the national debts, the employing the poor, the advancement of trade, and the discouraging vice and profaneness; but never mentioned one word of the partition treaty.

Dec. 16. The Commons resolved, that all the land forces of England in English pay, exceeding 7000 men, (and those consisting of his Majesty's natural born subjects) be forthwith paid off and disbanded; they also voted that all the forces in Ireland exceeding 12,000 should be disbanded and 15,000 seamen were voted for the sea service.

1699, Jan. 26. A peace was concluded between the Emperor and Poland on one side, and the Turks on the other, at Carlowitz, by the mediation of lord Paget and Mr. Collier, the English and Dutch ministers; and the next month a peace was concluded between the Venetians and the Turks.

Feb. 1. The royal assent was given to

An act, for granting an aid to his Majesty for disbanding the army.

An act, to prevent the making or selling of buttons made of cloth, serge, drugget, or other stuffs. And to,

An act, to prohibit the exportation of corn, &c. for a year (by reason of the present scarcity;) after which his Majesty made a speech, acquainting the Houses with the danger he apprehended in breaking such a number of troops; and said

He thought himself unkindly used in having his Dutch guards removed; however, to prevent all distrust and jealousies he should comply with them even in this particular.

Feb. 12. An order was sent to the Playhouses, that they should act nothing contrary to religion and good manners.

Feb. 18. The Commons addressed his Majesty upon the state of religion; and to suppress the publishing all pernicious books and pamphlets; to which his Majesty returned a most gracious answer.

Feb. 21. An address of the Commons, that his Majesty would issue a proclamation for removing Papists, and other disaffected persons, from London, and the parts adjacent.

March 18. The King sent the Commons the following message, written with his own hand.

W. R.

His Majesty is pleased to let the House know, that the necessary preparations are made for transporting the guards who came with him into England, and that he intends to send them away immediately; unless out of consideration to him, the House be disposed to find a way for continuing them longer in his service, which his Majesty would take very kindly.

March 24. The Commons attended the King with an address, containing the reasons why they could not comply with his message; wherein they told him, they did not think the keeping up foreign troops consistent with the constitution; and that nothing would contribute more to establish an entire confidence between his Majesty and his people than the entrusting his person with his own subjects, who had so eminently signalized themselves on all occasions, during the late long and expensive war.

The same day the royal assent was given to an act, to prohibit the excessive distilling of spirits and low wines from corn, and against the exporting of beer and ale, and to prevent frauds in distillers.

An act, to enlarge the trade of Russia.

By this act, every subject of Great Britain was to be admitted into the Russia company, if he desired it, on the payment of five pounds to the company.

An act, for preventing irregular proceedings of sheriffs and other officers in making the returns of members chosen to serve in Parliament; and to several other private acts.

March 27. Dr. Edward Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester, died at his house in Pall-street, Westminster.

March 28. The earl of Warwick was tried before the House of Peers, for the murder of captain Richard Coote, in a duel, where three fought on a side, half drunk, and in the dark in Leicester-fields; but his Lordship was acquitted.

March 29. Charles lord Mohun, was tried for the same murder and acquitted.

The earl of Oxford laid down his employments, and the board of Admiralty was put into commission. The earl of Bridgewater, Lord Haversham, Sir Robert Rich, Sir George Rooke, and Sir David Mitchell were appointed lords commissioners.

April 3. The commons addressed his Majesty for a redress of the mismanagement of the navy; which he promised to take the best care he could in.

May 4. The royal assent was given to an act, for granting to his Majesty the sum of £1,484,015 1s. 11½d. for disbanding the army, providing for the navy, and for other necessary occasions.

An act for laying further duties upon sweets, and for lessening the duties as well upon vinegar as upon certain low wines, and whale fins, and the duties upon brandy imported, and for the more easy raising the duties upon leather, and for charging cinders, and for permitting the importation of pearl ashes, and for preventing abuses in the brewing of beer and ale, and frauds in the importation of tobacco.

An act, for the more full and effectual charging the duties upon rock salt.

An act to encourage the trade to Newfoundland.

Many regulations were made concerning the Newfoundland trade and fishery, which proved a nursery for our increase of seamen.

An act, to prevent the exportation of wool, and for the encouragement of the woollen manufactures of the kingdom of England.

An act, for limiting certain times within which writs of error shall be brought, for the reversing fines, common recoveries, and ancient judgment.

An act, for the better apprehending, prosecuting, and punishing of felons.

An act for making Billingsgate a free market for sale of fish.

An act for continuing the act for the more easy recovery of small tithes.

An act for suppressing of lotteries.

An act for taking off the remaining duties upon glass-wares.

An act to enable posthumous children to take estates, as if born in their father's life-time.

An act to enable such officers and sol-

diers as have been in his Majesty's service during the late war, to exercise trades, and for officers to account with their soldiers.

An act for settling augmentations on certain vicarages for ever; and to several other private acts.

After the passing those acts, the King made a speech, wherein he shewed himself a little piqued at the proceedings of the Houses this session, and reflected on their having set so many months, and done so little to his satisfaction; and then the Parliament was prorogued to the 1st of June, and afterwards to November.

May 14. The earl of Jersey was constituted principal secretary of state, in the room of the duke of Shrewsbury.

May 18. Thomas earl of Pembroke, was declared lord president of the council.

John viscount Lonsdale, was made lord privy seal.

May 20. Christopher Codrington, esq. fellow of All-Souls in Oxford, was made captain-general and governor of the Caribee islands, in the room of his father colonel Codrington, deceased.

May 31. The archbishop of Canterbury, the lord Chancellor, the earl of Pembroke, lord Lonsdale, the duke of Devon, the earl earl of Bridgewater, the earl of Marlborough, the earl of Jersey, and Mr. Montague, were appointed lords justices during king William's absence.

June 2. The King embarked at Margate, and landed the next day in Holland.

Mr. Hill was sent envoy extraordinary to the duke of Savoy, to congratulate him upon the birth of the prince of Piedmont.

The King put in his claim to the principality of Neufchatel, bordering upon Switzerland, upon the prince of Conti's procuring a decree of the Parliament of Paris in his favour.

Sept. 4. Christian V. king of Denmark, died, in the 53d year of his age, and was succeeded by his son Frederick IV.

Sept. 24. Dr. William Talbot, was consecrated bishop of Oxford.

Sep. 29. Sir Richard Levett, knt. was elected Lord Mayor of London.

Oct. 18. The King returned from Holland.

Oct. 25. Charles, duke of Shrewsbury was made lord chamberlain of the household.

Mr. Montague resigned his seat at the Treasury board, and was succeeded as chancellor of the Exchequer, by Mr. John Smith, and by Mr. Hill, as one of the lords of the Treasury.

Nov. 16. The Parliament of England met, and the King made a speech to both Houses, wherein he recommended the repairing the navy, and the fortifications of the several harbours. He put them in mind also of supplying the deficiencies of former funds, and discharging the national debts, particularly that owing to prince George of Denmark; and recommending a provision for the poor.

Dec. 14. The Commons enquiring into the forfeited estates in Ireland, found that 49,517 acres of those lands had been granted to the earl of Romney; 108,633 acres to the earl of Albemarle; 135,220 acres to the earl of Portland; 26,460 acres to the earl of Athlone; 36146 acres to the earl of Galway; and 95,649 acres, being the private estate of king James, and worth 25,995*l.* per annum, to lady Elizabeth Villiers, countess of Orkney.

Dec. 15. The Commons resolved to bring in a bill of resumption, to apply all the forfeited estates and interests in Ireland, and all grants thereof, and of the revenues of the crown there, since the 13th of February, 1688, to the use of the public.

The Commons resolved also, that 7000 men be the complement for the sea-service, for the year 1700; and that 800,000*l.* be granted his Majesty for guards and garrisons; and that half-pay be allowed to the disbanded officers not provided for.

The duke of Bolton, earl of Galway, and earl of Berkley, were appointed lords justices of Ireland.

1700, Feb. 8. A proclamation for banishing all Popish Priests and Jesuits; and another for putting the laws in execution against Papists, and other disaffected persons.

Feb. 9. The royal assent was given to an act for taking away the bounty-money, for exporting corn till Michaelmas next.

It appearing that many Dissenters, and men of mean estate, were in commission of the peace about this time; the Commons addressed the King, that men of quality, and estates might be put in commission.

Feb. 11. A proclamation requiring all persons in Popish seminaries to return home.

Feb. 12. The Lords addressed the King against the re-establishment of the Scotch colony at Darien; whereupon his Majesty took occasion again to propose an union between England and Scotland.

Feb. 21. The Commons waited on the King with their resolutions, in relation to the Irish forfeitures; in answer to which, his Majesty told them, he thought himself obliged in justice to reward those who had

erved well, and particularly in the reduction of Ireland, out of the estates forfeited o him there; and that their lessening the national debts, and restoring the public credit, he thought, would best contribute to the honour, interest, and safety of the kingdom.

The Commons resolved, that whoever advised his Majesty to return this answer, had used their utmost endeavours to create a misunderstanding and jealousy between the King and his people.

March 15. A second treaty of partition of the Spanish monarchy, was concluded, whereby archduke Charles was to have Spain, and the greater part of the Spanish dominions, except Naples and Sicily, which were assigned to the Dauphin. This alteration was occasioned by the death of the electoral prince of Bavaria, who died the 6th of Feb. 1699. N. S.

The Commons voted 1000*l.* to each of the commissioners appointed to take an account of the forfeited estates in Ireland.

April 8. The Commons ordered their resolutions and addresses in relation to the forfeited estates in Ireland, to be printed; and resolved, that the procuring or passing exorbitant grants, by any member now of the privy-council, or by any other that had been privy-counsellor, in this or any former reign, to his use or benefit, was a high crime and misdemeanor; and ordered a list of the privy council to be laid before the House.

April 9. The Commons having tacked the land-tax bill and the resumption of the Irish forfeitures together, occasioned several conferences between the two Houses; but at length the Lords yielded to the Commons by his Majesty's direction, money being very much wanted.

The common's resolved, that an address be made to his Majesty, that no person who was not a native of his dominions, except the prince of Denmark, be admitted to his Majesty's councils in England or Ireland; but to prevent the presenting this address, the King went to the House on the 11th instant, and prorogued the Parliament to the 23d of May.

April 11. The royal assent was given to an act for granting an aid to his Majesty, by sale of the forfeited and other estates and interests in Ireland, and by a land-tax in England, for the several purposes therein mentioned.

An act for laying further duties upon wrought silks, muslin, and some other commodities of the East-Indies; and for enlarging the time for purchasing certain reversionary annuities therein mentioned.

An act for the more effectual employing the poor, by encouraging the manufactures of this kingdom.

An act for ascertaining the measures for retailing ale and beer.

An act for preventing of frivolous and vexatious suits in the principality of Wales, and the counties palatine.

An act for the further preventing the growth of Popery.

An act for the more effectual punishment of vagrants, and sending them whither by law they ought to be sent.

An act to punish governors of plantations in this kingdom, for crimes committed by them in the plantations.

An act for the more effectual suppression of piracy.

An act to repeal an act made in the ninth year of his Majesty's reign, intitled, An act for rendering the laws more effectual, for the preventing the importation of foreign bone-lace, loom-lace, needle-work, point, and cut-work, three months after the prohibition of the woollen manufacture in Flanders should be taken off.

An act for the better ascertaining the tithes of hemp and flax.

An act to enable justices of the peace to build and repair gaols in their respective counties.

An act for continuing several laws therein mentioned, and for explaining the act, entitled, An act to prevent the exportation of wool out of the kingdoms of Ireland and England into foreign parts, and for the encouragement of the woollen manufactures of the kingdom of England.

An act for the better explanation and execution of former acts made touching watermen and wherrymen rowing on the river Thames; and for the better ordering and governing the said watermen, wherrymen, and lightermen upon the said river, between Gravesend and Windsor.

An act for taking away the duties upon the woollen manufactures, corn, grain, bread, biscuits, and meal, exported.

An act for the appointing commissioners to take, examine, and determine the debts due to the army, navy, and for transport-service, and also an account of the prizes taken during the late war.

May 21. The great seal was taken from lord Somers, and Sir Nathan Wright was made lord keeper.

The Parliament of Scotland met, and a vote was proposed, That the colony of Caledonia in Darien, was a legal and rightful settlement, and that the Parliament would maintain and support it; whereupon the High Commissioner adjourned them from

time to time, to prevent the question being put; of which the Scotch complained in a national address to king William.

June 24. Edward earl of Jersey was constituted lord chamberlain; and the earl of Romney groom of the stole.

June 27. The King declared in council his design of going to Holland; and appointed the archbishop of Canterbury; Sir Nathan Wright, lord keeper; the earl of Pembroke, lord president; the lord viscount Lonsdale, lord privy-seal; the duke of Devon, lord steward; John earl of Bridgewater, first commissioner of the Admiralty; John earl of Marlborough, governor to the duke of Gloucester; and Ford earl of Tankerville, first commissioner of the Treasury, lords justices in his absence.

July 5. The King embarked at Margate, and arrived in Holland the next day.

July 20. An alliance having been entered into between the kings of Denmark and Poland, and the czar of Muscovy, against the young king of Sweden; and his enemies falling upon him on all sides, a squadron of English and Dutch men of war were sent to his assistance, who entered the Baltic about this time; whereupon the Danes retired to their harbours; and on the 18th of August a peace was concluded between Sweden and Denmark, exclusive of Muscovy and Poland.

July 30. The duke of Gloucester, the only surviving child of the prince and princess of Denmark, died at Windsor, aged eleven years and five days.

Aug. 1. The English Parliament was prorogued to the 12th of September.

Aug. 9. The duke of Gloucester was interred in Henry the VIIth's chapel.

Sept. 12. The Parliament was further prorogued to the 24th of October.

Sept. 18. The earl of Rochester being made lord lieutenant of Ireland, arrived at Dublin.

Oct. 18. The King returned to England.

Oct. 28. Pope Innocent XII. died, in the 86th year of his age.

Oct. 29. The Parliament of Scotland met, and having received advice of the loss of Darien, since their last meeting, fell into great disputes.

Sir Thomas Abney, knt. was elected Lord Mayor of London.

Nov. 1. The long expected death of Charles II. king of Spain, happened; he died in the 39th year of his age, and the 36th of his reign; and, having been provoked by the partition of his dominions by the English and Dutch, he made his will the preceding month, and disposed of his crown to Philip duke of Anjou, second son to the dauphin of France; and in case he died without issue, or the crown of France should descend to him, Spain to pass to the duke de Berri, his youngest brother; and in case he died, &c. or France descend to the duke of Berry, then Spain to go to the archduke Charles, the Emperor's second son; and on failure of issue of the archduke Charles, then to the duke of Savoy, without any partition, or dismembering of the monarchy.

Nov. 5. Ford earl of Tankerville was made lord privy-seal, and Sir Charles Hedges principal secretary of state.

Nov. 16. The duke of Anjou was declared king of Spain, by the court of France, without any regard to the partition treaty.

Nov. 23. Cardinal Albani was elected Pope, by the name of Clement XI.

Nov. 24. Philip duke of Anjou was proclaimed King at Madrid, against which the Emperor and the Pope protested.

Dec. 11. The king of Sweden gained a great victory over the Muscovites near Narva.

The Muscovite army was said to have consisted of 100,000 men, and the Swedes commanded by their young king Charles XII. not more than 20,000; so unequal were the Russians to the Swedes at the beginning of the war in the north; but after it had continued seven or eight years, the Russian forces appeared equal to those of Sweden.

Dec. 12. Lawrence earl of Rochester was made lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Sidney lord Godolphin was made first commissioner of the Treasury.

Dec. 19. The King dissolved the Parliament, because the House of Commons had not been so complaisant as he desired.

THIS YEAR WAS MADE OUT THE MEDIUM PRICE THAT WHEAT HAD BEEN SOLD AT IN THIS KINGDOM, FROM THE YEAR 1043, WHEN IT APPEARED AS FOLLOWS, BEING ABOVE 667 YEARS; BY WHICH THE FLUCTUATION OF ITS PRICE MAY BE SEEN, AS WELL AS THE SUDDEN RISE AND FALL IN YEARS OF PLENTY AND SCARCITY. IT IS NOT UNWORTHY OF REMARK, THAT SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA, BY WHICH WEALTH FLOWED INTO ENGLAND, THE PRICE OF WHEAT HAS HAD A CONSIDERABLE ADVANCE, AND NEVER BUT ONCE UNDER 20s. PER QUARTER.

Wheat per quarter. Year.	£	s.	d.
1043..	0	0	6?
1125..	1	0	0
1196..	0	13	4
1197..	0	16	8
1208..	0	12	0
1205..	0	12	0
1225..	0	12	0
1237..	0	3	4
1246..	0	2	0
1246..	0	16	0
1247..	0	13	4
1257..	1	4	0
1258..	0	16	0
1270..	4	16	0
1286..	0	2	8
1287..	0	3	4
1289..	0	1	6
1289..	0	5	0
1290..	0	16	0
1294..	0	16	0
1302..	0	4	0
1309..	0	7	2
1315..	1	0	0
1316..	1	12	0
1317..	2	4	0
1326..	0	2	0
1338..	0	3	4
1339..	0	2	0
1349..	0	2	0
1359..	1	6	8
1361..	0	2	0
1363..	0	15	0
1369..	1	0	0
1379..	0	4	0
1387..	0	2	0
1390..	0	14	0
1401..	0	16	0
1407..	0	4	5
1416..	0	16	0
1423..	0	8	0

Wheat per quarter. Year.	£	s.	d.
1425..	0	4	0
1434..	0	5	4
1440..	1	4	0
1447..	0	8	0
1448..	0	6	0
1449..	0	5	0
1451..	0	8	0
1452..	0	5	4
1455..	0	1	2
1457..	0	7	8
1459..	0	5	0
1460..	0	8	0
1463..	0	2	0
1464..	0	6	8
1486..	1	4	0
1491..	0	14	0
1494..	0	4	0
1497..	1	0	0
1499..	0	4	0
1504..	0	5	8
1521..	1	0	0
1551..	0	8	0
1553..	0	8	0
1554..	0	8	0
1555..	0	8	0
1556..	0	8	0
1557..	0	8	0
1558..	0	8	0
1567..	0	10	0
1559..	0	8	0
1560..	0	8	0
1561..	0	8	0
1562..	0	8	0
1574..	2	16	0
1587..	3	4	0
1594..	2	16	0
1595..	2	13	4
1596..	4	0	0
1597..	4	0	0
1597..	0	13	4

Wheat per quarter. Year.	£	s.	d.
1663..	2	17	0
1664..	2	0	6
1665..	3	9	4
1666..	1	16	0
1667..	1	16	0
1668..	2	0	0
1669..	2	4	4
1670..	2	1	8
1671..	2	2	0
1672..	2	1	0
1673..	2	6	8
1674..	3	8	6
1675..	3	4	8
1676..	1	16	0
1677..	2	2	0
1678..	2	19	0
1679..	2	1	0
1680..	2	5	0
1681..	2	6	8
1682..	2	4	0
1683..	2	0	0
1684..	2	4	0
1685..	2	6	8
1686..	1	14	0
1687..	1	5	2
1688..	2	6	0
1689..	1	10	0
1690..	1	14	8
1691..	1	14	0
1692..	2	6	8
1693..	3	7	8
1694..	3	4	0
1695..	2	13	0
1696..	3	11	0
1697..	3	0	0
1698..	3	8	4
1699..	3	4	0

Malt per quarter.	£	s.	d.
	1	12	8
	1	10	0
	1	8	4
	1	6	0
	1	2	8
	1	4	0
	1	7	4
	1	6	6
	1	5	4
	1	2	0
	1	4	0
	1	14	0
	1	14	0
	1	6	0
	1	8	0
	1	8	8
	1	6	8
	1	2	8
	1	4	8
	1	8	0
	1	8	8
	1	5	4
	1	8	0
	1	5	4
	1	4	0
	1	2	0
	1	0	0
	0	19	4
	0	17	4
	1	4	4
	1	16	0
	1	12	0
	1	12	0
	1	8	0
	1	8	0
	1	12	9
	1	19	4

Wheat per quarter. Year.	£	s.	d.
1646..	2	6	0
1647..	3	13	8
1648..	4	5	0
1649..	4	0	0
1650..	3	16	8
1651..	3	13	4
1652..	2	9	6
1653..	1	15	6
1654..	1	6	0
1655..	1	13	4
1656..	2	3	0
1657..	2	6	8
1658..	3	5	0
1659..	3	6	0
1660..	2	16	0
1661..	3	10	0
1662..	3	14	0

Malt per quarter.	£	s.	d.
	1	9	0
	1	17	0
	2	0	0
	2	2	0
	1	18	6
	1	9	0
	1	8	0
	1	8	0
	1	6	8
	1	0	0
	1	4	0
	1	8	4
	1	9	4
	2	8	8
	1	12	8
	1	13	4
	2	2	0

1701, Jan. — The elector of Brandenburgh was crowned king of Prussia.

The Parliament of Scotland passed an act, for keeping on foot 3000 forces till the first of December, 1702; and another for a land-tax to maintain these troops. The King desired 1100 men on his account to the first of June following, which they complied with, and then were prorogued to the sixth of May.

The earl of Argyle and duke of Queensbury, having exerted themselves in calming the minds of the Scotch, and gaining them to the side of government, the King rewarded the duke of Queensbury with a garter, and Argyle was made a duke.

Feb. 10. The Parliament met, and elected Robert Harley, esq. speaker, after which the King made a speech to both Houses, wherein he told them, that the duke of Gloucester's death had made it absolutely necessary, that there should be a farther

provision for the succession of the crown in the Protestant line. That the king of Spain's death had made a great alteration in affairs abroad, and desired them to take it into their consideration, and take such resolutions as should be most conducing to the safety of the kingdom. He desired supplies for the current year, put them in mind of the deficiencies of former funds, and of the public debts; of repairing and augmenting the navy, and fortifying the ports; the improvement of trade, and making provision for the poor.

The Convocation was opened, and Dr. Hooper, dean of Canterbury, was chosen prolocutor of the lower House.

The Convocation not having been suffered to sit and do business for ten years, had occasioned great uneasiness among the clergy.

The first thing they did was to present a dutiful address to his Majesty, giving him all possible assurance of their steady loyalty and affection to his sacred person and government.

The Lower House proceeded to censure several injurious and blasphemous passages, contained in a book written by John Toland, intituled, Christianity not mysterious. While the Upper House expressed their indignation at a book, intituled, Essays on the balance of Power.

The Lower House proceeded however to censure Bishop Burnet's exposition of the xxxix articles; the Upper House declared their censure was scandalous, and they had no authority to examine the works of a bishop.

Feb. 14. The Commons resolved to stand by and support his Majesty and his government, and take such effectual measures as might best conduce to the interest and safety of England, the preservation of the protestant religion, and the peace of Europe.

Feb. 21. The Commons having perused the treaties between England and the States-general, addressed his Majesty to enter into such negociations with them and other potentates, as might most effectually conduce to the mutual safety of these kingdoms and the States-general, and the preservation of the peace of Europe; and gave him assurances of support and assistance in performance of the treaty made with the States-general in 1677, whereby England was to furnish them with a body of troops, in case of their being attacked.

Feb. 25. Disputes happened between the two Houses of Convocation, concerning the Archbishop's power to adjourn the Lower House.

Feb. 26. A proclamation was issued for putting the laws in execution against Papists, and other disaffected persons.

March 12. The resolutions of the committee, appointed to consider of the further limitations of the crown, were reported, and agreed to by the Commons.

March 13. An act for renewing the bills of credit, commonly called Exchequer bills, received the royal assent.

The English and Dutch presented memorials to the French ambassador at the Hague, requiring his Master to withdraw his troops out of the Spanish Netherlands, and to allow a sufficient barrier for the security of England, and the States-general; to which the French ambassador gave no answer.

March 20. The Lords addressed his Majesty, shewing the ill consequences of the treaty of partition to the peace and safety of Europe; and desiring him, that, for the future, he would communicate all matters of importance, relating to his British dominions, to a council of his natural-born subjects, whose interest it was to consult the welfare of their country.

March 22. The commons also addressed his Majesty, laying before him the ill consequences of the treaty of partition.

Thomas earl of Pembroke, lord president of the council, was appointed first commissioner of the Admiralty, in the room of John earl of Bridegwater, who died the 9th of March.

Henry Boyle, esq. chancellor and under-treasurer of the Exchequer, was sworn of the Privy-council; and Thomas Pelham, esq. was made one of the lords of the Treasury.

March 31. The King acquainted the commons of the French king's declaration, that he would grant no other security than a renewal of the peace of Ryswick, and also of the States demanding succours agreeable to the treaty of 1677.

April 1. Resolved by the commons, that William earl of Portland, by negociating and concluding the treaty of partition, was guilty of high crimes and misdemeanours; and ordered Sir John Levison Gower to impeach him at the bar of the house of lords.

Henry Howard, duke of Norfolk, died suddenly. His place of earl marshal was given to the earl of Carlisle.

April 13. The King received a letter from Philip of Spain, notifying his accession to the crown.

April 14. The king of Spain was crowned.

The lord Somers, hearing that the commons were debating concerning an im-

peachment against him, desired to be heard first; and he was heard in the house of commons. But, after he withdrew, it was resolved, that by advising the treaty of partition, whereby large territories of the king of Spain's dominions were to be delivered up to France, he was guilty of a high crime and misdemeanour, and ordered that Mr. Harcourt carry up an impeachment against him.

April 15. They also resolved to impeach Edward earl of Orford, and Charles lord Halifax; and they were impeached accordingly.

April 17. The King wrote a letter to king Philip, congratulating him on his accession to the thone of Spain; and the States-general also congratulated him on his accession.

April 23. The Commons addressed his Majesty to remove from his councils and presence for ever, John lord Somers, Edward earl of Orford, and Charles lord Halifax, who advised that pernicious partition treaty; as also William earl of Portland, who transacted it.

His Majesty sent for answer, That he would employ none in his service, but such as should be thought most likely to improve the mutual trust between him and his Parliament.

The Lords on the other side addressed, that his Majesty would pass no censure on these four Lords, until judgment was given against them upon the abovesaid impeachments.

April 26. Sir George Rooke was appointed admiral and commander in chief of his Majesty's fleet.

May 8. The King sent a message to the Commons, desiring them to afford the States-general their immediate assistance. Whereupon the Commons resolved, That they would effectually assist his Majesty to support his allies in maintaining the liberties of Europe; and would immediately provide succours for the States-general, according to the treaty of 1677.

A petition was presented to the House of Commons from the justices of peace and grand-jury, at the quarter-sessions held at Maidstone, advising the Commons, among other things, to turn their addresses into bills of supply: whereupon the Commons resolved, that the said petition was scandalous, insolent, and seditious, tending to destroy the constitution of Parliaments, and to subvert the established government; and ordered those gentlemen who brought it to be taken into custody, viz. William Colepepper, Thomas Colepepper, David Polhill, Justinian Champney, and William Hamilton, esqrs. and the sergeant at arms afterwards acquainted the house, that there was such a mob gathered about the petitioners that he apprehended a rescue, they were committed to the Gatehouse.

Upon the sending the Kentish petitioners to the Gatehouse, came out a libel, intitled, Legion, asserting, that the Commons have no right to imprison any but their own members; that they were but the people's servants and ought to be reduced when they presume to act arbitrarily and tyranically, &c.

May 9. Articles of impeachment were carried up to the Lords against the earl of Orford, by colonel Byerley; wherein he was charged with procuring exorbitant grants to himself from the crown, with converting the public money to his own use, when he was admiral in the Streights; with procuring a commission for captain Kidd, to commit piracies and depredations, in order to share the plunder with him; with neglecting several opportunities of destroying the French ships, and with advising the signing the partition-treaty.

May 14. Articles of impeachment were carried up against lord Somers by Mr. Harcourt, wherein he was charged with advising the partition-treaty, and affixing the great seal to it, without the knowledge of the other Lords-justices, or Privy-council; nor did he cause the treaty to be enrolled in chancery, as usual. That he passed many exorbitant grants from the crown; that he procured the commission for captain Kidd, the pirate, and was to have shared the spoil with him; and that he had made divers arbitrary and illegal orders, when he was lord Chancellor.

June 1. John earl of Marlborough was appointed general of the foot, and commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in Holland.

June 12. The royal assent was given to an act, for the further limitation of the crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject.

An act for preventing the inconveniencies that may happen by privileges of Parliament.

An act for continuing the acts therein mentioned, for preventing theft and rapine upon the northern borders of England.

An act for continuing a former act to prevent false and double returns of members to serve in Parliament.

An act for the better settling and preserving the library in the house in Westminster, called Cotton House, in the name

and family of the Cottons, for the benefit of the public; and to several other private acts.

After which the King made a speech, thanking them for the act of succession, and pressing them to dispatch the other public business, his presence being required in Holland.

The Commons addressed his Majesty, that several disaffected persons had gone about to raise tumults in several parts of the kingdom to disturb the peace, they therefore besought his Majesty to provide for the public peace and security.

In answer to the King's speech, the Commons addressed his Majesty, desiring him to form such alliances with the States and Emperor, as he should think necessary for maintaining the independence of Europe.

The Commons granted the sum of a million and a half for the public expenses, to be raised by a land-tax, certain duties, and a weekly deduction from the excise, so as to bring down the civil list to £600,000 they voted 30,000 seamen, and resolved that 10,000 troops should be sent to the States-general.

June 13. The Lords sent a message to the Commons with their resolutions, 1. That no Lord of Parliament, impeached for high crimes and misdemeanours, and coming to his trial, shall upon his trial be without the bar. 2. That no Lord of Parliament, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanours, can be precluded from voting on any occasion, except on his own trial; and that they had appointed Tuesday the 17th instant, for the trial of lord Somers.

The Commons answered, that, inasmuch as the impeached Lords were to be allowed to vote for one another at their trials; for this and other reasons, they did not think fit to appear at the trial.

At a conference held the same day between the two Houses, in relation to the trial of the impeached lords, lord Haversham said, they (their lordships) hoped justice would never be made use of as a mask for any design; and that it was a demonstration, that the Commons themselves thought the impeached Lords innocent, &c.

Whereupon the Commons immediately withdrew from the conference, and a charge was drawn up against lord Haversham, and sent up to the Lords by Sir Christopher Musgrave; and the Commons refused to come to any further conference with the Lords, till justice was done upon lord Haversham for the indignity offered to the House of Commons.

June 14. Articles were carried up against Lord Halifax by Mr. Bridges, wherein they charged him with procuring exorbitant grants from the crown to his own use; with cutting down and wasting the timber in his Majesty's forests; and with holding several offices in the Exchequer that were inconsistent, and designed as checks upon each other; and lastly, that he advised the partition-treaty.

June 17. The Lords proceeded to the trial of lord Somers in Westminster-hall, and the Commons not appearing, they acquitted him, and dismissed the impeachment.

June 20. The Commons resolved, that the Lords had refused justice to the Commons, on the impeachment against lord Somers, by denying to settle the preliminaries to the trial, by a committee of both Houses; and afterwards proceeding to a pretended trial of the said Lord, which could tend only to protect him from justice by colour of an illegal acquittal.

The same day, the Lords sent the Commons a message, that they intended to proceed to the trial of the earl of Orford on Monday next, and sent them also a copy of lord Haversham's answer.

The Commons ordered, that none of their members should presume to appear at the pretended trial of the earl of Orford.

June 23. The Lords resolved, that the resolutions of the Commons of the 20th instant, contained most unjust reflections on the House of Peers, and were contrived to cover their affected and unreasonable delays in prosecuting the impeached Lords, and did manifestly tend to the destruction of the judicature of the Lords, &c. and that all the ill consequences attending the deferring the supplies, were to be attributed to the fatal council of the putting off the meeting of the Parliament, and the unnecessary delays of the Commons.

The same day the Lords unanimously acquitted the earl of Orford, as they had done lord Somers.

June 24. The Lords ordered the charge against lord Haversham, and the impeachments against the earl of Portland and lord Halifax, to be dismissed, for want of prosecution by the Commons.

The same day the royal assent was given to an act for granting to his Majesty an aid for defraying the expense of his navy, guards, and garrisons, for one year, and for other necessary occasions.

An act for granting to his Majesty several duties upon low wines, or spirits of the first extraction; and continuing several ad-

ditional duties upon coffee, tea chocolate, spices, and pictures; and certain impositions upon hawkers, pedlars, and petty chapmen; and the duty of 15*l.* per cent. upon muslins; and for improving the duties upon japanned and lacquered goods; and for continuing the coinage duty for the several purposes therein mentioned.

An act for appropriating 3,700*l.* weekly, out of certain branches of excise, for public uses, and for making a provision for the service of his Majesty's household and family, and other his necessary occasions; and to several other private acts. After which the King thanked them for the supplies they had given him; and the Parliament was prorogued to the 7th of August.

June 28. The King appointed the archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Keeper, the earl of Pembroke, the dukes of Devon and Somerset, the earl of Jersey, and lord Godolphin, lords justices during his absence.

A new commission of admiralty was made out, at the head of which was placed the earl of Pembroke.

The earl of Marlborough was appointed ambassador and plenipotentiary for the negotiations at the Hague; and Edward Southwell, Christopher Musgrave, and James Vernon, jun, esqrs. commissioners for the privy-seal, on the death of Ford earl of Tankerville, who died June 25.

Sir Thomas Trevor, knt, attorney-general, was made lord chief justice of the Common-pleas, upon the decease of Sir George Treby, and Edward Northy, of the Middle Temple, esq. made attorney general.

July 1. King William embarked at Margate, and in two days arrived in Holland.

July 15. An alliance was formed between king William, the king of Denmark, and the States, and Denmark engaged to furnish 8000 horse, 1000 dragoons, and 8000 foot, in consideration of receiving a subsidy of 300,000 crowns a year during the war.

Endeavours were used to bring about a peace between Sweden and Poland without effect.

The fleet consisted of forty-eight ships of the line, besides frigates, fireships, and small vessels ready for sea at Spithead, under the command of Sir George Rooke.

July 18. The king of Sweden defeated the Saxons, and on the 30th gave them a second defeat.

The French king recalled his ambassadors from the Hague.

Aug. 5. The Imperialists marched into Italy with an army of 40,000 men, under the command of the prince Eugene of Savoy, to make good his Imperial Majesty's pretensions to the Spanish territories there; they made themselves masters of Castiglione.

Admiral Benbow was dispatched with a strong squadron to the West Indies.

The King revoked his letters patent to the commissioners of the admiralty, and soon after appointed the earl of Pembroke lord high admiral of England.

Sept. 1. The Imperialists gained an advantage over the French at Cherry in Italy.

Sept. 6. King James II. died of a lethargy at St. Germains en Laye in France, in the 68th year of his age. His body was deposited in the monastery of the Benedictines in Paris, and his heart sent to the nunnery of Chaillot. His issue that survived him, were the princess Anne of Denmark, whom he had by his first duchess the lady Anne Hyde, eldest daughter of Edward earl of Clarendon; his son James Francis Edward, and his daughter Louisa Maria Teresa, whom he had by queen Mary, daughter to Alphonso d'Este, duke of Modena.

Upon the death of king James, the French king immediately caused his son to be proclaimed king of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by the name of James III. Whereupon king William sent an express to the earl of Manchester, his ambassador at Paris, to return to England, without taking leave of that court; and ordered Mons. Poussin, the French secretary in England, to depart the kingdom.

The city of London, and the several counties and corporations in England, addressed king William, shewing their resentment at the French king's proclaiming the prince of Wales, and promised to exert themselves in defence of king William's title.

Sept. 7. The King concluded an alliance with the Emperor and States-General against France, which obtained the name of The Grand Alliance: wherein it was agreed, that satisfaction should be procured to the Emperor for his pretensions upon Spain, and security to England and Holland for their dominions and commerce; and if they could not obtain this in a peaceable way, within the space of two months, then they should assist each other with all their forces to accomplish it. And in order to this, they should endeavour to conquer the Spanish Netherlands for a barrier for the Dutch; and the duchy of Milan, the kingdom of Naples and Sicily, and the

Spanish places on the coast of Tuscany, for the Emperor; and that the English and Dutch should possess such places as they could take from the Spaniards in the Indies; and that none of the parties should make peace without the consent of the other, nor before they had obtained satisfaction for the Emperor, and a security for the dominions and trade of the English and Dutch; and procured that the crowns of France and Spain should never be united under the same Prince; or the French ever be suffered to trade in the Indies: lastly; all princes and states, particularly the princes of Germany, should be invited into this alliance.

The King lay dangerously ill in Holland for some time, after the conclusion of this treaty, but his illness was industriously concealed.

Oct. The Germans gained several advantages over the French in Italy; but there happened no decisive action.

Nov. 5. The King returned from Holland.

Nov. 11. A proclamation issued for dissolving the present Parliament, and calling another to meet the 30th of December.

Nov. 22. The earl of Radnor was made steward of the Duchy of Cornwall, warden and steward of the stannaries, &c. in the room of John earl of Bath, deceased.

Dec. 8. The Imperialists possessed themselves of all the places in Mantua, except the towns of Mantua and Goito.

Dec. 27. Charles earl of Carlisle, made first commissioner of the treasury.

Dec. 28. Sir Robert Sutton being sent ambassador to Turkey, made his public entry into Adrianople.

Dec. 30. The Parliament met, and chose Mr. Harley their Speaker, and then his Majesty made a speech to both Houses, wherein he told them, that the setting up the prince of Wales for king, was not only the highest indignity to him, but concerned every man who had a regard for the Protestant religion, and the happiness of his country; and he thought he need not press them to lay it to heart, and to consider of some further security for the Protestant succession against all pretenders; that the French king was now become master of the Spanish monarchy, which must affect our trade abroad, and peace and safety at home; to obviate which, he had entered into several alliances, pursuant to the advice of his last Parliament, which he did not doubt they would enable him to make good.

John Dryden the Poet died.

1702, Jan. 1. The Lords addressed his Majesty, and on the 5th inst. the Commons promising to maintain and support his title and the Protestant succession, and to enable him to make good all the alliances he had made, or should hereafter make pursuant to the addresses and advice of his most dutiful and loyal Commons of the last Parliament for the preserving the liberties of Europe, and reducing the exorbitant power of France.

The Lords presented a second address, wherein they represented the French king's perfidiousness, in placing his grandson on the Spanish throne.

Jan. 4. The earl of Manchester was constituted secretary of state.

Jan. 7. The Commons resolved, that a supply be granted to his Majesty, and that whoever should advance or lend the sum of £600,000 for the service of the fleet, and £50,000 for the subsistence of the guards and garrisons, should be repaid with interest at £6 per cent. out of the first aids.

Jan. 8. A proclamation for seamen and landmen to tender themselves on board his Majesty's fleet.

Jan. 10. The Commons resolved, that the proportion of land forces to act in conjunction with the allies should be 40,000 men, and that 40,000 men should be raised for the sea service.

Jan. 18. The duke of Somerset made president of the council.

Feb. 1. Marshal Villeroy, general of the French and Spanish armies in Italy was surprised at Cremona in his bed, and taken prisoner by the Imperialists under prince Eugene; but some of the Imperial troops not coming up so soon as was designed, the Imperialists were forced to quit the town again, though they brought off the Marshal.

Prince Eugene, with a small body of troops, entered Cremona in the night by a subterraneous passage, which had formerly been an aqueduct, and had it not been for the notable resistance he met with from two Irish battalions, and a thick mist, in which those that were to support him lost their way, he had continued master of the place.

Feb. 10. An act appointing commissioners to take the public accounts, received the royal assent.

Feb. 26. The King riding from Kensington towards Hampton-Court, was thrown from his horse, and broke his right collar bone; he was carried to Hampton-Court, where the bone was set, and then returned to Kensington the same evening.

March 2. The royal assent was given by

commission to an act for the attainder of the pretended prince of Wales for high treason.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion.

And to an act, for continuing the act for accepting the Quakers affirmation instead of an oath.

The King was so weak that he was forced to stamp his name on a commission for passing the following acts, viz.

An act for granting an aid to his Majesty by laying duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry.

And to an act for the further security of his Majesty's person, and the succession of the crown in the Protestant line, and extinguishing the hopes of the pretended prince of Wales, and all other pretenders, and their open and secret abettors. This was the act that enjoined the taking of the abjuration oath; and was the last public act passed in this reign.

March 8. About eight o'clock in the morning, the King died at Kensington, being in the 52d year of his age, and the 14th of his reign, and was buried in Henry VIIth's chapel, Westminster-abbey. He received the sacrament about five the same morning, at the hands of the archbishop of Canterbury. This prince was the posthumous son of William prince of Orange, by the princess Mary, eldest daughter of king Charles I.

On the 4th of November, 1677, he married his first cousin, the princess Mary, eldest daughter of James duke of York, (afterwards king of England.) She died on the 28th of December, 1694, by whom he had no issue; neither have we heard of any natural issue he left behind him.

Statutes in this Reign.

1 W. & M. Cap. 12. Gives several premiums for exporting corn and grain, viz. 5*s.* a quarter for wheat, 3*s.* 6*d.* for rye, 2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter for malt and barley, when wheat is under 40*s.* a quarter, rye 32*s.* and malt and barley under 24*s.* a quarter.

1 W. & M. Cap. 18. Repeals all the acts requiring Dissenters to conform, usually stiled the Toleration act.

1. W. & M. Cap 26. Gives the presentations belonging to the Papists to the Universities.

1 W. & M. Sess. 2. Cap. 2. Confirms the rights and liberties of the subject, and settles the crown on king William and queen Mary, and afterwards on the princess of Denmark, excluding Papists.

3 W. & M. Cap. 3. Settles 4*s.* an acre for the tythe of flax and hemp, which is raised to 5*s.* by 11 and 12 W. III.

3 & 4 W. & M. Cap. 9. Takes away clergy from those that rob houses or out houses of the value of 5*s.* in the day time; and it is made felony for a person to rob his lodgings.

3 & 4 W. & M. Cap. 20. A penalty of 20*l.* is inflicted for hunting in parks, and 30*l.* for every deer killed.

3 & 4 W. & M. Cap. 11. Declares what shall make a person an inhabitant, executing some annual office, paying to the rates, or serving a year in any parish, makes him an inhabitant.

3 & 4 W. & M. Cap. 12. Settles the rates of carriage of goods, and gives further rules for mending highways.

3 & 4 W. & M. Cap. 14. Makes void all wills of land against creditors upon bond or specialty.

4 W. & M. Cap. 4. Directs special bail to be taken in the country.

5 W. & M. Cap. 8. Gives a reward of 40*l.* for taking a highwayman with his horse, arms, money, and effects about him.

4 & 5 W. & M. Cap. 16. Gives lands mortgaged a second time, to the second mortgagee, &c.

4 & 5 W. & M. Cap. 21. Makes the delivery of a declaration to the jayler or his servant, a good service on the prisoner.

4 & 5 W. & M. Cap. 23. Gives a penalty against unqualified persons having game in their custody, viz. not under 5*s.* or more than 20*s.* for every hare, partridge, &c. found in their custody; and such persons keeping dogs, nets, snares, &c. are subject to the like penalty. None shall keep any net, angle, or engine, for taking fish, but the owners of fisheries and rivers; and owners and their deputies may seize and keep such nets, angles, &c. And justices may, by warrant, order suspected houses to be searched for them. Inferior tradesmen, apprentices, &c. fishing or fowling subject to the above said penalties, and to pay full costs in actions of trespass.

5 W. & M. Cap. 6. The owners of copper, tin, iron, or lead mines, may enjoy the same, notwithstanding their being claimed as royal mines, unless the crown pay for the ore the following rates, viz. for copper 16*l.* per ton; tin, 40*l.* per ton; iron, 40*s.* per ton; lead 9*l.* per ton.

5 & 6 W. & M. Cap. 10. The lands of the city of London are made liable to pay their orphans an interest of 4 per cent.

5 & 6 W. & M. Cap. 22. Seven hundred hackney coaches licensed in London to pay 50*l.* each for their license, and 4*l.* per ann. Stage-coaches to pay 8*l.* per annum.

6 W. & M. Cap. 2. No Parliament to

continue more than three years, and to be held once in three years at least.

6 & 7 W. III. A penalty of 2*s.* for every oath or curse; on the common people 1*s.*

7 W. III. Cap. 3. The prisoner in treason to have a copy of the indictment, and counsel, and two witnesses against him: upon the trial of a Peer, all the Peers to be present.

Cap. 4. Candidates bribing or treating their electors after the writs are out, disabled to serve in Parliament.

Cap. 6. Small tythes may be recovered by a warrant of two justices of peace.

7 & 8 W. III. cap. 7. A returning officer returning a member contrary to the last determination of the House of Commons, should pay double damages and costs to the party duly elected; all securities for procuring a return are void, and the party giving such security forfeits 300*l.*

7 & 8 W. III. Cap. 15. The Parliament to assemble and sit six months on a demise of the crown, unless sooner dissolved by the successor.

Cap. 21. A bounty of 40*s.* per annum is given to every seaman who shall register himself in the royal navy, and those are incapable of being officers who are not registered. Registered men entitled to be provided for in Greenwich-hospital, and exempted from parish offices; nor shall they be obliged to serve as land soldiers. Every seamen shall allow 6*d.* a month out of his pay for the support of Greenwich-hospital.

Cap. 29. Merchandize shall be imported and exported to and from the British plantations in British-built ships, and navigated by three-fourths British mariners, on pain of forfeiture of the ship and goods. No person shall sell his plantation to a foreigner.

Cap. 25. Contains directions to the returning officers for the election of members of parliament.

Cap. 8. Enacts that the Quakers affirmation shall be taken instead of an oath.

Cap. 35. Makes a penalty of £100 where the parson married a couple without license or banns; the married person forfeits 10*l.*, the clerk, sexton, and assistants, 5*l.* each.

Cap. 37. The King is empowered to license persons to purchase lands in Mortmain for charitable uses.

Cap. 30. Irish hemp, flax, thread, yarn, and linen may be imported, and English sail cloth, exported, custom free.

8 & 9 W. III. Cap. 11. Provision is made against frivolous and vexatious suits.

Cap. 16. Justices of peace at the quarter sessions are impowered to make orders for enlarging highways.

Cap. 27. Creditors are relieved against escapes from prison, and pretended privileged places.

Cap. 30. Poor people are allowed to remove to other parishes, on bringing certificates with them owning themselves inhabitants, and persons receiving collections are required to wear badges. Justices of peace are empowered to give costs in appeals concerning settlements of the poor, and persons refusing to take poor children apprentices forfeit 10*l.*

Cap. 31. Copartners and joint tenants are compellable to make partition.

Cap. 32. The number of brokers is restrained, and rules made to prevent the ill practices of brokers and stockjobbers.

Cap. 36. The manufacture of lustrings and alamodes in this kingdom is encouraged, and the importation of foreign lustrings restrained.

9 & 10 W. III. Cap. 11. No certificate man shall gain a settlement unless he execute some annual office, or lease 10*l.* per annum.

Cap. 15. Submissions to arbitration may be made rules of court.

Cap. 17. Inland bills of exchange may be protested as foreign bills are.

Cap. 20. Any person paying 10*l.* may be admitted of the African company, or trade thither separately.

Cap. 27. Hawkers and pedlars to pay 4*l.* annually for licences for every horse, ass, or mule, drawing or carrying goods.

Cap. 28. Watches, sword-hilts, and other silver manufactures, are permitted to be exported.

Cap. 32. Persons denying any of the persons of the Holy Trinity to be God, or affirming there are more gods than one, or denying the Christian religion to be true, or the scriptures of Divine authority, are rendered incapable of any office, ecclesiastical, civil, or military; the information to be within four days, and prosecution within three months.

Cap. 6. Two thousand acres in New Forest in Hampshire are ordered to be enclosed for a nursery of timber for the royal navy.

10 & 11 W. III. Any person keeping a lottery forfeits 500*l.* and the person drawing or throwing at it 20*l.*

Cap. 23. Clergy taken away from persons stealing any thing privately out of houses or out houses of the value of five shillings, whether the place be broken or not: but a felon discovering two of his accomplices shall have a pardon. Persons

prosecuting felons, exempted from parish and ward offices.

11 & 12 W. III. Cap. 4. A reward of 100*l.* given for taking a Popish priests, and such priest or schoolmaster shall suffer perpetual imprisonment.

Every papist who shall not within six months after eighteen years of age take the oaths, shall be disabled to inherit lands or tenements; but the same shall go to the next of kin, being a Protestant; and no Papist, or any in trust for him, shall purchase any lands or profits out of them.

Popish parents of Protestant children may be compelled to allow them a maintenance by the Lord Chancellor.

Cap. 6. Natives of the British dominions enabled to inherit the estates of their ancestors, notwithstanding the father or mother were aliens.

Cap. 10. Wroughtsilks of Persia, China, and India, and painted calicoes, prohibited to be worn in England, but may be brought in and exported.

Cap. 12. Authorizes every person grieved or oppressed by the governor of the plantations, to prosecute them in the courts at Westminster.

Cap. 20. Exempts all woollen manufactures, corn, grain, bread, biscuit, and meal, exported from all manner of duties.

Cap. 21. Contains rules for the government of watermen on the river Thames.

12 W. III. Cap. 2. Limits the succession of the crown to the Hanover family, on condition that they shall join in communion with the church of England; that the nation shall not enter into any war for their foreign dominions; that the Privy-counsellors sign their resolutions, that no foreigner or any in trust for them, be capable of a place or grant of lands, though naturalized. That the Prince do not go beyond sea, and no pardon be pleaded to an impeachment.

Cap. 8. Actions may be brought against Members of Parliament forty days after a prorogation or dissolution.

Cap. 7. Provision is made for settling and preserving the Cotton library, in the name and family of the Cottons, for the benefit of the public.

13 W. III. Cap. 3. The Pretender is attainted of high treason, and the corresponding with him, or remitting money to his use, is made high-treason.

Cap. 6. Requires all persons in office, and members of the Universities, above 18, Attornies and Schoolmasters, to take the abjuration oath; as also Peers and Members of Parliament.

ANNUAL SUPPLIES GRANTED BY PARLIAMENT FROM THE REVOLUTION, IN SUPPORT OF THE SEVERAL WARS.

1693	——	4,017,079
1694	——	5,539,087
1695	——	5,080,490
1696	——	5,589,853
1697	——	5,395,078

SOVEREIGNS, &c. OF EUROPE DURING THIS REIGN,

Emperor of Germany.

1658 Leopold I.

King of France.

1643 Louis XIV.

Kings of Spain.

1665 Charles II.
1700 Philip V.

King of Hungary.

1687 Joseph I.

Kings of Sweden.

1660 Charles XI.
1699 Charles XII.

Kings of Denmark.

1670 Christian V.
1699 Frederick IV.

Kings of Poland.

1671 John Sobieski.
1698 Frederick Augustus II.

King of Prussia.

1701 Frederick I.

Emperor of Russia.

1682 Peter I. the Great.

Emperors of the Turks.

1687 Solyman III.
1691 Achmet II.
1695 Mustapha II.

King of Portugal.

1668 Peter II.

Prince of Orange, Stadholder.

1650 William III. King of England.

Chief Governors of Ireland.

1690 The King in Person.
Henry viscount Sidney, Sir C. Porter, and Thomas Coningsby.

1692 Henry viscount Sidney.
1693 Henry Lord Capel, Sir Cyril Wyche, and William Duncombe.
Sir C. Porter, and Sir C. Wyche.
1695 Henry Lord Capel.
Sir C. Porter.
Sir C. Porter, Charles earl of Mountraeth, and Henry earl of Drogheda.
1697 Henry earl of Galway.
Charles marquis of Winchester, Earl of Galway, and Edward viscount Villiers.
1699 Charles duke of Bolton, Earl of Galway, Earl of Jersey, and N. Marsh.
Charles duke of Bolton, Earl of Berkley, and Earl of Galway.
1701 L. Hyde, Earl of Rochester.
1702 Narcissus A. of Dublin, earl of Drogheda, and Hugh earl of Mount Alexander.

Popes.

1689 Alexander VIII.
1691 Innocent XII.
1700 Clement XI.

Archbishops of Canterbury.

1667 William Sancroft.
1691 John Tillotson.
1694 Thomas Tennison.

Archbishops of York.

1688 Thomas Lamplugh.
1691 John Sharp.

Lord Chancellors.

1685 Sir George Jefferys.
1690 Sir John Maynard, Sir A. Keek, and Sir W. Rawlinson, *keepers.*
Sir J. Trevor, Sir W. Rawlinson, and Sir George Hutchins, *keepers.*
1693 Sir John Somers, *keeper*, created Lord Somers, and 1697 made Chancellor.
1700 Sir Nathan Wright, *keeper.*

Secretaries of State.

1689 Charles earl of Shrewsbury.
Daniel earl of Nottingham.
1690 Henry viscount Sidney.
1692 Sir John Trenchard.
1693 Charles earl of Shrewsbury.
1695 Sir William Trumball.
1697 James Vernon.
1699 Edward earl of Jersey.
1700 Sir C. Hedges.
1701 Charles earl of Manchester.

Chancellors of the Exchequer from the Revolution.

1695 Charles Montague.
1699 John Smith.
1701 Hon. Henry Boyle.

Chief Justices of the King's Bench.

1687 Sir Robert Wright.
1689 Sir John Holt.

Chief Justices of the Common Pleas.

1687 Sir Robert Wright.
Sir Edward Herbert.
1689 Sir Henry Pollexfen.
1692 Sir George Treby.
1701 Sir Thomas Trevor.

Chief Barons of the Exchequer.

1689 Sir Robert Atkyns.
1695 Sir Edward Ward.

Masters of the Rolls.

1689 Henry Powle.
1692 Sir John Trevor.

Attorneys General.

1687 Sir Thomas Powis.
1688 Henry Pollexfen.
1689 Sir George Treby.
1693 Edward Ward.
1695 Sir Thomas Trevor.
1697 Sir John Somers.
1701 Edward Northey.

Solicitors General.

1687 Sir W. Williams.
1688 Sir G. Treby.
1689 John Somers.
1692 Thomas Trevor.
1695 John Hawles.
1702 Simon Harcourt.

Mayors of London.

1689 Sir J. Chapman.
Sir T. Pilkington.
1690 and 1691 Sir T. Pilkington.
1692 Sir Thomas Stampe.
1693 Sir John Fleet.
1694 Sir William Ashhurst.
1695 Sir Thomas Lane.
1696 Sir John Houblon.
1697 Sir Edward Clarke.
1698 Sir Humphrey Edwin.
1699 Sir Francis Child.
1700 Sir Richard Levett.

1701 Sir Thomas Abney.
1702 Sir William Gore.

Sheriffs.

1689 Humphry Edwin, John Fleet.
1690 Christopher Lethieullier, John Houblon.
1691 Edward Clarke, Francis Child.
1692 William Ashhurst, Richard Levett.
1693 Thomas Lane, Thomas Cooke.
1694 Thomas Abney William Hedges.
1695 John Sweetapple, William Cole.
1696 Edward Mills, Owen Buckingham.
1697 John Wolfe, Samuel Blewit.
1698 Bartholomew Gracedieu, James Collet.
1699 William Gore, Joseph Smart.
1700 Charles Duncombe, J. Jeffries.
1701 Robert Beachcroft, Henry Furnesse.
1702 William Withers, Peter Floyer, James Bateman.

ANNE.

1702, Mar. 8. Anne, the only surviving child of king James II. by the lady Anne Hyde, eldest daughter of Edward earl of Clarendon, succeeded to the crown in the 38d year of her age, and was proclaimed with the usual solemnity, and the same day made a speech in council, declaring how sensible she was of the unspeakable loss the nation had sustained by the death of the late King, and the burden it brought upon herself; which nothing, she said, could encourage her to undergo, but the great concern she had for the preservation of the religion, laws, and liberties of her country. And that no pains should be wanting on her part to defend and support them, and to maintain the Protestant succession. She declared her opinion for carrying on the preparations against France, and supporting the allies; and said she should countenance those who concurred with her in maintaining the present constitution and establishment.

March 9. Each House of Parliament attended her Majesty with an address, condoling the loss of the late King, and congratulating her accession to the throne, and addresses of condolence and congratulation immediately followed from all parts of England.

The resolution of the Commons about public credit, raised the national funds above their former value, which, upon King William's death, had fallen about fifteen per cent.

The Queen sent a letter to the States-general, to assure them she would maintain the alliances the late King had entered into with that state.

March 11. The Queen made a speech to both Houses of Parliament, wherein she recommended the consideration of an union between England and Scotland, and put them in mind of settling her revenue.

March 14. The Commons resolved, that the same revenue, that had been settled on king William, should be settled on her Majesty for life.

The duke of Bedford and earl of Marlborough were elected knights companions of the Garter.

March 15. The earl of Marlborough was declared captain-general of all her Majesty's forces in England, and of those employed abroad in conjunction with the allies.

Both Houses joined in an address of thanks to her Majesty for her gracious speech.

March 24. The Speaker, and Members of the House of Commons present, took the abjuration oath.

The French king, on the news of William's death, sent orders to his Resident at the States, to offer them his friendship, in hopes of detaching them from the alliance. The States, in answer, assured the French minister, that they were resolved to follow the same principles, and continue the same alliances they had entered into in king William's life time, and make use of such other means as God had put into their hands for the maintenance of their religion and liberties.

March 28. The earl of Marlborough was sent to Holland in the quality of ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Hague.

March 30. The Queen came to the House of Lords, and gave the royal assent to an act for the better support of her Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown.

An act, for taking, examining, and stating the public accounts of the kingdom.

An act, for explaining a clause in an act made at the Parliament begun and holden at Westminster, the 22d day of November, in the seventh year of the reign of king William the third, entitled, an act for the better security of his Majesty's royal person and government.

1692 Henry viscount Sidney.
1693 Henry Lord Capel, Sir Cyril Wyche, and William Duncombe.
Sir C. Porter, and Sir C. Wyche.
1695 Henry Lord Capel.
Sir C. Porter.
Sir C. Porter, Charles earl of Mountraeth, and Henry earl of Drogheda.
1697 Henry earl of Galway.
Charles marquis of Winchester, Earl of Galway, and Edward viscount Villiers.
1699 Charles duke of Bolton, Earl of Galway, Earl of Jersey, and N. Marsh.
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1701 L. Hyde, Earl of Rochester.
1702 Narcissus A. of Dublin, earl of Drogheda, and Hugh earl of Mount Alexander.

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An act, for taking, examining, and stating the public accounts of the kingdom.

An act, for explaining a clause in an act made at the Parliament begun and holden at Westminster, the 22d day of November, in the seventh year of the reign of king William the third, entitled, an act for the better security of his Majesty's royal person and government.

An act for reviving the act, entitled, an act for exempting apothecaries from serving the offices of constable, scavenger, and other parish and ward offices, and from serving upon juries.

And to an act for continuing the act made in the eighth year of his Majesty's reign, for better preventing the counterfeiting of the current coin of this kingdom.

After which, her Majesty made a speech to both Houses, and said she was very well pleased to give her assent to the act for taking the public accounts; that nothing was more reasonable than that the great sums the nation had advanced for carrying on the late war, should be accounted for: she thanked them for settling her own revenue, and assured them she would apply 100,000*l.* of it this year to the public service, whereupon each House addressed her Majesty, expressing their gratitude for her unparalleled bounty.

April 5. The earl of Marlborough, having concerted measures for beginning the military operations, returned to England.

April 12. The funeral obsequies of the late King were performed, the corpse was brought from Kensington to Westminster-abbey, and interred in the same vault with the late queen Mary, and king Charles II.

April 14. The duke of Devon was constituted lord steward of the Household, the earl of Jersey lord chamberlain, the earl of Bedford treasurer of the Household, Sir Edward Seymour comptroller, and Peregrine Bertie, esq. vice-chamberlain.

The electors of Bavaria and Cologne took part with the French in this war, as did also the two dukes of Wolfenbuttle, but the last were surprised by the forces of Zell and Hanover, and compelled to abandon the French interest. The duke of Saxe-Gotha also had engaged himself in the French interest, but was obliged by his neighbours to quit the French, and come into the measures of the confederates, whereby all Germany became united against France, except the two brothers, the electors of Bavaria and Cologne.

April 17. Prince George of Denmark was declared in council, generalissimo of all her Majesty's forces by sea and land.

April 20. The duke of Ormond was constituted commander of all her Majesty's land-forces on board the fleet.

April 21. The marquis of Normanby was made lord privy-seal, and Sir John Levison Gower was made chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster.

Philip king of Spain went into Italy in order to possess himself of the kingdom of Naples.

April 23. Being St. George's day, her Majesty was crowned at Westminster, with the usual ceremonies.

May 2. The earl of Nottingham and Sir Charles Hedges were constituted principal secretaries of state.

The earl of Rochester was continued lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May 4. The Queen, the Emperor, and the States-general, issued a declaration of war against France and Spain.

May 6. The royal assent was given to an act, for granting an aid to her Majesty by divers subsidies and a land-tax.

An act for making good deficiencies, and for preserving the public credit.

An act for enabling her Majesty to appoint Commissioners to treat of an Union between the kingdoms of England and Scotland.

An act to explain and alter the act made in the twenty-second year of king Henry VIII., concerning repairing and amending of bridges in the highways.

An act for ascertaining the water-measure of fruits; and to an act for continuing and amending the act made in the ninth year of his late Majesty's reign, entitled, an act for settling and adjusting the proportions of fine silver and silk, and for the better making of gold and silver thread, and to prevent the abuses in the wire-drawers; and to a great number of private acts.

The Queen having ordered the princess Sophia to be prayed for with the Royal Family, the Lords and Commons separately attended her Majesty with an address of thanks upon that occasion.

May 12. Lord Godolphin, being constituted lord-treasurer of England, took the oaths in the court of Chancery.

May 15. A proclamation issued for recalling the English seamen from abroad, and prohibiting them to enter into foreign service.

May 20. King Philip made his public entry into Naples.

May 21. Her Majesty declared in council, his royal highness prince George of Denmark, lord-high-admiral of England and Ireland, and the dominions and territories thereto belonging. Sir George Rooke was made vice-admiral of England, and admiral of the fleet; and Sir David Mitchell, Sir George Churchill, and Rich-

ard Hill, esq. were appointed to be of the lord-high-admiral's council.

Both Houses addressed the Queen, that she would engage the Emperor, the States-general, and her other allies, to prohibit all trade and correspondence with France; and that she would take the most effectual measures to protect the British trade.

May 23. The lords addressed her Majesty to encourage privateers and adventurers, who should attempt to possess themselves of the Spanish dominions in the West-Indies.

May 25. The Queen gave the royal assent to an act for preventing frauds in the duties upon salt; and for the better payment of debentures at the Custom-house.

An act to declare the alterations in the oath appointed to be taken by the act, entitled, An act for the further security of his Majesty's person, and the succession of the crown in the Protestant line, and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended prince of Wales, and all other Pretenders, and their open and secret abettors.

An act for continuing the present Sheriffs in England and Wales, until the first day of Hilary term next, unless her Majesty should think fit to determine them sooner.

An act for importing into England, thrown silk of the growth of Sicily, from the port of Leghorn in Italy.

An act for the relief of poor prisoners for debt.

An act to oblige the Jews to maintain and provide for their Protestant children.

An act for the relief of the Masters of boys and other vessels, carrying corn and other inland provisions within the port of London.

An act for the importation of fine Italian thrown silk.

An act for making more effectual the provision out of the forfeited estates in Ireland, for the building of churches, and augmenting small vicarages in Ireland, and to an act for relief of the Protestant purchasers of the forfeited estates in Ireland.

After which her Majesty made a speech to both Houses, giving them thanks for their care of the public, and their affection and duty to her; for their granting the present supplies, and providing for former deficiencies. Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 7th of July.

May 27. The earl of Abingdon was constituted constable of the Tower, and lieutenant-general Churchill, lieutenant of the Tower.

May 30. The grand fleet under the command of Sir George Rooke came to the rendezvous at Spithead; and a camp was marked out in the isle of Wight for the land forces that were to be put on board, in order to a descent on Spain.

June 1. A declaration was published for discharging such of the enemy's ships as were seized in the British ports before the declaration of war.

The earl of Rivers and Charles Churchill, esq. were made lieutenant-generals; Sir Charles O'Hara, William Selwyn, and Richard Ingoldsby, esqrs. major-generals; the earl of Arran, lord Windsor, Cornelius Wood, Hatton Compton, William Lloyd, Gustavus Hamilton, and William Seymour, brigadier-generals of her Majesty's guards.

The prince of Denmark was constituted constable of Dover castle, and lord-warden of the Cinque-Ports; the honourable John Granville was appointed lord-warden of the Stannaries; the earl of Carberry, governor of Milford-Haven; the lords Weymouth and Dartmouth, and Sir John Trevor Master of the Rolls, Sir Thomas Trevor, lord chief-justice of the Common-pleas, and the hon. John Granville, esq. were sworn of her Majesty's privy-council; the earl of Marlborough was made master of the Ordnance.

June 2. Simon Harcourt, esq. made solicitor-general, and knighted with Edward Northey, esq. the attorney-general.

June 9. The Parliament of Scotland met, being the same convention that assembled at the revolution. Duke Hamilton, and great numbers of his adherents, looking upon this Parliament to be dissolved by the death of king William, withdrew, and refused to sit amongst them; but the Queen's commissioner, the duke of Queensborough, produced her Majesty's letter to them, and continued the session.

June 10. The French were with great difficulty prevented from surprising Nimeguen.

June 14. Dr. William Nicholson consecrated bishop of Carlisle.

Her Majesty sent a letter to the Parliament of Scotland, shewing her resentment that duke Hamilton and his adherents should declare, that they did not conceive themselves warranted to meet and act in this present session, and thereupon withdrew their attendance; and assured them she would maintain the authority and dignity of this Parliament against all opposers.

June 23. William Fuller having been prosecuted and convicted in the King's-bench, as an impostor, and for publishing

the Peers for the service performed at Vigo.

The Admiral also received the thanks of the Commons the 21st, at his coming into that House.

Nov. 10. Captain Leake brought an account of his having destroyed the French settlements in Newfoundland; also having taken twenty-nine sail of the enemy, and burnt twenty-two more.

Nov. 12. The Queen, attended by both Houses of Parliament and the great officers of state, went to St. Paul's, being a public thanksgiving for the successes of the campaign.

Sir George Rooke was sworn of the privy-council.

The Queen sent a message to the Commons, recommended a further provision for the prince of Denmark to their consideration; whereupon they unanimously resolved, that a yearly sum of 100,000*l.* be settled upon his Royal Highness, in case he should survive her Majesty.

Nov. 28. The earl of Marlborough returned from Holland, and received the thanks of the Lords and Commons for his signal services this campaign.

Nov. 29. Thomas Hopson, esq. vice-admiral of the red, being presented to her Majesty, was knighted, and a pension of 500*l.* per annum settled upon him for his brave behaviour at Vigo.

Dec. 7. The Commons resolved, that the earl of Ranelagh, pay-master-general of the army, had misapplied several sums of the public money; and, to prevent any further prosecution, his Lordship thought fit to resign his place; however, he was afterwards expelled the House of Commons.

Dec. 10. The Queen sent a message to the Commons, that she thought fit to grant the title of a duke of this kingdom to the earl of Marlborough, and the heirs male of his body; as also a pension of 5000*l.* per annum, out of the post-office, which she desired might be continued with the honour to the Duke and his posterity. This occasioning warm debates in the House, the Queen let them know, that the Duke declined the perpetuating the pension; upon which the matter dropped.

The Lords refused to pass the bill for preventing occasional conformity, without such amendments as would wholly elude the force of it; and being apprehensive the Commons might tack it to the money bill, in order to procure it a passage through their House; their Lordships resolved, that the annexing any clause to a money-bill, was contrary to the constitution and usage of parliament, &c.

Dec. 13. A proclamation was issued for the discovery of such plate and goods as were plundered at port St. Mary's or Vigo; and another proclamation on the 18th against merchant ships carrying jacks and pendants like men of war.

The Queen ordered the words "*Semper eadem*" to be used as her motto in her arms.

1703. Jan. 5. The Queen represented to the Parliament the great apprehensions the Dutch were under, from the French king's augmenting his troops in Flanders, whereupon the Commons agreed to augment the English troops on that side to 50,000 men, upon condition that the Dutch would prohibit all trade and correspondence with France; but this condition was never observed by the Dutch above one year during the war, though the English consented to much greater augmentations afterwards.

Jan. 15. The Dutch rear-admiral Vander Dussen arrived at Spithead, with 1800 land forces, in order to join a squadron of English men of war, and make some attempt on the Spanish West-Indies; but that expedition, and all thoughts of prosecuting the war in the West-Indies (where only the English could gain any advantage) were laid aside, after it was resolved the duke of Marlborough should maintain an offensive war in Flanders, to quiet the minds of the Dutch.

The Commons foreseeing what immense sums must be carried to Flanders, to subsist the British troops there, addressed, that they might be supplied with provisions from England; but this was not found practicable.

The earl of Rochester desired to be recalled from Ireland, and the duke of Ormond was made lord lieutenant.

The Commons resolved, that Charles lord Halifax, auditor of the receipt of the Exchequer, had neglected his duty, and was guilty of a breach of trust, in suffering misapplications of the public money &c., and addressed the Queen that she would order the Attorney-general to prosecute him.

On the other side, the Lords took upon them to examine the public accounts, and desired of the Commons that their members that were commissioners of accounts might attend them; but the Commons not complying with this message, their Lordships proceeded in the examination, and resolved, that lord Halifax had performed

his duty, and had not been guilty of any breach of trust.

Feb. 16. A conference was held between the two Houses, where the Lords asserted their right to examine the public accounts, and the Commons denied they had any right to intermeddle with them; the raising money, and applying it, being solely in the Commons; whereupon the conference was broke up in a great heat.

The Lords having examined into the expedition to Cadiz, resolved, that Sir George Rooke had done his duty, pursuant to the councils of war, like a brave officer, to the honour of the English nation.

This year an attempt was made by the English from Carolina, under col. Moore, against St. Augustine, the capital of Spanish Florida, but without success.

The land proprietors of the two provinces of East and West New-Jersey surrendered their charters to the Queen, reserving certain rights and privileges. Her Majesty consolidated the said two provinces into one, and appointed lord Cornbury the first regal governor.

General Codrington, governor of the Leeward islands, attacked and took the island of Gaudaloupe from the French, the English burnt the town, and razed the fortifications.

The old and new East-India companies were united this year, and a new charter was granted, to be called, "The united company of merchants of England trading to the East-Indies."

Feb. 25. A book entitled, "The shortest Way with the Dissenters," was ordered by the Commons to be burnt by the hangman, and the author Daniel De Foe, to be prosecuted at law.

Feb. 27. The royal assent was given to an act for granting to her Majesty a land-tax of four shillings in the pound, for carrying on the war against France and Spain.

An act for enabling her Majesty to settle a revenue for supporting the dignity of his royal highness prince George, hereditary prince of Denmark, in case he should survive her Majesty.

An act for the finishing and adorning the cathedral church of St. Paul, London.

An act for enlarging the time for taking the oath of abjuration; and also for re-capacitating and indemnifying such persons as had not taken the same by the time limited, and should take the same by a time to be appointed; and for the further security of her Majesty's person, and the succession of the crown in the Protestant line; and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended prince of Wales, and all other pretenders, and their open and secret abettors; and to several other acts.

After which her Majesty made a speech to both Houses, thanking them for the dispatch they had given to the public affairs, for the large supplies that had been granted, and the provision that had been made for the Prince. Then the parliament was prorogued to the 22d of April.

The majors-general, William Stuart and Thomas Erle, esqrs. the lords Portmore, Cutts, Lumley, Tiviot, and major-general Ramsey, were made lieutenants-general.

March—Sir Henry Bellasis, lieutenant-general, found guilty of plundering the Spaniards at port St. Mary's, by a court of general officers; he was broke and dismissed the service, and Sir Charles Hara was acquitted of the charge.

The earl of Clarendon's history was now published.

The marquis of Caermarthen, made vice-admiral of the red; John Graydon, esq. vice-admiral of the white; John Leake, esq. vice-admiral of the blue; George Byng, esq. rear-admiral of the red; Thomas Dilks, esq. rear-admiral of the white; and Basil Beaumont, esq. rear-admiral of the blue.

March 13. The elector of Hanover, by his proxy lord Mohun; the duke of Bedford, in person; and the duke of Marlborough, by his proxy, Sir Benjamin Bathurst, were installed knights of the garter.

An address to her Majesty from the episcopal clergy of Scotland, shewing how they were unjustly and violently turned out of their benefices at the Revolution; and intreated her Majesty to compassionate them and their numerous families, who were reduced to a starving condition, on account of their adhering to the true primitive and apostolical church, of which her Majesty was a member. Her Majesty answered, they might be assured of her protection, and exhorted them to live peaceably with the Presbyterian clergy.

Vice admiral Graydon was sent to attack the island of Placentia, and to expel the French from the Newfoundland fishery, he fell in with Du Casse, with four ships, which he suffered to escape, and returned without any success.

April 6. Marshal Villiers joined the elector of Bavaria; after which the Elector made himself master of Ratisbon, where the diet of the empire were assembled.

The duke of Marlborough laid siege to

Bonn, which surrendered about three weeks after.

The Huguenots of Languedoc, having raised an insurrection, obtained several advantages over the French king's troops.

May 6. The king of Portugal came into the grand alliance.

Sir George Rooke was sent to cruise on the French coast, he took a French East-India ship, worth 100,000*l.* with other prizes, and returned about the middle of June.

The Parliament of Scotland met under the duke of Queensberry, and a bill for the toleration of episcopacy being proposed, it was rejected; they also refused to come under the Protestant succession at this time.

On the contrary they brought in a bill for the security of the government, which had an hostile appearance, and the High-commissioner refusing to pass it, they questioned if the crown had a negative.

June 30. The confederate troops under the command of general Opdam, were surprised and surrounded by the French, commanded by Boufflers, at Eckeren. General Opdam being cut off from his army, fled to Breda; but the Dutch generals, notwithstanding, maintained their ground. There was an incredible slaughter on both sides, and night coming on, the French thought fit to retire.

The elector of Bavaria invaded Tirol, in order to open a communication with the French in Italy; but the Imperialists making a diversion in Bavaria, he was obliged to retire, to defend his own country.

July — Sir George Rooke being taken ill, the command of the fleet was given to Sir Cloudesly Shovel, consisting of thirty-five ships of the line.

The admiral being joined by twelve ships of the line, under the Dutch admiral Allemonde, they sailed from St. Helen's for the coast of Portugal.

July 4. The confederate fleet, under Sir Cloudesly Shovel, arrived in the Tagus.

July 22. Rear-admiral Dilkes sailed from Spithead for the coast of Normandy, where he took, burnt, and sunk, forty sail of the enemy's ships, three of which were equipped as men of war. The Queen had a medal struck upon the occasion, and delivered to the Admiral and all his officers.

Aug. 12. Admiral Shovel arriving before Althea in Spain, with the grand fleet, landed 2500 men, and published a declaration, inviting the Spaniards to come over to king Charles III. and desert king Philip.

Aug. 16. Huy was invested by the confederates, and surrendered the 29th instant.

Aug. 20. The Queen and Prince set out from Windsor for Bath.

Aug. 23. The French under the command of the duke of Burgundy, invested Old Brisac, which surrendered the 6th of September.

Sept. 10. The confederates invested Limburgh, which surrendered the 28th instant.

Sept. 12. The Emperor and the king of the Romans, resigned their rights to the dominions of Spain to the archduke Charles, who was thereupon declared king of Spain, by the name of Charles III.

Sept. 16. The Parliament of Scotland was adjourned to October 12th following, the Queen having given her assent to the following acts.

An act of limitation on the successor, in which it was declared, that no king or queen of Scotland should have power to make peace or war, without consent of Parliament.

An act to allow French wines and other liquors to be imported in neutral bottoms.

The commission for treating of an Union with England was vacated, with a prohibition to grant any other commission without consent of Parliament.

The Queen conferred honours on those who appeared to have influence in the Scotch nation.

Her Majesty revived the order of the Thistle, which had been dropped by William. The dukes of Argyle and Athol; the marquis of Anandale; the earls of Orkney and Seafield, were the first who were honoured with it; the number was limited to twelve.

Sept. 20. Count Stirum defeated the duke of Bavaria near Hockstet.

Sept. 21. The Parliament of Ireland met, agreeable to appointment.

Sept. 29. Prince Lewis of Baden took Memmingen in Germany from the French.

Sept. 30. The Commons of Ireland addressed her Majesty, and acknowledged their dependance on the crown of England.

The Commons of Ireland entered into high disputes concerning the Irish forfeitures; they expelled Francis Annesley and others, their seats in the House.

They voted a provision for the half-pay officers, and abolished pensions to the amount of 17,000*l.* a year.

They likewise passed an act for settling the succession after the example of England.

Queen Anne and the States sent ambassadors to the court of Turin.

Oct. 7. Marshal Tallard invested Landau.

The duke of Savoy agreed to come into the grand alliance; as soon as it was discovered by the French, the duke of Vendome made twenty-two thousand of his troops prisoners of war; which his Royal Highness retaliated, by seizing the French ambassador, and all the subjects of France in his dominions,

Oct. 30. The campaign at Flanders being at an end, the duke of Marlborough returned to England.

Nov. 9. The Parliament of England met, and the Queen in her speech to both Houses desired supplies to enable her to perform her engagements with the king of Portugal, and the duke of Savoy, who were come into the grand alliance, and recommended to them despatch and union among themselves.

Nov. 11, 12. The Lords and Commons respectively attended her Majesty with most dutiful addresses; and the Commons resolved, that the 50,000 men, who had acted in conjunction with the allies in Flanders last campaign, should be continued another year. That the proportion of land-forces to act in conjunction with Portugal, should be 8000 men; and that 40,000 men including 5000 marines, should be employed on board the fleet.

Nov. 12. The Suffolk and Somerset men of war arrived at Spithead; and in a few days the whole confederate fleet, commanded by Sir Cloudesly Shovel, arrived from the Streights.

Nov. 13. The prince of Hesse being detached from the Netherlands, in order to endeavour to relieve Landau, was surprised by the French under the command of marshal Tallard and Monsieur Praconta, at Spierback, and defeated.

Nov. 19. Landau surrendered to the French.

Nov. 26. About midnight began the most terrible storm that had been known in England, the wind W. S. W. attended with flashes of lightning. It uncovered the roofs of many houses and churches, blew down the spires of several steeples, and chimnies, tore whole groves of trees up by the roots. The leads of some churches were rolled up like scrolls of parchment, and several vessels, boats, and barges were sunk in the river Thames; but the royal navy sustained the greatest damage, being just returned from the Streights; four third rates, one second rate, four fourth rates, and many others of less force, were cast away upon the coast of England, and above fifteen hundred seamen lost, besides those that were cast away in merchant ships. The loss which London alone sustained was computed at one million sterling, and the city of Bristol lost to the amount of two hundred thousand pounds. Among the persons who were drowned was rear-admiral Beaumont.

Upon this calamity the Commons addressed her Majesty, that she would give directions for rebuilding and repairing the royal navy; and that she would make some provision for the families of those seamen that perished in the storm, with which her Majesty complied.

The Commons granted the sum of 3,881,006*l.* 15*s.* for the maintenance of the forces, and for the discharge of the subsidies payable to her Majesty's allies.

Dec. 6. The elector of Bavaria laid siege to Augsburgh, which surrendered the 14th instant.

He afterwards took Ratisbon, and, in a manner, made the diet his prisoners, and was joined by the French army commanded by marshal Villiers.

The Hungarians made an insurrection at the same time, under the famous prince Ragotski, and threatened Austria.

Dec. 12. A proclamation was published for a fast, to be observed the 19th of Jan. on account of the great storm.

Dec. 17. The garrison of Guelder surrendered to the confederates.

The Queen gave the royal assent to the land-tax act; after which she made a speech to both Houses, wherein she acquainted them with a plot carried on in Scotland by the emissaries of France, which she designed to lay before them as soon as the examinations were perfected.

The Lords appointed a committee to take the examination of the plot; at which the Commons were disgusted, and addressed her Majesty, laying before her the concern they were under to see her prerogative violated by the Lords, by wresting the examination out of her Majesty's hands.

The Lords on the contrary resolved, that they had an undoubted right to take the examinations of persons charged with criminal matters, whether they were in custody or not, and to order them into the custody of the officers of their House; and that the address of the Commons was unparliamentary, groundless, and without precedent.

These contests occasioned warm repre-

sentations to her Majesty by the Houses against one another.

Dec. 23. King Charles III. arrived at Spithead. The duke of Somerset, master of the horse, brought him a letter from her Majesty, and invited him to Windsor, where he arrived the 29th, and on the 31st returned with the duke of Somerset to his seat at Petworth in Sussex. He set sail for Portugal the 5th of January; but, being put back by contrary winds, it was the 27th of February before he arrived at Lisbon.

1704, Jan. 9. A proclamation was issued, for encouraging seamen to enter themselves on board his Majesty's ships of war.

Jan. 13. Count Staremburgh joined the duke of Savoy with 16,000 Imperialists, having marched nearly 200 miles, skirmishing every day with the enemy, who were superior to him in numbers.

Jan. 15. The duke of Marlborough went over to the Hague, to concert measures with the States-general, which being settled, the Duke returned Feb. 24.

Jan. 17. The Queen published an order, for the regulation of the play-houses, prohibiting them to act any thing contrary to religion and good manners.

Jan. 21. The royal assent was given to the malt act; after which her Majesty made a speech to both Houses, wherein she took notice of king Charles's being driven back upon our coasts, and desired them to give all dispatch to the public business.

Jan. 29. The Queen commanded the earl of Nottingham to lay the papers relative to the examinations of the Scottish plot, before the House of Peers.

Feb. 7. The Queen sent a message to the Commons, desiring that her revenue of the first-fruits and tenths might be settled for augmenting the maintenance of the poorer clergy; and a bill was brought in for rendering her Majesty's intentions in that matter effectual.

Feb. 15. The clergy of both provinces attended her Majesty with addresses of thanks for the first-fruits; and the lower house of Convocation of the province of Canterbury returned their thanks to the Commons, for their readiness in complying with her Majesty.

Feb. 21. James Bourchier, formerly aide-de-camp to the duke of Berwick, tried and convicted of high-treason, in returning from France without license, was reprieved.

Feb. 24. A proclamation for encouraging the discovery of the key or cypher of certain letters relating to the Scotch plot.

The royal assent was given to an act for granting an aid to her Majesty, for carrying on the war, and other her Majesty's, occasions, by selling annuities at several rates, and for such respective terms or estates as are therein mentioned.

An act for the increase of seamen, and better encouragement of navigation, and security of the coal trade.

March 2. The Lords addressed the Queen that the fleet might be better manned, the navy wanting 6000 men of their complement; to which the Queen answered, she was glad to find no more wanting at that season of the year.

March 17. The Lords addressed, that admiral Graydon might be removed, for his arbitrary proceedings in the West Indies.

They accused him of not performing his duty in destroying the French ships he fell in with. The Admiral was accordingly dismissed the service.

The Lords resumed the examination of the earl of Orford's accounts, in relation to his victualling the fleet, while it wintered at Cadiz; and they confirmed an order the lords of the Treasury had made to pass the said accounts.

It being debated in the House of Peers, whether the earl of Nottingham had done his duty in the examination of Sir John Maclean concerning the Scotch plot, it was resolved in the affirmative by a majority of eleven voices.

The Lords resolved also, that there had been a dangerous plot in Scotland, and that nothing had given so much encouragement to the conspiracy, as the succession of the crown of Scotland not being declared to be in the princess Sophia, and addressed her Majesty to use her utmost endeavours to have that crown settled.

March 30. The Lords addressed her Majesty, that no persons might be put in commission of the peace, who had refused the oaths to king William.

April 3. The Queen gave the royal assent to an act for granting to her Majesty an additional subsidy of tonnage and poundage for three years.

An act for the making more effectual her Majesty's gracious intentions for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy, by enabling her Majesty to grant in perpetuity the revenues of the first fruits and tenths; and also for enabling any other persons to make grants for the same purpose.

An act for the discharge out of prison of such insolvent debtors as shall serve, or procure a person to serve, in her Majesty's fleet or army.

An act for raising the militia for the year 1704, notwithstanding the month's pay formerly advanced be not repaid; and to several other bills.

After which the Queen returned her thanks for the despatch of the public business, and the supplies. Then the Lord-Keeper prorogued the Parliament to the 4th of July.

The earl of Nottingham not being satisfied with the Queen's measures, resigned the seals as secretary of state.

April 4. David Lindsey, condemned for high-treason, in returning from France without license; he was a Scotchman, and pleaded a Scotch pardon, but it was not allowed; however, the Queen thought fit to grant him an English pardon.

Mr. Harley, the Speaker, was made secretary of state.

April 7. The duke of Marlborough, general Churchill, &c. went over to Holland, in order to open the campaign.

April 20. Mr. St. John was made secretary of war, in the room of Mr. Blathwayte.

Sir George Rooke set sail from Lisbon with the grand fleet, having the prince of Hesse and some land forces on board, towards Barcelona.

April 23. The earl of Kent was made lord chamberlain, in the room of the earl of Jersey; and Thomas Mansel, esq. was made comptroller of the household, in the room of Sir Edward Seymour.

When it was known in France that the Scottish conspiracy was discovered, Frazer was, by the French king's order, confined in the Bastile, where he remained several years.

Sir John Maclean, from his ingenuous confession, was discharged from prison, and received a pension from the crown.

The English and Dutch forces being arrived in Portugal, to the number of 12,000 men, the English under the command of Schomberg, and the Dutch under the command of general Fagel. King Charles III. published a declaration, inviting his Spanish subjects to join him, and offering a pardon to all that should return to their duty within three months.

April 25. Duke Schomberg, general of the English forces in Portugal, published a declaration, offering a pardon to all Irish officers and soldiers, in the service of France and Spain, if they would quit that service, and come over to king Charles III. and promised them the same posts they held under the enemy.

April 30. King Philip published a declaration of war against the king of Portugal, and against king Charles, and his allies.

May 16. Count Wratislaw, the Imperial minister in England, having represented the distress the empire was reduced to, by the conjunction of the French and Bavarians, and the insurrection of the malcontents in Hungary; it was agreed between the queen of Great-Britain and the States-general, that the duke of Marlborough should advance towards the Danube with a powerful reinforcement of the confederate troops, and join the Imperialists; and accordingly the Duke began his march.

May 27. Two Dutch battalions were surprized by the duke of Berwick, on the frontiers of Portugal, and most of them were made prisoners.

June 5. The duke of Vendome invested Vercell in Piedmont.

June 8. Duke Schomberg being sick of his command in Portugal, where he found neither horses for mounting the confederate cavalry, or any thing else they had engaged to provide, in order to enable the allies to enter upon action; and the Portuguese generals insisting on the command of the English and Dutch, as well as their own troops, he desired to be recalled; and the earl of Galway was appointed commander in chief of her Majesty's forces in Portugal, in his room, with a reinforcement of 8000 Dutch.

The marquis of Tweedale was appointed high commissioner of Scotland; the earl of Leven was made governor of Edinburgh castle; the earl of Glasgow was removed from the office of lord treasurer, and his place remained vacant; and Mr. James Johnston was made lord register.

June 9. The Hungarian malcontents advanced within a league of Vienna, and put the Imperial court into a great consternation.

June 11. The Brest and Toulon fleets being joined, Sir Cloudesley Shovel sailed from Lisbon with a squadron of men of war, in order to join Sir George Rooke in the Mediterranean, which he effected the 27th.

June 12. Suza surrendered to the French.

June 15. Portalegre in Portugal surrendered to king Philip, and soon after Castel Davide.

June 22. The duke of Marlborough, with the English and Dutch troops, joined the Imperialists, commanded by prince Lewis of Baden, at Westersteten.

June 25. The Confederate army encamped within two leagues of the French and

Bavarians; and on the 29th it was resolved to draw near Donawert.

July 2. The duke of Marlborough, and prince Louis of Baden, attacked the Bavarian intrenchments at Schellenberg, near Donawert, and carried them after a short dispute, wherein six thousand were killed and wounded on the side of the allies, and lieutenant general Goor, and major general Beinhelm, in the Dutch service, were killed. Prince Louis of Baden, general Thungen, count Horn, count Stirum, the prince of Hesse, lieutenant general Wood, major general Paland, and many other officers, were wounded. The day after this action, the Bavarian garrison quitted Donawert, of which the allies took possession. The enemy had 8000 men killed, and the confederates took sixteen pieces of cannon, and thirteen stand of colours.

July 5. The army of the allies entered Bavaria, and the Elector retired under the cannon of Ausburgh.

The confederate generals, at this time, proposed terms of accommodation to the elector of Bavaria, which were in a manner agreed on; but, upon advice that marshal Tallard had passed the Black Forest, in order to join him, the Elector broke off the treaty; whereupon the duke of Marlborough detached thirty squadrons of horse, who burnt and plundered the country of Bavaria to the walls of Munich.

July 6. The Parliament of Scotland met, and applied to her Majesty to have the papers relating to what was called the Scotch plot in England laid before them; and represented, that the intermeddling of the English House of Lords in that matter was an encroachment on the independence of Scotland, and her Majesty's prerogative as Queen of that kingdom; and desired she should take such measures as might prevent all such intermeddling for the future.

The Scots also passed an act, the 5th of August, called, The Act of Security; wherein they enacted, that, if the Queen died without issue, the states of that kingdom should have power to nominate a successor; provided such successor be not the successor of the crown of England.

The Emperor and the malcontents of Hungary, accepted of the mediation of England and Holland.

July 12. Stanislaus Lenzinski, palatine of Posen, elected king of Poland by the confederate Poles, at Warsaw, being supported by the king of Sweden.

July 21. The confederate fleet landed a body of troops in the bay of Gibraltar, commanded by the prince of Hesse, and attacked that place, which surrendered the 24th.

The garrison of Verceil, in Piedmont, surrendered to the duke of Vendome.

July 26. Monsieur Auverquerque bombarded Namur the 29th.

Prince Louis, of Baden, besieged Ingelstadt.

July 30. Marshal Tallard joined the elector of Bavaria at Biberach, with an army of twenty-two thousand men.

In Poland the war was still carried on between young Charles of Sweden, and Augustus, with unremitting fury and animosity.

Aug. 5. The confederates, under the command of prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough, fought the French and Bavarians, under the command of the elector of Bavaria, marshal Tallard, and marshal Marsin, at Hockstet, and obtained a complete victory. Marshal Tallard, and upwards of 13,000 French and Bavarians were taken prisoners, and nearly 20,000 killed, wounded, or drowned in the Danube; there were taken also by the allies above 100 pieces of cannon, 24 mortars, 129 colours, 171 standards, 17 pair of kettle-drums, 3600 tents, with their treasure, baggage, ammunition, &c. Nor did this victory cost the allies less than 15,000 men killed or wounded.

Aug. 16. The French quitted the city of Ausburgh, and the magistrates thereof sent a deputation, to desire the duke of Marlborough's protection.

Aug. 24. The confederate fleet under the command of Sir George Rooke, engaged the French, commanded by the count de Thoulouse. The English having spent great part of their shot before Gibraltar, wanted ammunition or they had gained a complete victory; however, the French were so battered that they declined renewing the engagement the next day, and never attempted to dispute the dominion of the seas with the confederates afterwards during the war.

Aug. 27. The Parliament of Scotland proceeding to enquire into the affair of the conspiracy, the High Commissioner prorogued them to October 7.

They addressed the Queen before their rising, that the papers relative to the plot might be laid before them the next session.

Aug. 2. The Emperor wrote a letter to the duke of Marlborough acquainting him, that, in consideration of his great service, he had created him a prince of the empire.

Sept. 26, The duke of Vendome laid

siege to the Ivra in Piedmont, which surrendered the 27th.

Sept. 9. Admiral Rooke having provided Gibraltar with a garrison of 2000 men, sailed for England.

Sept. 11. Ulm surrendered to the Imperialists.

Sept. 13. Prince Louis of Baden invested Landau; and prince Eugene, and the duke of Marlborough, covered the siege.

Sept. 25. Admiral Rooke, with the grand fleet returned to England from the Streights, leaving Sir John Leake with a squadron of 18 ships of the line.

Sept. 29. Sir Owen Buckingham, knt. elected lord Mayor of London.

Oct. 14. The duke of Vendome besieged Verue in Piedmont, which was obliged to surrender.

Oct. 22. The French and Spaniards laid siege to Gibraltar.

Oct. 29. The Parliament of England met, and the Queen made a speech to both Houses, wherein she told them that a timely improvement of the late successes would procure a lasting foundation of security to England, and a firm support for the liberty of Europe; and therefore desired such supplies as might be requisite for carrying on the next year's service, and recommending a speedy dispatch, on which they must chiefly depend, for the disappointing the designs of their enemies.

The Houses respectively congratulated her Majesty on the success of the campaign; and assured her, they would improve to the utmost the happy opportunity put into their hands.

Nov. 2. The Commons addressed her Majesty, to bestow a bounty on the soldiers and seamen, for the bravery they had shewn the last summer.

Nov. 5. Admiral Leake sailed from Lisbon, with a body of land forces, for the relief of Gibraltar, where he arrived the 9th, and found the French admiral de Pontis had blocked up that place with thirteen men of war, whom he surprised, took three, and run two of the largest ships on shore, and obliged the enemy to raise the siege.

Nov. 10. The electress of Bavaria made an entire surrender of that electorate to the Imperialists.

The duke of Marlborough when at Berlin, contracted for a reinforcement of 8000 men, to serve under prince Eugene in Italy, during the ensuing campaign.

The Commons voted the supplies for maintaining the army and navy, and other expences incident to the war for the next year, amounting to 4,670,486*l.* to be raised by a land tax, duties on malt, sale of annuities, and a subsidy on wines and other merchandizes, and the duties on low wines continued.

Nov. 24. Landau surrendered to the Imperialists, after having lost nearly 4000 men.

Dec. 1. The duke of Marlborough went to the court of Hanover.

Dec. 8. The Queen gave the royal assent to an act, for granting an aid by a land tax to be raised in the year 1705, and gave the Houses thanks for despatching it so early.

Dec. 11. Sir Roger L'Estrange died, aged eighty-eight.

Dec. 14. The Duke of Marlborough returned to England with count Tallard, and several other persons of quality; and brought with him also the colours and standards that were taken at the battle of Hockstet, which were put up in Westminster-hall.

Count Tallard, and some of the prisoners were sent to Nottingham, and the rest to Litchfield. The Duke received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament.

Dec. 21. The Lords addressed her Majesty to fortify Newcastle, and the towns on the borders of Scotland; and to order her forces to march that way.

John Locke the celebrated philosopher died.

1705, Jan. 6. The lord mayor and aldermen of London invited the duke of Marlborough to dine with them, to shew their respect to that general for his great services the last campaign.

Jan. 10. The Commons addressed the Queen, That she would please to consider of some proper means to perpetuate the memory of the great services performed by the duke of Marlborough; whereupon the Queen, some days after told them, That she was inclined to grant the honour and manor of Woodstock to the duke of Marlborough, and his heirs, and desired the assistance of the House to effect it.

Complaints were made of the mismanagement at the board of the prince of Denmark's council, as lord high Admiral, and that the council had too high salaries allowed them.

His Highness's council addressed her Majesty, in answer to the complaints of the Commons, that the funds given for the navy had fallen short 1,200,000*l.*

Jan. 11. The Commons brought in a bill to enable her Majesty to appoint

commissioners to treat of a union with Scotland.

The marquis of Tweedale was superseded as Lord High Commissioner of Scotland, by the duke of Argyle.

Jan. 18. It having been thought fit to lay aside admiral Rooke, Sir Cloudesley Shovel was made admiral and commander in chief of her Majesty's fleet; Sir John Leake was made vice-admiral of the white, and Sir George Byng vice-admiral of the blue, Sir Thomas Dilks rear admiral of the red, William Whetstone, esq. rear-admiral of the white, and Sir John Jennings rear admiral of the blue.

Feb. 8. The Commons returned her Majesty their thanks, for concluding a treaty with the king of Prussia, whereby he was to send a body of 8000 men to the assistance of the duke of Savoy; and to assure her, they would enable her to make good that treaty.

The Dutch withdrew a squadron, part of their quota of ships just before the battle of Malaga, and employed them in convoying their merchant-men, otherwise that victory had been more complete.

March 5. The Parliament in Ireland met, and the heats with the Protestants subsisted; these feuds did not prevent the despatch of supplies; 15000*l.* were voted for the support of government. The duke of Ormond went to the House June 16, and gave the royal assent to several bills, and then prorogued the Parliament for one year.

An act for the better enabling her Majesty to grant the honour and manor of Woodstock, with the hundred of Wotton, to the duke of Marlborough, and his heirs, in consideration of the eminent services by him performed to her Majesty and the public.

An act, for the better recruiting her Majesty's land forces, and the marines for the year 1705.

An act, for prohibiting all trade and commerce with France.

An act, for raising the militia for the year 1705, although the month's pay, formerly advanced, be not repaid.

An act, for punishing mutiny and desertion; and to fifty-two private acts.

After which her Majesty thanked both Houses for the despatch of the public business, and the large supplies they had given; but reprehended them for their unreasonable animosities, and exhorted them to peace and union, now the kingdom was going to a new election.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the first of May.

THE SEVERAL SUMS VOTED THIS SESSION WERE AS FOLLOWS:

	£.
For 400,000 men for sea service	2,060,000
For the ordinary of the navy....	100,000
For ordnance stores and sea service.....	40,000
For building a wharf and storehouse at Portsmouth.....	100,000
For 40,000 land forces.....	885,193
For 10,000 additional forces....	177,511
For 10,000 men to serve in Portugal.....	222,379
Subsidies to the allies.....	370,119
Subsidy to the duke of Savoy	40,000
Recruit horses lost at Schellenberg and Blenheim	6,725
Ditto, for foreign troops in English pay	24,665
For an additional regiment on the Portugal establishment...	5,135
For surgeons for the hospital in Portugal.....	224
Expences in the Portugal service last year.....	68,546
Ordnance for land service....	120,000
Transport service.....	60,000
For 5000 troops of augmentation: their levy	11,844
Ditto their pay	87,125
For guards and garrisons....	357,000
For circulating Exchequer bills	4,000
	£ 4,670,486

March 15. An order of council was published, whereby the Dutch had liberty to trade with France, notwithstanding the war.

March 21. Admiral Leake surprized the French squadron, under the command of admiral Pontis before Gibraltar; took three French men of war, destroyed several others, and relieved the place a second time; whereupon the French and Spaniards raised the siege.

March 23. Lord Cutts was appointed commander in chief of the forces in Ireland, under the duke of Ormond.

March 27. The duke of Newcastle was made lord Privy Seal, in the room of the duke of Bucks.

March 30. The Duke of Marlborough went over to Holland in order to open the campaign.

April 5. Six regiments of foot were raised this spring.

A proclamation for dissolving the present Parliament.

April 8. Veru, in Piedmont surrendered o the French; as did Nice and Villa Franca about the same time.

April 10. The Queen and Prince set out for Newmarket, and on the 16th were magnificently entertained at Trinity college, Cambridge.

The Queen bestowed the honour of knighthood on Mr. James Montague, counsel for the university, and the famous Isaac Newton, mathematical professor.

April 12. The earl of Montague created marquis of Mounthermer, and duke of Montague.

April 33. A proclamation for a new Parliament to meet the 14th of June.

April 29. Dr. George Bull, consecrated bishop of St. David's.

May 2. The confederates in Portugal besieged Valencia d'Alcantara, and took it by storm.

May 12. The duke of Marlborough arrived at Rastadt, to confer with prince Louis of Baden, on the operations of the campaign.

May 16. The Portuguese besieged Albuquerque, which surrendered the 22d inst. They also took the town of Salvaterra, and then went into quarters of refreshment.

May 21. The duke of Marlborough commanding upon the Moselle, the French invested Huy, which surrendered the 11th of June.

May 24. The grand fleet under the command of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, with a body of 5000 land forces on board, commanded by the earl of Peterborough, set sail from England for the coast of Spain.

June 14. The Parliament met, and were prorogued to the 6th of September.

June 15. The French having taken possession of Liege, invested the castle: whereupon the deputies of the States prevailed with the duke of Marlborough to return from the Moselle. He left general d'Aubach at Triers to secure the magazines the English and Dutch had laid up there; but upon the approach of marshal Villars, d'Aubach destroyed the magazines, and abandoned Triers, of which the French immediately took possession.

June 20. The grand fleet arrived at Lisbon, where it was reinforced by sir John Leake, from the Mediterranean, and the Dutch admirals Allemonde and Vanderdusson.

June 26. The earl of Sunderland sent envoy extraordinary to Vienna.

The duke of Ormond leaving Sir Richard Cox, and lord Cutts, lords justices in Ireland, came to England.

June 28. The Parliament of Scotland met, the young duke of Argyle being appointed high Commissioner, and the duke of Queensbury was made lord Privy Seal.

June 11. The Confederates retook the town of Huy from the French.

July 18. The duke of Marlborough forced the French lines near Tirlemont, and defeated a great body of the enemy's troops.

July 23. King Charles III. went on board the Confederate fleet at Lisbon, and sailed to Gibraltar.

Aug. 11. The Imperial general Herbeville gave the malcontents in Hungary a great defeat.

Aug. 16. There happened a sharp engagement between the Imperialists and the French, at Cassano, in Italy, where several thousands were killed and wounded on each side; and both parties claimed the victory.

Aug. 22. King Charles III. with the grand fleet, came before Barcelona, and the next day the confederate forces landed, and were joined by great numbers of Spaniards.

Sept. 3. The confederate forces before Barcelona attacked the fort of Montjuich, which surrendered the 6th; but the prince of Hesse Darmstadt was killed at the first attack.

Sept. 29. Sir Thomas Rawlinson, knt. was elected Lord Mayor of London.

Oct. 4. Barcelona capitulated, and the whole province of Catalonia, except Roses, declared for king Charles III.

Oct. 5. The Imperialists took Haguenau.

Oct. 8. The Portuguese laid siege to Badajos, but were forced to raise it the 17th, by the marshal de Thesse. The earl of Galway had his right hand shot off in this siege.

Oct. 11. William Cowper, Esq. made lord Keeper, in the room of Sir Nathan Wright.

Oct. 11. Dr. William Wake, consecrated bishop of Lincoln.

Oct. 24. Santuliet surrendered to the allies.

Sir John Leake having notice that the French admiral Pontis was arrived at Gibraltar to besiege that place, he sailed from Lisbon, and surprized two of the enemies frigates, a sloop, fire-ship, and two English prizes, all which he burnt, and took one frigate; he reinforced the garrison with 2000 men, and returned to Lisbon.

Oct. 25. The new Parliament met, and chose John Smith, esq. their Speaker,

after which the Queen made a speech to both Houses, wherein she encouraged them to continue the war till the monarchy of Spain be restored to the house of Austria. She also acquainted them, that the Parliament of Scotland had passed an act, to empower her to appoint commissioners to treat of a Union between the two kingdoms, which she should speedily do, and recommended union among themselves.

The earl of Abington was removed from his place of Constable of the Tower, and some other changes of less note were also made.

Oct. 26. The earl of Sunderland and Mr. Stepney, envoys extraordinary to the court of Vienna, went with the Dutch minister to Tyrnau, to mediate a peace between the emperor and the Hungarians.

Oct. 31. The Lords addressed her Majesty, and concurred with her in carrying on the war, till the Spanish monarchy was fixed in the House of Austria. They admired her Majesty's zeal for the church of England, and expressed the greatest detestation against those who should insinuate it was in danger under her government; and assured her Majesty, that they should endeavour to reconcile and unite all her subjects.

The House of Commons being now replenished with low churchmen, attended her Majesty with an address to the same effect.

King Stanislaus crowned king of Poland.

Nov. 12. The duke of Marlborough arrived at Vienna, and was made prince of Mindelheim, in Suabia, by the Emperor.

Nov. 19. The two houses of Convocation disagreed in framing an address to her Majesty.

Nov. 27. The Queen made a speech to both Houses acquainting them with the successes of the Confederates in Catalonia, and desiring that they would enable her to prosecute the advantages that had been gained on that side; whereupon the Commons voted 250,000*l.* for that service.

Sir Cloudesley Shovel, with the grand fleet, arrived from Barcelona.

Sir John Leake was left with a strong squadron in the Mediterranean; also the earl of Peterborough had six ships left with him.

Dec. 14. Both Houses presented an address to the Queen, with their resolutions, That the church of England was in a safe and flourishing condition; and that whoever insinuated that the church was in danger under her Majesty's administration, was an enemy to the Queen, the church, and the kingdom.

Dec. 16. The kingdom of Valencia declared for Charles III.

Dec. 19. Charles Cæsar, esq. member for Hertford, sent to the Tower.

Dec. 21. The royal assent was given to an act, for granting an aid to her Majesty by a land tax, for the year 1706. And to

An act, for naturalizing the princess Sophia, electress and duchess dowager of Hanover, and the issue of her body.

Dec. 30. The duke of Marlborough arrived in England, with the duke of Shrewsbury, the earl of Sunderland, &c. and on the 7th of January the House of Commons resolved to return the duke of Marlborough their thanks, for the great services he had performed the last campaign, and for his prudent negociations with the allies.

Queen Catherine, dowager to king Charles II. of England, and sister to the present king of Portugal, died.

This year was first opened by Vanbrugh and Cibber a new theatre in the haymarket.

The duke of Marlborough proposed a loan of 500,000*l.* to the Emperor, on a branch of his revenue at Silesia: this sum was soon raised by subscription.

The duke of Savoy behaved with amazing intrepidity, having only an army of 12,000 horse and foot left, and no considerable place left but Coni and Turin, he resolved to be driven out of all, sooner than abandon the grand alliance.

1706, Feb. 10. The earl of Peterborough relieved Valencia, which was besieged by the Spaniards, under the command of count de las Torres.

Feb. 12. The Swedes, under general Reinschild, gave the Popish and Muscovite troops an entire defeat, near Sfravenstat, in Great Poland.

Feb. 16. The royal assent was given to an act, for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1706.

An act, for continuing an additional subsidy on tonnage and poundage, and certain duties upon coals, culm, and cinders, and additional duties of excise, and for settling and establishing a fund thereby, and by other ways and means, for payment of annuities to be sold, for raising a further supply to her Majesty, for the service of the year 1706, and other uses therein mentioned; and to fifteen private acts.

Feb. 26. Letters patents were granted for the raising 250,000*l.* by way of loan, to be sent to prince Eugene, to enable him to relieve the duke of Savoy; and her

Majesty had a little before sent him 200,000 crowns for that service.

March 19. The Queen went to the House, and gave the royal assent to an act, for laying further duties on low wines, and for preventing the damage to her Majesty's revenue, by importation of foreign cut whalebone; and for making some provisions as to the stamp duties, and the duties on births, burials, and marriages, and the salt duties, and touching million lottery tickets, and for enabling her Majesty to dispose of the effects of William Kidd, a notorious pirate, to the use of Greenwich hospital; and for appropriating the public monies granted in this session.

An act, for the better enabling the master, wardens, and assistants, of the Trinity-house to rebuild the light house on the Edystone rock; and to several other acts.

After which, her Majesty made a speech to both Houses, thanking them for securing the protestant succession, and the advances they had made towards an union of the two kingdoms; then the lord Keeper prorogued the Parliament to the 21st of May. The several sums voted this session were,

For 40,000 seamen - -	£2,080,000
Ordinary of the navy - -	120,000
Guards and garrisons - -	357,000
For 40,000 land forces - -	866,223
Ten thousand additional forces	177,511
Interest debentures - -	47,000
Wharf and storehouse at Portsmouth - - - - -	10,000
Ordnance for land service -	120,000
Transport service - -	120,000
For circulating Exchequer bills	3,500
Subsidies to the allies - -	414,166
Ordnance stores for eight new ships in the room of those lost in the great storm - -	18,288
Ten thousand two hundred and ten men to act in Portugal -	222,379
Five thousand more in Catalonia	96,729
Subsidies to the allies - -	48,680
Bounty money to the troops serving in Germany in 1704 -	65,000
Additional charge of the Hanover troops - - - - -	784
General officers and contingencies in Spain - - -	7,631
Levy money for horses dead last campaign - - - -	15,670
Ditto to officers - - -	15,296
The Queen's proportion for prosecuting king Charles's successes in Spain - -	250,000
	£5,075,577

Sir George Byng who had been sent with a small squadron to cruise in the soundings, took a French ship of forty guns, twelve privateers, and seven rich West-India ships. The other cruizers took many privateers.

The Baltic fleet homeward bound, was taken with three ships of war by a squadron from Dunkirk, under the command of the count de St. Paul, who was killed in the engagement.

March 25. A proclamation was issued, for putting in execution an act for the encouraging the increase of seamen, and the speedier manning the fleet.

April 8. The French and Spaniards, commanded by king Philip, and marshal de Thesse, laid siege to Barcelona.

April 10. The duke of Marlborough embarked for Holland, to open the campaign on that side.

April 11. A proclamation was issued, for putting the laws in execution against those who endeavoured to reconcile her Majesty's subjects to the church of Rome.

April 14. Alcantara surrendered to the Portuguese.

April 16. The Lords Commissioners of the respective kingdoms of England and Scotland met the first time, for treating of an union.

April 19. The French, under the duke of Vendome, defeated the Imperialists at Calcinato in Italy.

April 20. The earl of Galway published a declaration, inviting the Spaniards to come over to king Charles III.

Five new English regiments were raised.

May 1. Sir George Byng, with the Confederate fleet joined Sir John Leake in the bay of Althea; the English fleet consisted of 37 ships and the Dutch of 18 ships of the line. The earl of Peterborough joined the fleet, and hoisted his flag on board the prince George.

May. 6. The duke of Queensborough was made high commissioner of Scotland.

May 8. The earl of Peterborough and Sir John Leake relieved Barcelona.

May 12. The French left behind them 106 brass cannon, 28 mortars, and prodigious quantities of ammunition and provision.

The same morning about nine o'clock, there happened almost a total eclipse of the sun.

May 12. Being Whit-Sunday, the duke of Marlborough obtained a complete victory over the elector of Bavaria, and mar-

shal Villeroy, at Ramillies: several thousands of the enemy were killed, and 6000 taken, with great part of their artillery and baggage. The loss on the part of the Confederates was very inconsiderable, not more than 2000 persons of note, prince Louis of Hesse and M. Bentick, were slain.

The States of Flanders assembled at Ghent, formally recognized king Charles III. their sovereign.

May 13. The Confederates took possession of Louvain; and in about the space of ten days, Brussels, Mechlin, Ghent, Oudenarde, Bruges, Antwerp, and several other considerable places in Flanders and Brabant, made their submission, and acknowledged king Charles III. for their sovereign.

May 21. A Proclamation was issued, for a thanksgiving to be observed the 27th of June for the victory at Ramillies, the reduction of the Spanish Netherlands, and the success of the allies in Catalonia.

An order of council was made the same day, for opening a trade with that part of the Spanish Netherlands which had acknowledged king Charles III.

May 23. Turin was invested by the French, and the 3d of June the trenches were opened.

May 24. The duke of Marlborough was invested by the principality of Mindelheim.

May 26. Cividad Rodrigo on the frontiers of Spain surrendered to the Portuguese.

May 27. The Portuguese, hearing that the siege of Barcelona was raised, took a resolution of marching directly to Madrid; whereupon king Philip retired to the confines of France with his court, for the greater safety of his person.

June 7. The army of the allies arrived at Salamanca.

June 10. James earl of Derby was made chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

June 13. Carthagena in Spain surrendered to the allies.

June 20. Ostend in Flanders was invested by the allies, and surrendered the 6th of July.

June 24. The marquis das Minas and the earl of Galway took possession of Madrid, and the 27th king Charles III. was proclaimed in that city; whereupon Toledo, and several other towns made their submission.

June 27. This day being appointed for a thanksgiving, the Queen went in great state to St. Paul's.

June 29. The Confederate generals at Madrid sent expresses to king Charles III. to hasten his march to his capital city, and join them with all the forces he could assemble; but Arragon declaring for him, he marched to Saragossa, and trifled away so much time there, that king Philip drew an army together, superior to that of the allies.

July 6. Prince Eugene passed the Adige; and the 17th he passed the Po, in order to relieve Turin.

July 13. The castle of Asti in Piedmont surrendered to the French.

July 22. The articles of union between England and Scotland were signed by the commissioners of both kingdoms, and the next day was presented to the Queen.

Aug. 4. The duke of Marlborough laid siege to Menin, which surrendered the 23d instant.

Aug. 5. The French took the counterscarp of the citadel of Turin.

King Philip's troops took possession of Madrid again; and Toledo, Salamanca, and the other towns in Castile declared for him.

Aug. 8. King Charles, and the earl of Peterborough, with six or seven regiments joined the marquis das Minas, and the earl of Galway at Guadalaxara.

Brigadier Cadogan who commanded the guard that covered the foragers in Flanders, on the 16th of August, was surprized by a detachment of the enemy's horse and made prisoner, but released upon his parole.

Sir John Leake took Alicant by storm, and the castle surrendered.

Aug. 28. Prince Eugene joined the duke of Savoy.

Aug. 30. The duke of Marlborough caused Dendermond to be invested, which surrendered the 5th of September.

The earl of Peterborough being dissatisfied in not having the chief command, retired from the army in disgust, and went to Genoa.

Sept. 5. The king of Sweden invaded Saxony; where all the great towns submitted to him except Dresden; his army lived here a whole year at discretion, and he drained the electorate of all its treasure.

Sept. 7. The duke of Savoy, and prince Eugene attacked the French in their intrenchments before Turin, and obtained a complete victory; and the duke of Savoy entered in triumph the same day into his capital city, which was reduced to the greatest extremity, having endured a four months siege. In this engagement the duke of Orleans, and marshal Marsin were wounded, the Marshal mortally, and near

5000 of the French killed. The allies took 250 pieces of cannon, 108 mortars, 7000 prisoners, and all the tents, baggage, ammunition, and provisions, belonging to the French army; with the loss on the part of the allies of 3000 men.

The confederates being unable to subsist any longer about Madrid, decamped and passed the Tajo, and retired into Valencia.

Sept. 14. Sir John Leake sailed to Majorca, which submitted to king Charles, as Ivica did the 9th.

Sept. 16. The confederates invested Aeth in Flanders, and the garrison surrendered prisoners of war the 4th of October.

Sept. 17. The Portuguese retook Salamanca.

Sept. 24. The city, and the greatest part of the duchy of Milan submitted to the Imperialists; and on the 26th, the duke of Savoy, and prince Eugene made their entry into that city.

Peace was concluded between the kings of Sweden and Poland, whereby king Augustus stipulated to renounce the crown of Poland.

Sept. 28. Marshal Villars besieged Haguenau, and took it.

Sept. 29. Sir Robert Bedingfield, knt. was elected Lord Mayor of London.

Oct. 1. Sir John Jennings was dispatched with a squadron to the West-Indies, and Sir George Byng was ordered to lie at Lisbon.

A fleet under the command of the earl Rivers arrived at Lisbon.

Oct. 5. George Augustus, electoral prince of Hanover, was created baron of Tewkesbury, viscount Northallerton, earl of Milford-Haven, and marquis and duke of Cambridge.

Oct. 13. The Parliament of Scotland met; and the articles of Union were ratified by the Scotch Parliament, the 16th of January; yea's 110, noe's 69.

Oct. 21. The duke of Bavaria sent a letter to the duke of Marlborough, and another to the States-General, proposing a treaty of peace between the confederates and France; but the allies refused to enter into any conferences on that subject, unless the French king offered satisfactory preliminaries to be the foundation of a treaty.

Nov. 14. Prince Eugene was made governor of the duchy of Milan.

Nov. 18. Carthagena was taken from the allies.

Nov. 19. The duke of Marlborough having settled several important affairs with the States, arrived in London.

The earl of Sunderland was made secretary of state in the room of Sir Charles Hedges.

The Parliament of England met, and the Queen made a speech to both Houses, and desired supplies to enable her to improve every where the advantages that had been gained the last successful campaign: she acquainted them with the conclusion of the treaty of union; and desired them to give dispatch to the public affairs.

Dec. 4. The Lords addressed her Majesty, and congratulated her on the victories of Ramillies and Turin, and wished her Majesty a long and happy reign, that she might see the fruits of her pious labours.

The Commons also addressed her Majesty, and congratulated her upon the same occasions.

A committee of the Commons attended the duke of Marlborough with the thanks of that House, for his eminent service this campaign; and on the 5th the Lord Keeper in the name of the Peers returned the Duke the thanks of that House.

Dec. 7. Both Houses of Convocation addressed her Majesty, and congratulated her on the wonderful successes of this year's campaign.

Dec. 6. The Lords addressed the Queen to settle the honours of the duke of Marlborough on his posterity by act of Parliament.

Dec. 19. The colours and standards taken at the battle of Ramillies were put up in Guildhall, by her Majesty's order.

Dec. 21. The Queen gave the royal assent to an act for granting an aid to her Majesty by a land-tax, to be raised in the year 1707.

An act for continuing the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1707.

An act for settling the honours and dignities of John duke of Marlborough upon his posterity; and annexing the honour and manor of Woodstock and house of Blenheim with the said honours.

After which the Queen thanked them for the particular notice they had taken of the duke of Marlborough's services, and for the more than usual despatch of the bills of supply; which had been carried through both Houses in about a fortnight's time.

Several tumults happened in Edinburgh and other places, on the signing of the articles of the union.

Robert earl of Lindsey was made lord great chamberlain of England.

Dec. 31. This day being appointed to be observed as a thanksgiving for the success of the last campaign, the Queen went in great state to St. Paul's, where the bishop of Salisbury preached before her.

1707, Jan. 1. The Commons addressed her Majesty, that she would at her own expense erect Blenheim house as a monument of the glorious actions of the duke of Marlborough; and they would make some provision for the more honourable support of his dignity in his posterity; whereupon her Majesty desired that the pension of 5000*l.* per annum might be settled as the honour and manor of Woodstock were.

The earl of Stair, who much favoured the union, died.

Jan. 16. The act for ratifying the articles of union passed in Scotland.

Jan. 18. The earl Rivers not being able to prevail with the Portuguese to march to Madrid, and they requiring that he should be under the command of their generals, if he continued with his forces on that side, which was not agreeable to the orders he brought from England, he embarked his troops again and sailed with Sir Cloudesley Shovel to Alicant, in order to join the earl of Galway, and the marquis das Minas.

Jan. 26. Lord Cutts died at Dublin. He had been made one of the lords justices of Ireland, and sent thither out of the way of action, which broke his heart.

Jan. 28. The Queen gave the royal assent to an act for settling on John duke of Marlborough, and his posterity, a pension of 5000*l.* per annum, for the more honourable support of their dignities, in like manner as his honours and dignities, and the honour and manor of Woodstock and house of Blenheim, were already settled.

After which her Majesty made a speech acquainting them, that the articles of Union were ratified with some alterations by the Parliament of Scotland, and said she had ordered the articles with the act and ratification to be laid before them.

Feb. 2. The truce between the Imperialists and the French governor of the castle of Milan being expired, hostilities began again, and the town and castle fired upon one another.

Feb. 6. Modena surrendered to the Imperialists.

Feb. 8. Sir Cloudesly Shovel with the land-forces commanded by the earl Rivers, arrived at Alicant, but the troops being put on shore, the earl Rivers and the earl of Essex returned to England.

Feb. 13. The royal assent was given to an act, for securing the church of England as by law established.

March 6. The bill for ratifying the articles of Union, received the royal assent. There were great debates in both Houses before it passed; and several protests were entered in the House of Lords.

The principal articles of the Union were, that the succession to the crown should be settled as in England.

That the united kingdom should be represented in one Parliament.

That there should be a freedom of trade to all the British dominions.

That Scotland should raise 48,000*l.* when the land-tax in England should be four shillings in the pound, and raise 1,997,765*l.*

That the Scots should receive 398,085*l.* as an equivalent for what she should be charged with towards the debts of England.

That the laws for the regulation of trade, customs, and excise, should be the same in Scotland as England.

The rest of the laws of Scotland to remain as before, but alterable by Parliament; the court of session, and other courts of law, to remain in Scotland as before.

Sixteen Peers of Scotland should sit in the British House of Lords, and forty-five representatives for Scotland in the House of Commons: all the Peers of Scotland to be Peers of Great Britain, and enjoy all privileges as the Peers of England do, except sitting in the House of Lords, and upon trials of Peers.

The respective churches of England and Scotland were confirmed in their rights and privileges as fundamental and essential conditions of the Union.

Upon passing the bill for ratifying the Union, the Queen made a speech, expressing her great gratification in accomplishing a work of such importance, and of so great difficulty to effect; and said, she desired and expected from all her subjects, that they should henceforth act with all possible kindness and respect for one another.

Besides the act of Union, the royal assent was given to an act for continuing the duties on low-wines, and spirits of the first extraction; and the duties payable by hawkers, pedlars, and petty chapmen; and part of the duties on stampt vellum, parchment, and paper; and the late duties on sweets, and the one third subsidy of

tonnage and poundage; and for settling and establishing a fund thereby; and by the application of certain overplus monies and otherwise, for payment of annuities, to be sold for raising a further supply to her Majesty for the service of the year 1707, and other uses therein expressed.

An act for discharging small livings from their first-fruits and tenths, and all arrears thereof.

An act for continuing several subsidies, impositions, and duties, and for making provisions therein mentioned, to raise money by way of loan for the service of the war, and other her Majesty's necessary and important occasions; and for ascertaining the wine-measure; and to several other acts.

An act for ease of her Majesty's subjects, in relation to the duties upon salt, and for making the like allowances upon the exportation of white-herrings, flesh, oatmeal, and grain called beer, alias bigg, as are to be made upon exportation of the like from Scotland.

An act for the better securing her Majesty's purchase of Cotton-house in Westminster.

An act for encouraging the discovery and apprehending of house-breakers.

An act for the continuance of the laws for the punishment of vagrants, and for making such laws more effectual.

An act for continuing the laws therein mentioned, relating to the poor, and to the buying and selling of cattle in Smithfield, and for suppressing of piracy; and to several private acts.

March 11. Both Houses attended her Majesty with an address of congratulation upon the Union.

March 13. A treaty was concluded between prince Eugene on the part of the Imperialists, and prince Vaudemont on the part of France; whereby it was agreed, that the French should evacute Final, the castle of Milan, Mirandola, Mantua, Sabionetta, Cremona, and all the other places the French were possessed of in Italy; and that they should be permitted to march out with their arms and the usual marks of honour, and ten pieces of cannon and twenty-four field-pieces, and be conducted to Suza.

March 25. The High Commissioner in Scotland adjourned the Parliament, and then set out for England, where he was graciously received by the Queen.

March 27. A proclamation was issued for a thanksgiving to be observed the 1st of May, for the perfecting the Union between England and Scotland.

April — The French refugees addressed her Majesty, that in settling the treaty of peace, she would graciously please to think of the Protestant churches in France.

Many inflammatory papers came out against the ministry. Dr. Brown and others were prosecuted and sentenced to be pilloried, and the publisher was fined in six hundred pounds.

April 8. The Queen sent a letter to the archbishop of Canterbury, declaring her resentment at the proceedings of the lower house of Convocation.

April 17. The earl of Pembroke was made lord-lieutenant of Ireland.

April 24. The Queen made a speech to both Houses, wherein she returned them thanks for the zeal they had shewn for her service, and especially for the accomplishing the Union of the two kingdoms, and acquainted them, that she intended that the present members of the Parliament of England, should be Members of the respective Houses of the first Parliament of Great Britain, on the part of England. Then the Lord-keeper prorogued the Parliament to the 30th instant.

THE SEVERAL SUMS VOTED THIS SESSION WERE THESE:

	£.
For 40,000 men for sea service	2,080,000
Ordinary of the navy	120,000
Guards and garrisons	357,000
For 40,000 men for land service	893,706
Ten thousand additional forces, and proportion for 3000 Palatines	211,762
Interest debentures	49,000
Wharf and storehouse at Portsmouth	10,000
Ordnance for land-service	120,000
Transport service	44,000
For circulating Exchequer bills	3,500
The Queen's proportion of subsidies to the king of Denmark	37,500
——of 13.000 men in the Portugal service	150,000
——of subsidies to the duke of Savoy	160,000
——of 8,000 men sent to the duke of Savoy	50,000
Subsidies to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel	5,952
——to the elector of Triers	5,952
——To the elector Palatine	4,761
For 20,562 men to serve in Spain and Portugal	445,350
——8,833 additional forces for the same service	190,296

To the duke of Savoy, expended in the defence of Turin..	50,000
Loan to the Emperor last year	47,500
Levy, &c. for the forces under earl Rivers	63,661
Pay of general officers in Portugal	3,014
The Queen's proportion for 3,000 Palatines last year ..	26,692
Agi. bread and forage for the Prussians	37,012
Ditto, last year	19,755
Levy money for horses killed in Flanders	35,753
For horses dead, English, Danish, and Hanoverians, in 1705 and 1706.....	36,701
For prosecuting king Charles's successes in Spain	150,000
Garrison of Gibralter.....	3,590
Additional subsidies to Hesse Cassel	90,000
Expences on the Hessian troops last year	11,780
	£ 5,540,167

Henry VIII. found at his accession 147 Places returning Members 296

He added for	32 places	38
Edward VI. added ...	22 ——	24
Mary	12 ——	22
Elizabeth	31 ——	62
James I.	14 ——	27

So that the Members increased by the Power of the crown in five reigns including 162 years were in number 173

Since which time, the Members increased by authority of Parliament, were at the time of the Union, including a period of 63 years, 44

217

Members at the time of the Union 513

Members increased by the act of Union 45

558

NUMBER OF MEMBERS FOR THE COUNTIES IN CROMWELL'S PARLIAMENT.

Bedfordshire	5	Leicestershire	4	Cornwall	8
Berkshire	5	Lincolnshire	10	Cumberland	2
Buckinghamshire	5	Middlesex	4	Derbyshire	4
Cambridgeshire	4	Monmouthshire	3	Devonshire	11
Cheshire	4	Norfolk	10	Dorsetshire	6
				Durham	2
				Ebor. or Yorkshire	
				W. Riding 6	
				E. Riding 4	14
				N. Riding 4	
				Essex	13
				Gloucestershire	5
				Herefordshire	4
				Hertfordshire	5
				Huntingdonshire	3
				Kent	11
				Lancashire	4
					115

Northamptonshire	6
Nottinghamshire	4
Northumberland	3
Oxfordshire	5
Rutlandshire	2
Shropshire	4
Staffordshire	3
Somersetshire	11
Southampton	8
Suffolk	10
Surrey	6
Sussex	9
Westmoreland	2
Warwickshire	4
Worcestershire	5
Wiltshire	10
Wales	28
	146
	115
	261

This was a Parliament of the three kingdoms, to which Scotland and Ireland sent 30 members each. The representatives for England and Wales were only 400, but of these, we see by the above list, 261 were for the counties; so that only 139 were left for all the cities and boroughs.

April 25. The French and Spaniards, under the command of the duke of Berwick, entirely defeated the confederates, commanded by the marquis das Minas, and the earl of Galway, at Almanza.

April 28. Sir Simon Harcourt was made attorney-general in the room of Sir Edward Northey, and Sir James Montague was made solicitor-general.

April 29. A proclamation was issued, declaring that the members of the present Parliament of England should be members of the first Parliament of Great Britain, on the part of England.

April 30. The duke of Marlborough had an interview with the king of Sweden in Saxony, in order to pacify the northern troubles.

The earl of Stamford, lord Herbert, Robert Johnson, and John Pultney, esqrs. were made commissioners of trade and plantations.

Lord Godolphin was made lord-high treasurer of Great Britain.

The king of Sweden obtained the Protestant churches in Silesia to be restored, and left Saxony.

May 1. Being the day appointed for a thanksgiving for the Union, the Queen went to St. Paul's in great state, and the bishop of Oxford preached before her.

May 4. The lord-keeper Cowper was made lord-chancellor of Great Britain.

May 10. The brigadiers How, Brudenel, Mordaunt, Farrington, and Shrimpton, were made majors-general. Colonels Sherrington, Davenport, Pultney, Villars, Kellum, Crowther, and Ogilby, were made brigadiers-generals.

May 20. James duke of Montrose, James earl of Seafield, John earl of Mar, and Hugh earl of Loudon, Scotch noblemen, were sworn of the privy-council of Great Britain.

May 24. Marshal Villars forced the lines of Buhl, possessed himself of Rastadt, and afterwards laid Suabia, Franconia, the electorate of Mentz, the landgravate of Darmstadt, the Palatinate, and several other parts of Germany, under contribution.

June 5. A proclamation was issued for the meeting of the first Parliament of Great Britain, on the 23d of October.

June 8. Dr. William Sherlock, dean of St. Paul's, and master of the Temple, died in the 67th year of his age.

June 14. Sir Jonathan Trelawney, bishop of Exeter, was translated to Winchester.

June 18. The earl of Essex was made constable of the Tower of London.

June 27. The low-church party carrying all before them, the lieutenancy of London, the commissions of the peace, &c. were altered in their favour there, and all over England.

Count Tann entered the kingdom of Naples, with an army of fifteen thousand Germans, without opposition.

John lord bishop of Norwich, was translated to the bishopric of Ely.

July 1. Prince George of Denmark took the oaths as lord-high-admiral of Great Britain, &c. and appointed Sir David Mitchell, George Churchill, esq. Robert Walpole, esq. and Sir Stafford Fairborne, to be of his council.

July 6. The city of Naples submitted to king Charles, and the next day the Imperialists took possession of it.

July 10. The duke of Savoy and prince Eugene, by the assistance of admiral Shovel and the confederate fleet, passed the Var, with an army of 40,000 men, and beat the French from their intrenchments on that river, whereby they opened themselves a passage through Provence to Toulon.

July 11. The Poles declared the throne vacant, and published the *inter-regnum*.

July 16. The castle of Naples capitulated, and agreed to surrender to the Imperialists.

July 18. William Cavendish, duke of Devonshire, and lord-steward of the household, died.

July 26. The duke of Savoy and prince Eugene came before Toulon.

July 28. A proclamation declaring what ensigns and colours should be worn by merchant-ships.

The confederates before Toulon attacked the hill of St. Catherine's, which was fortified by the French, and took it.

July 21. King Charles III. was proclaimed in Naples.

Aug. 7. The confederates began to fire from their batteries against the forts about Toulon, and on the men of war in the harbour.

The French retook the hill of St. Catherine's from the confederates before Toulon, and the prince of Saxe-Gotha was killed in the action.

Aug. 19. The allies took fort Louis.

Aug. 21. The duke of Savoy finding the taking of Toulon impracticable, the French having assembled an army of 40,000 men within the lines that defended the place, he caused the town to be bombarded, and this day retired from before it, repassed the Var the 1st of September, and the Col de Tende the 4th, without being attacked by the French in his retreat.

At Toulon eight ships of the line were burnt, twenty were sunk, and their whole loss was computed at 500,000*l*.

The unaccountable conduct of the allies this campaign lost them almost all the advantages they had gained by a long series of success; 40,000 men were employed in that unlucky project of besiegidg Toulon, and 15,000 more were detached to Naples, while Spain was entirely neglected. The miserable people who had declared for king Charles, were perfectly sacrificed to his rival king Philip, when there was no manner of necessity for it. If half the men employed against Toulon and Naples had been sent to Spain this year, Charles had been established on that throne, and Naples would have fallen of course; but by sending so great a body of troops to Naples, not only Spain was lost, but the attempt on Toulon probably miscarried.

The artillery was re-imbarked on board the confederate fleet.

Sept. 10. The duke of Orleans invested Lerida, and took it by storm the 30th, the garrison retiring to the castle.

Sept. 19. Prince Eugene invested Suza, which surrendered the 4th of October.

Sept. 29. Count Tana took Gaeta by storm, and in it the duke de Escolona, vice-roy of Naples for king Philip, and all the nobility in that interest, whereby the kingdom of Naples was entirely reduced to the obedience of king Charles.

Sir William Withers, knt. elected lord mayor of London.

A treaty was signed between the Emperor and the king of Sweden, at Leipsic, under the guarantee of queen Anne and the States-general.

The queen of Portugal this year came to Holland, to be carried to Lisbon by a squadron of the English fleet.

Oct. 8. The duke of Marlborough left the army, which soon after dispersed and went into winter-quarters, there having been neither siege nor battle, nor any considerable action this campaign in Flanders.

Oct. 9. An English fleet of merchantmen and transports, bound for Lisbon, were attacked by the Brest and Dunkirk squadrons off the Lizard; and three men of war, part of the English convoy, with several merchant-ships, were taken; the Devonshire man of war was blown up; the Royal Oak was boarded by the French, but cleared her decks, and got safe to Ireland.

Oct. 20. The marquis de Bay took Ciudad Rodrigo from the Portuguese by storm.

Oct. 22. Admiral Shovel, with the confederate fleet from the Mediterranean, as he was coming home, apprehended himself near the rocks of Scilly, about noon, and the weather being hazy, he brought to, and laid by till evening, when he made a signal for sailing: the fleet had not been long under sail, before his own ship, the Association, with the Eagle and Romney, were dashed to pieces upon the rocks, called the Bishop and his Clerks, and all their men lost; the Firebrand was also cast way, and but twenty-four of her men saved. Admiral Byng, perceiving the misfortune, altered his course, whereby he preserved himself and the rest of the fleet which steered after him.

Sir Cloudesly Shovel's body was cast ashore, stripped by the country people, and buried in the sand, but was afterwards discovered and brought into Plymouth, conveyed to London, and interred in Westminster-abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory.

Captain Underdon, commander of the Falkland, took two men of war, and destroyed the French fisheries.

Oct. 23. The first Parliament of Great Britain met, and the Commons chose Mr. Smith, speaker; then the House adjourned to Nov. 6.

Major-general Cadogan appointed envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States-general. The earl of Galway was appointed ambassador extraordinary to Portugal.

Nov. 6. The Queen made a speech to the British Parliament, wherein she told them, that nothing was so immediately material as to convince as soon as possible both friends and enemies, that the uniting their interests had not only improved their abilities but their resources; also to prosecute this just and necessary war; she desired therefore supplies for the next campaign, and that they would frame such laws, as might render the Union of the two kingdoms more entire and complete; and said, she should not be wanting to extinguish, by all proper means, the least occasions of jealousy; that either the civil or the religious rights of any part of this her united kingdom could suffer by the consequence of this Union.

Nov. 7. The duke of Marlborough returned to England, having finished this campaign.

At the Parliament's meeting, thirteen of the Scottish peers were admitted to their seats in the House of Lords.

Nov. 12. The Commons addressed her Majesty, and assured her, they should embrace all opportunities of confirming and improving the advantages of the Union, and were resolved to exert the united strength of the island, so as to make it a terror to her Majesty's enemies; and that though her great designs had not had all the desired effect last campaign, that should not discourage them from making their utmost efforts for recovering the whole Spanish monarchy.

Lord viscount Townshend made captain of the yeomen of the guard, in the room of the duke of Devon.

Abstracts from the Navy Lists in 1707.

Nov. 16, 1707.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE SHIPS AND VESSELS WHICH ARE IN THE SEA SERVICE, AND SUPPOSED MAY CONTINUE SO NEXT YEAR, AND WHICH MAY BE ADDED TO THEM FOR THE NEXT YEAR'S SERVICE OUT OF THOSE BUILDING, REBUILDING, AND REPAIRING, WITH THE NUMBER OF MEN AND GUNS, ACCORDING TO THEIR HIGHEST COMPLEMENT, AS THEY ARE NOW USUALLY MANNED AND GUNNED, VIZ.—

Rates	No.	Men.	Guns.
First	4	3190	416
Second	5	3400	480
Third	38	17330	2702
Fourth	61	19200	3416
Fifth	39	6260	1398
Sixth	29	3100	664
Fireships	6	270	48
Bomb vessels	7	205	28
Yachts	10	304	84
Advice boats	1	40	10
Brigantines	3	135	30
Sloops	7	445	62
Store ships	2	115	32
Hulks *			
Hoys			
Total	212	52994	9424

* Borne on the ordinary, besides what the hospital ships and tenders may require.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE LIST OF THE NAVY UPON THE 4TH OF MAY, 1702; OF SHIPS AND VESSELS ADDED SINCE THE 4TH OF MAY, 1702; OF THOSE LOST, AND OTHERWISE DECREASED, SINCE THE 4TH OF MAY, 1702; AND OF THE LIST OF THE NAVY ON THE 4TH OF NOVEMBER, 1707, VIZ.

Rates,	Number on May 4, 1702.	Added since.	Now building.	Total.	Decrease since.	Remaining Nov. 14, 1707.
First	7	0	0	7	0	7
Second	14	0	0	14	1	13
Third	47	9	1	57	14	43
Fourth	61	19	3	83	19	64
Fifth	31	21	1	53	11	42
Sixth	15	23	1	39	9	30
Fireships	10	3	0	13	7	6
Bomb vessels	13	0	0	13	6	7
Yachts	15	2	0	17	1	16
Advice boats	2	0	0	2	1	1
Brigantines	6	0	0	6	3	3
Sloops	10	5	0	15	8	7
Pink	1	0	0	1	1	0
Ketches	2	0	0	2	1	1
Store ships	3	3	0	6	3	3
Hulks	12	2	0	14	2	12
Hoys	16	8	0	24	2	22
Smacks	2	0	0	2	0	2
Tow boats	2	0	0	2	2	0
Total	269	95	6	370	91	279

AN ACCOUNT OF THE INCREASE OF THE NAVY, SINCE THE 4TH OF MAY, 1702, THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PRESENT WAR.

Rates.	Built.	Prizes.	Bought.	Converted.	Total.
Third	6	3	0	0	9
Fourth	12	7	0	0	19
Fifth	17	3	0	1	21
Sixth	8	15	0	0	23
Yachts	2	0	0	0	2
Sloops	4	1	0	0	5
Storeships	0	2	1	0	3
Hoys	6	0	2	0	8
Fireships	0	0	2	1	3
Hulks	0	0	0	2	2
Total	55	31	5	4	95

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DECREASE OF THE NAVY, SINCE THE 4TH OF MAY, 1702, THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PRESENT WAR.

Rates.	Taken and destroyed by the enemy.	Lost by wreck, &c.	Sold, broke up, &c.	Conversion.	Total.
Second	0	1	0	0	1
Third	6	6	1	1	14
Fourth	7	11	0	11	29
Fifth	5	2	3	1	11
Sixth	5	2	2	0	9
Fireships	1	2	3	1	7
Sloops	7	0	1	0	8
Brigantines	1	0	2	0	3
Ketches	1	0	0	0	1
Storeships	1	1	1	0	3
Bomb vessels	3	3	0	0	6
Advice boat	0	1	0	0	1
Yacht	0	0	1	0	1
Hulks	0	0	2	0	2
Pink	0	0	1	0	1
Smack	0	0	0	0	0
Hoy	0	0	2	0	2
Towboats	0	0	2	0	2
Total	37	29	21	14	101

Nov. 19. Great debates arose in Parliament about the mismanagement of the last campaign, and the deficiencies of troops at the battle of Almanza; and con-

cerning the losses the merchants had sustained for want of sufficient convoys.

Sir Thomas Hardy, commodore of a squadron, was charged with neglect of his duty, but acquitted.

The Commons resolved to raise this year, for the service of the war, nearly the sum of six millions.

Dec. The earl of Sunderland was made secretary of state in the room of Sir Charles Hedges.

The East-India company proposed to advance 120,000*l* to government to have their charter enlarged.

Dec. 18. The Queen came to the House and gave her assent to several bills.

Dec. 19. Upon the debates in the House of Lords, concerning the affairs of Spain, lord Peterborough's conduct was highly applauded.

Dec. 23. Both Houses addressed her Majesty, and offered it as their unanimous opinion, that no peace could be honourable or safe, if Spain, the West-Indies, or any part of the Spanish monarchy, were suffered to remain under the power of the house of Bourbon; but desired that her Majesty would make the most pressing instances with the Emperor and the allies, to second her Majesty's vigorous efforts in the prosecution of the war.

Dec. 31. Mr. William Gregg, an under secretary in Mr. secretary Harley's office, was committed for corresponding with France. He was tried at the Old Bailey the 19th of January, and condemned for high-treason; and great tampering was used to persuade him to accuse his master Mr. secretary Harley, of the same crime; but he acquitted him at his execution at Tyburn, which was on the 28th of April, 1708.

Sir George Farquhar the dramatic author died.

1708, Jan. 7. Dr. Charles Trimnel made bishop of Norwich, Dr. Offspring Blackhall bishop of Exeter, and Sir William Dawes bishop of Chester.

Jan. 16. His Royal Highness, the Lord High-Admiral, made the following promotion of sea officers, viz. Sir John Leake, admiral of the white squadron, and admiral and commander in chief of her Majesty's fleet; Sir George Byng, admiral of the blue; Sir John Jennings, vice-admiral of the red; Sir John Norris, vice-admiral of the white; Lord Dursley, vice-admiral of the blue; Sir Edward Whitacre, rear-admiral of the red; and John Baker, esq. rear-admiral of the white.

Feb. 11. Mr. Harley finding himself alluded to in the examinations of his servant Gregg, and the Lords in an address to the Queen declaring, that papers of a secret nature were too much exposed in the Secretary's office, thought fit to resign his office of secretary of state, which was given to Henry Boyle, esq. and the next day Sir Thomas Mansell, comptroller of the household, Sir Simon Harcourt, attorney-general, and Mr. St. John, secretary at war, also resigned their places.

Feb. 18. Sir Edward Seymour died, a man of leading influence in the House of Commons.

Feb. 27. The government having intelligence of an extraordinary armament at Dunkirk, and looking upon it to be designed against Great-Britain, a fleet was manned under the command of Sir George Byng, who this day came before Dunkirk.

March 5. Advice being brought that the chevalier St. George was come to Dunkirk, and preparations were making to invade her Majesty's dominions, both Houses addressed her Majesty, desiring her to take care of her royal person, and promising to stand by her with their lives and fortunes.

March 6. Sir George Byng having been driven from his station before Dunkirk into the Downs by stress of weather, the French fleet, commanded by Mons. Fourbin, with the Chevalier, and twelve battalions of land forces, set sail; but were detained at Newport-Pitts by contrary winds till the 8th, when they set sail again for Edinburgh.

A proclamation was issued, declaring the Pretender and his adherents traitors, and for putting the laws in execution against Papists, and other disaffected persons.

March 9. Sir George Byng returned with the English fleet towards Dunkirk, and received advice from major-general Cadogan, that the French had sailed northward the night before; whereupon he set sail after them, having first detached admiral Baker with a squadron to Ostend, to convoy over ten battalions to England, which general Cadogan had embarked there.

March 12. Late at night Sir George Byng arrived at Edinburgh Frith, whither the French came but the day before, and firing a gun, for the fleet to come to an anchor, the enemy were alarmed, and the next morning he discovered them standing out to sea, and gave them chase.

March 13. Sir George Byng took one of

the enemies men of war, called the Salisbury, on board of which was lord Griffin, lord Clermont and his brother Mr. Middleton, the marquis de Levi, a French lieutenant-general, and several other French and Irish officers, with five companies of French soldiers. Sir George chased the rest of the fleet to the northward, till he lost sight of them, and then returned to Edinburgh Frith the 15th.

All the noblemen and persons of distinction in Scotland, supposed to be disaffected to the government, were imprisoned in Edinburgh castle or brought up to London.

The Lords and Commons separately addressed her Majesty, and represented, that the inconsiderable number of troops the enemy employed in this expedition, must proceed from an invitation from hence, and hoped her Majesty would have a just detestation of those, who at this time, would attempt to lessen the esteem her Majesty had of those, who had so eminently distinguished themselves as the commanders of her armies, and managers of her treasures, to the glory of her Majesty abroad, and the entire satisfaction of her people at home.

March 22. A proclamation was issued for apprehending James Ogilvy, and others, the Pretender's adherents.

March 27. Sir John Leake, with the grand fleet, arrived at Lisbon.

ACTS PASSED THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT AFTER THE UNION OF THE TWO KINGDOMS OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

An act, for granting an aid to her Majesty to be raised by a land tax in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1708.

An act, for repealing and declaring the determination of two acts passed in the parliament of Scotland; the one entitled, an act for the security of the kingdom; the other act anent peace and war.

An act, for the better securing the duties of East India goods.

An act, for charging and continuing the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1708.

An act, for raising a futher supply to her Majesty, for the service of the year 1708, and other uses, by sale of annuities charged on a fund not exceeding 40,000*l.* per annum, to arise by appropriating several surpluses; and by granting further terms in the duties on low wines, and on hawkers, pedlars, and petty chapmen, the stamp duties, the one third subsidy, the duty on sweets, and one of the branches of excise, and by making other provisions in this act mentioned.

An act, for rendering the Union of the two kingdoms more entire and complete.

An act, for the security of her Majesty's person and government, and the succession to the crown of Great Britain in the Protestant line.

An act, for encouraging the dressing and dyeing of woollen cloths within this kingdom, by laying a duty upon broad cloth exported white.

An act, for the exportation of white woollen cloth.

An act, for continuing one half part of the subsidies of tonnage and poundage, and other duties upon wines, goods, and merchandizes imported, which were granted to the crown in the twelfth year of the reign of King Charles II. and for settling a fund thereby, and by other ways and means, for payment of annuities not exceeding 80,000*l.* per annum, to be sold for raising a further supply to her Majesty, for the service of the year 1708, and other uses therein expressed.

An act, to explain the act of the last session of parliament for the ease of her Majesty's subjects, in relation to allowances out of the duties upon salt carried coastwise.

An act, for the better securing the trade of this kingdom by cruisers and convoys.

An act, for the better security of her Majesty's person and government.

An act, to impower her Majesty to secure and detain such persons as her Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against her person and government.

An act, for assuring to the English company trading to the East Indies, on account of the united stock, a longer time in the fund and trade therein mentioned, and for raising thereby the sum of 120,000*l.* for carrying on the war, and other her Majesty's occasions.

An act for the more effectual discovery of the death of persons pretended to be alive, to the prejudice of those who claim estates after their deaths.

An act, for continuing the half subsidies therein mentioned, with several impositions, and other duties, to raise money by way of loan, for the service of the war, and other her Majesty's necessary and import-occasions, and for charging of prize goods and seizures, and for taking off the drawbacks of foreign cordage, and to obviate the clandestine importation of wrought silks.

An act, for continuing an act made in the third year of her Majesty's reign, entitled, an Act for punishing mutiny and desertion.

An act, for the avoiding of doubts and

questions touching the statutes of divers cathedral and collegiate churches.

An act, for continuing several duties therein mentioned upon coffee, chocolate, spices, and pictures, and muslins, and additional duties upon several of the said commodities; and certain duties upon calicoes, china ware, drugs, &c.

An act, to make further provision for electing and summoning sixteen peers of Scotland to sit in the House of Peers in the parliament of Great Britain; and for trying peers for offences committed in Scotland; and for the further regulating of voters in elections of members to serve in Parliament.

An act, for the further directing the payment of the equivalent money.

An act to enable her Majesty to make leases, and copies of offices, lands and hereditaments, parcel of the duchy of Cornwall, or annexed to the same.

An act, for settling and establishing a court of exchequer in the north part of Great Britain called Scotland.

An act, for continuing the act, for ascertaining the tithes of hemp and flax.

An act, to repeal a clause in an act of the seventh year of the reign of his late Majesty (for amending and repairing the highways) which enjoined waggoners and others to draw with a pole between the wheel-horses, or with double shafts; and to oblige them to draw only with six horses, or other beasts, except up hills.

An act, for the better preventing mischiefs that may happen by fire.

An act, for the importation of cochineal from any ports in Spain, during the present war, and six months longer.

An act, for the public registering of all deeds, conveyances, wills, and other incumbrances that shall be made of, or that may affect any honours, manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, within the East-Riding of the county of York, or the town and county of the town of Kingston upon Hull, after the 29th day of September, 1708; and for the rendering the register in the West-Riding more complete; and several other acts of minor importance.

April 1. A proclamation issued for putting in execution the act for recruiting the land forces and marines.

The Queen made a speech to both Houses, wherein she told them that the zeal and affection they had shewn for her service at this juncture, was an undeniable proof that they thought all that was dear to them was perfectly safe under her government, and must be irrecoverably lost, if ever the designs of a popish pretender, bred up in the principles of the most arbitrary government, should take place; and she was satisfied that very false representations must have been made by some of her subjects to encourage the late desperate attempt; however, she thought proper to recommend the putting the laws in execution against Papists, and other disaffected persons; and that they would make them pay to the full towards the public taxes, as the law required.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 30th instant.

THE SEVERAL SUMS VOTED THIS SESSION, WERE,

	£
For 40,000 men for sea service	2,080,000
Ordinary of the navy - -	120,000
For 40,000 land forces - -	894,272
——10,000 additional troops -	177,511
The Queen's proportion of 3000 Palatines - - -	34,251
————of 4692 Saxons -	43,251
————of Bothmar's regiment - - - -	9,909
The forces in Spain and Portugal - - - -	666,671
Subsidies to the allies - -	494,699
Augmentation to the duke of Savoy's forces - - -	500,000
Guards and garrisons - -	511,734
Extraordinary subsidies to the duke of Savoy in 1707 -	100,000
Hessians employed in Italy -	22,957
Fortifications of Gibraltar -	12,944
Interest of Debentures -	60,334
Wharf and storehouse at Portsmouth - - - -	10,000
For circulating Exchequer bills	3,500
Transport service - - -	144,000
Ordnance for land-service -	120,000
A debt to captain Roche -	2,126
	£5,926,809

Upon the retreat of the French fleet to Dunkirk, the foreign ministers in town congratulated her Majesty on their disappointment, and addresses to the same effect came from all parts of the kingdom.

Major-general Stanhope was appointed envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to king Charles III. and commander in chief of the British forces in Spain.

April 10. Lord Griffin, John lord Clermont, Charles Middleton, esq. and Francis Wancope, esq. who were taken on board the Salisbury, were committed prisoners to the Tower for high-treason; but duke

Hamilton, lord Belhaven, and other Scotch noblemen and persons of quality, who had been taken up on suspicion, were admitted to bail.

April 15. A proclamation was issued for dissolving the present Parliament, and declaring the speedy calling of another.

April 21. Sir Patrick Johnson, member of Parliament for Edinburgh, presented Sir George Byng with the freedom of that city in a gold box.

April 22. A proclamation issued declaring, that writs were ordered to be issued for the calling of a new Parliament.

The earl of Cholmondeley was made comptroller of her Majesty's household.

Mr. Henry St. John resigned the office of secretary of war. It was bestowed upon Mr. Robert Walpole, a gentleman of great capacity and elocution.

John Smith, esq. was made chancellor of the Exchequer.

April 26. A proclamation issued for electing the sixteen peers of Scotland to sit in the Parliament of Great Britain.

April 30. The duke of Marlborough went over to the Hague, and was met by prince Eugene.

May 10. Pursuant to an act of Parliament for rendering the Union of the two kingdoms more complete, a privy-council was constituted for the whole united kingdom.

The Imperial general Staremberg, with a few troops, was sent from Italy to Catalonia, to command the Emperor's forces there.

May 15. Lord Griffin who was taken on board the Salisbury, was attainted for high-treason, and condemned; he was afterwards reprieved, and died in the Tower.

May 22. Admiral Leake took sixty vessels laden with provisions, going to the duke of Orleans, and carried them into Barcelona.

May 28. Commodore Wager, with a squadron of four English men of war, engaged seventeen Spanish galleons near Carthagena in the West Indies, of whom the Spanish admiral, reckoned to be worth thirty millions of pieces of eight, was blown up, and the rear-admiral taken; commodore Wager's share only of this prize, amounted to 100,000*l.* and upon his return home he was made rear-admiral for this service.

May 29. Major-general Stanhope, commander in chief of the British forces in Spain, arrived at Barcelona.

June 6. Dr. William Fleetwood was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph.

June 17. Sir Salathiel Lovel, recorder of London, was made one of the barons of the Exchequer.

June 30. The affair of the ninth electorate was adjusted, and the three colleges of the empire resolved to admit the elector of Hanover to sit and vote in the electoral college, which had been opposed for 16 years.

This month the elector of Hanover being made general upon the upper Rhine, assembled the Imperial troops.

July 5. The French surprized the city of Ghent, there being no other garrison in place but the burghers; and on the 6th they surprized Bruges.

July 7. The duke of Savoy received the investiture of the Montserrat, and the counties yielded to him in the Milanese by the Emperor, in consideration of the services he had performed in the common-cause.

July 8. The new Parliament of Great Britain met, and was prorogued to the 9th of September, and afterwards to the 16th of November.

July 9. The French invested Oudenarde.

July 11. The dukes of Burgundy and Berry, and the chevalier de St. George, having taken the field with the duke of Vendome, and laid siege to Oudenarde, were attacked near that place by the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, and defeated, and forced to retire to Ghent. Eight thousand of their troops were made prisoners, and a great slaughter made amongst their foot, to the number of 4000; the allies took ten pieces of cannon, one hundred standards, six colours, eight pair of kettle drums, and 4000 horse. The loss of the allies did not exceed 2000 men, among whom were one major-general, and a few inferior officers.

Tortosa was surrendered to the duke of Orleans.

July 15. The duke of Marlborough, after the battle of Oudenarde, levelled the French lines between Ipres and the Lys, and put Artois and Picardy under contribution; at the same time the French laid Dutch Flanders under contribution.

Sir John Leake sailed with the queen of Spain, (late princess of Wolfenbuttle) and a reinforcement of 6000 men, from Vado in Italy to Catalonia, where they arrived the 19th.

This month the young king of Portugal was married to Mary-Anne of Austria, the Emperor's second sister.

July 26. The Queen of Spain landed at Mataro in Catalonia, and on the 1st of August made her entry into Barcelona.

July 27. The Moscovite ambassador hav-

ing had his audience of leave, was arrested for debt by Mr. Morton a laceman in Covent-Garden, and some others of his creditors, and compelled to put in bail to the action which was but 50*l*. The Imperial, Prussian, and other ministers, demanded satisfaction for the affront put upon a public minister, which occasioned a law, the next session of Parliament, for the protection of ambassadors.

Peter King esq. was made recorder of London.

July 29. A fleet, under the command of Sir George Byng and lord Dursley, was sent on the coast of France, but returned without effecting any thing; the land forces on board were sent to reinforce the duke of Marlborough.

Aug. 12. Sir John Leake with the confederate fleet and some land forces on board, arrived before Cagliari, the capital of Sardinia, and the island declared for king Charles III. the next day.

Aug. 13. Prince Eugene invested the city of Lisle, the capital of French Flanders.

Aug. 18. A proclamation issued for encouraging the design of erecting schools in the Highlands of Scotland, for propagating religion there.

Aug. 23. Admiral Leake sailed from Barcelona, with general Stanhope, in order to reduce the island of Minorca.

Sept. 7. The allies attacked the counterscarp of Lisle, and took it, but with the loss of 2000 men, and sixteen of their engineers.

Sept. 20. A proclamation issued against unlawful intruders into churches and parsonage houses in Scotland.

A proclamation issued for putting the laws in execution against Popery in Scotland

Sept. 21. At another single attack of the town of Lisle, the allies acknowledged they lost above 1000 men, and prince Eugene was wounded by a musket ball that grazed upon his skull, and being confined to his tent, the duke of Marlborough took upon him the command of the siege.

Major general Erle landed at Ostend with a body of English troops, and contributed very much to the carrying on the siege of Lisle, the French having cut off the communication of the confederates with their other garrisons.

Sept. 28. A great convoy marching from Ostend to the siege of Lisle, under the command of major-general Webb, was attacked near Wynnendale, by 24,000 men commanded by the count de la Mothe; but the French were defeated, and the convoy arrived safe at Lisle on the 30th. Major general Webb gained immortal honour by this victory, the enemy being nearly treble his number, and possessed of a train of artillery, which he wanted.

The same day the French threw a great supply of powder into Lisle, having detached 2000 horse for that purpose, with every man a bag of powder behind him: they passed the lines of the allies pretending to be friends, and above 1400 of them got into the town.

Sept. 29. Sir Charles Duncombe, knight, was elected lord mayor of London.

Sept. 30. The island of Minorca, with the commodious harbour of Port Mahon, was reduced to the obedience of king Charles III. by major-general Stanhope.

Prince Eugene being recovered of his wounds, again took the command of the siege of Lisle.

Sir James Montague was made attorney general, and Robert Eyre, esq. solicitor general.

Oct. 18. Monsieur D'Auverquerque, field marshal of the troops of the States-general, died in the camp of Rousselder.

Oct. 19. Admiral Leake arrived at St. Helens from Minorca.

The elector Palatine was this year restored to the possession of the upper Palatine.

George Louis of Hanover was acknowledged as elector of Brunswick Lunenburg by the electoral college.

Oct. 23. The town of Lisle surrendered, and the garrison retired into the castle, except the horse which were allowed to march away.

The allies acknowledged they had 12,000 men killed and wounded in taking the town only.

Oct. 25. The port of Leffingen, which kept open the communication of the allies between Ostend and Lisle was taken by the French.

Oct. 28. His royal highness prince George of Denmark, her Majesty's consort, died at Kensington of an asthma. He was born at Copenhagen, April 1653, and married to her Majesty in July 1683.

Nov. 11. The corpse of the prince of Denmark was brought from Kensington to Westminster, and on the 13th privately interred in Westminster abbey.

Nov. 14. The French surprised two Prussian battalions, and two squadrons of horse, and made them prisoners in the Netherlands.

Nov. 18. The Parliament of Britain met, being the first new Parliament after the

Union. Sir Richard Onslow was chosen Speaker, when the Lord Chancellor, in the name of the Commissioners appointed to represent the Queen's person, made a speech to the Houses, shewing, that the war was much nearer being brought to a period, than it was the last session; and said, her Majesty believed it impossible that the representatives of the British nation could endure to think of losing the fruits of all their past endeavours, by submitting to an insecure peace; that the war would not only require to be supported in the same degree it was last campaign, but that there must be a considerable augmentation of troops in Flanders to preserve their conquests, and a supply provided for the repair and increase of the navy, and fortifying the ports.

Nov. 20. The Lords addressed her Majesty, and presented it in a private manner by the marquis of Dorchester: wherein they condoled the loss of the Prince, but congratulated her on the success of the campaign, promising their assistance in prosecuting the war, till the whole monarchy of Spain was restored to the House of Austria; but desired she would press the allies to make equal efforts with her own subjects.

The Commons also presented an address of condolence, and another of congratulation, in a private manner, by Mr. secretary Boyle.

The charitable corporation office, was instituted this year.

Nov. 22. The elector of Bavaria invested Brussels, and carried on his attacks furiously against the place till the 27th instant, when he abandoned that enterprize upon the approach of the duke of Marlborough.

Nov. 25. Thomas earl of Pembroke was appointed lord high admiral of England, and Thomas lord Wharton, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and John lord Somers was appointed president of the council.

Dec. 3. Alicant was taken by the French.

The earl of Dorset was made constable of Dover castle, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Dec. 9. The citadel of Lisle surrendered to the allies, and the 11th instant the garrison marched out, being allowed their small arms, baggage, &c. and twelve pieces of cannon; and were conducted to Douay.

Dec. 15. The Commons resolved, that 220,000*l.* should be granted for augmenting her Majesty's troops in Flanders; and addressed her Majesty to use her utmost endeavours with the allies, to induce them to augment their troops proportionably. The whole sum voted for the service of the year 1709, amounted to 6,457,830*l.*

Dec. 18. The city of Ghent was invested by the duke of Marlborough.

Dec. 30. Ghent surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough, and the French having abandoned Bruges, Plassandael, and Leffingen, two or three days after, without waiting to be attacked, the Duke sent detachments to take possession of those places.

Dec. 30. A proclamation was issued, for a thanksgiving to be observed the 17th of February, for the taking of Lisle, the reduction of Ghent and Bruges, and the other successes of that campaign.

1709, Jan 11. George Brudenel, earl of Cardigan, renounced the Roman Catholic religion, and qualified himself to sit in the House of Peers.

Jan. 22. The Commons sent the duke of Marlborough their thanks; for his services the last campaign, as far as Brussels, where he resided part of the winter.

Jan. 28. Both Houses of Parliament addressed her Majesty to marry again.

The Queen made answer to the petition, That the provision she had made for the Protestant succession would always be a proof of her hearty concern for the happiness of the nation; but that the subject of their address was of such a nature, that she was persuaded they did not expect a particular answer.

Feb. 3. Her Majesty appointed a third secretary of state, viz. for North Britain.

The governor and company of the Bank of England, offered to circulate 2,500,000*l.* in Exchequer bills, for the government, on condition the time for their continuance was enlarged twenty-one years, from August 1, 1711, and their stock of 2,201,171*l.* doubled by a new subscription; which being accepted of, the Queen, at the Commons request, issued out a commission for taking the subscriptions; and, books being opened for that purpose, the whole subscription required was filled in four hours.

March 1. The duke of Marlborough arrived in England, received the thanks of the House of Lords, for his great services last campaign; and believing he had brought over proposals of peace with him, both Houses addressed the Queen the 3d inst. urging that the French king might be obliged to own her Majesty's title, and the Protestant succession, and that the allies might be guarantees of the same: that the Pretender might be removed out of the French dominions; and the fortifications and harbour of Dunkirk might be demolished on the conclusion of a peace.

ACTS PASSED IN THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIRST NEW PARLIAMENT AFTER THE UNION.

An act, for granting an aid to her Majesty, to be raised by a land-tax in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1709.

An act for the speedy and effectual recruiting her Majesty's forces and marines, for the service of the year 1709.

An act for charging and continuing the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1709.

An act, for punishing mutiny and desertion.

An act, for naturalizing foreign Protestants.

An act, for enlarging the capital stock of the Bank of England; and for raising a further supply to her Majesty, for the service of the year 1709.

An act, for continuing several impositions and duties, to raise money by way of loan; and for exporting British copper, and brass-wire, duty free, and for circulating a further sum in Exchequer bills, in case a new contract be made in that behalf, and concerning the oaths to be administered in relation to Italian thrown silks, and touching oils, and plantation goods of foreigners taken, or to be taken as prize, and concerning drugs of America to be imported from her Majesty's plantations, and for appropriating the monies given in this session of Parliament; and for making out debentures for two transport ships in this act named; and to allow a further time, for registering certain debentures; and for relief of persons who have lost such tickets. Exchequer bills, debentures, tallies, or orders, as in this act are mentioned.

An act for rendering more effectual the laws concerning commissioners of sewers.

An act, for preserving the privileges of ambassadors, and other public ministers of foreign princes and states.

An act, for the better preservation of parochial libraries in that part of Great Britain called England.

An act, for altering Whitsuntide and Lammas terms, for the court of Exchequer in Scotland.

An act, to preserve the rights of patrons to advowsons.

An act, to enable infants who are seized or possessed of estates in fee in trust, or by way of mortgage, to make conveyances of such estates.

An act, for the public registering of deeds, conveyances, and wills, and other incumbrances, which shall be made of, or that may affect any honours, manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, within the county of Middlesex, after the 29th of September, 1709.

An act, for improving the union of the two kingdoms.

An act, for making perpetual an act, for the better preventing the counterfeiting the current coin of this kingdom; as also an act, for giving like remedy upon promissory notes, as is used upon bills of exchange; and also for continuing several acts made in the fourth and fifth years of her Majesty's reign, for preventing frauds committed by bankrupts, and others of minor importance.

April. — The duke of Argyle, and major-general Webb, were made lieutenant generals; lords North and Gray, Sir Richard Temple, and the earl of Stair, major-generals; and colonel Lalo, brigadier-general.

Sir Edward Whitaker went with 18 men of war to relieve Alicant, but could not land their forces.

April 17. The castle of Alicant surrendered to king Philip's forces.

The governor, colonel Sibourg, stood the siege with great bravery; he refused to capitulate, and was buried with fifty others in the ruin of the mine sprung by the besiegers.

April 21. The British Parliament was prorogued by commission to the 19th of May.

THE FOLLOWING SUMS WERE VOTED THIS SESSION:—

	£
For 40,000 men for sea-service	2,060,000
Ordinary of the navy.....	120,000
For 40,000 land-forces	901,827
Ten thousand additional forces	177,501
Proportion of 3000 Palatines .	34,251
——of 4689 Saxons	43,251
——of Bothmar's regiment ..	9,269
Augmentation to the troops in Flanders.....	220,000
Extraordinary charges in war	310,745
Subsidies to the allies.....	553,145
Guards and garrisons.....	549,235
Ordnance for land-service	180,000
Interest of debentures.....	40,310
For circulating Exchequer bills.....	3,500
Forces in Spain and Portugal.	1,081,063
Transport service	144,000
	£6,457,190

A proclamation was issued, prohibiting all plays, gaming booths, and music booths, at May-Fair, in the parish of St. Martin in the fields.

The duke of Marlborough, and lord Townshend, were appointed her Majesty's plenipotentiaries to treat of a peace at the Hague.

May 7. The Spaniards, under the command of the marquis de Bay, obtained a victory over the Portuguese, and their allies, on the banks of the river Caya; and brigadier Pierce of the English, and the whole brigade, were made prisoners; as also major-general Sankey, and the earl of Barrimore.

May 8. The marquis de Torcy arrived at the Hague, to assist on the part of France in the conferences relating to peace, and prince Eugene, and the duke of Marlborough, came thither about the same time to confer with him.

Sir John Leake was constituted rear admiral of Great Britain.

May 28. Preliminaries were settled between the allies and the French, whereby the French agreed to acknowledge king Charles III. to be king of Spain, and to give up all the Spanish dominions to the House of Austria, which if king Philip refused to consent to, the powers concerned in the present treaty, were to take convenient measures in concert to secure the full execution of this article; and the French king was to withdraw all his forces out of the dominions of Spain within two months.

The French also agreed to put Strasburgh, Brisac, &c. into the Emperor's hands, to acknowledge the queen of Great Britain, and the Protestant succession, and to demolish Dunkirk.

They also agreed to relinquish Namur, Mons. and Charleroy, Luxemburgh, Furnes, Menin, Lisle, Ypres, Douay, Tournay, Conde, and Maubeuge, in the Netherlands.

Other articles there were to the number of forty, of which these are the most considerable; but the Imperial, English, and Dutch ministers having signed them, Mons. de Torcy and Rouille, the French ministers, to their surprise, declared, they had no authority to sign them; and the French king, upon the return of the marquis de Torcy, absolutely refused to consent to them; whereupon both sides prepared for a vigorous campaign.

June 9. Mons. Rouille, the French minister at the Hague, returned to France.

June 16. The duke of Marlborough and the prince Eugene, assembled the confederate troops near Lisle.

The Pope acknowledged king Charles III. for king of Spain.

June 27. The allies invested Tournay, and on the 7th of July the trenches were opened before that town.

June 27. The king of Sweden being advanced too far into the territories of the czar of Muscovy, was defeated at Pultowa, and his whole army destroyed, or taken prisoners, except 300 horse, with which the King escaped over the Boristhenes, and retired into the Turkish dominions.

A confederacy was entered into by king Augustus, the kings of Denmark, and Russia, and the czar of Muscovy, to deprive the king of Sweden of his crown, which was secured to him by the alliance of the Emperor, the English, and the States.

June 28. The duke of Savoy forced the French lines at Fessons.

July 30. The town of Tournay surrendered.

Aug. 1. King Augustus marched into Poland, to recover the throne he had abdicated, and published a manifesto, with the reasons for his returning thither.

Aug. 26. The count de Bourg defeated the Imperialists, under the command of count Merci, in Alsace.

Sept. 3. The citadel of Tournay surrendered.

Sept. 11. The battle of Malplaquet, near Mons, was fought; the allies being commanded by prince Eugene of Savoy, and the duke of Marlborough; and the French by the marshals Villars and Boufflers. Each army consisted of about 100,000 men. The French had posted themselves most advantageously, and rendered the attack exceeding difficult. At length, the Confederates forced the intrenchments, with the loss of about 20,000 men, and the enemy retired in good order, having lost about half that number: nor were the allies in a condition to pursue them far. Marshal Villars being wounded in the action, marshal Boufflers took upon him the command of the French army.

Sept. 24. Mons. Bayle, physician and professor of arts in the university of Thoulouse, died there, An. Ætat. 86.

Sept. 27. The allies having invested Mons, the trenches were opened.

Sept. 29. Sir Samuel Gerrard, bart, was elected Lord Mayor of London.

A proclamation was issued, for a thanksgiving to be observed the 22d of November, for the victory of Malplaquet.

Oct. 9. The electoral princess of Hanover was delivered of a daughter, who was named Anne.

Oct. 21. Mons surrendered to the allies.

Oct. 24. A proclamation was issued against forestalling of corn, it being about this time at an excessive high price.

Nov. 5. Dr. Henry Sacheverell preached a sermon before the Lord Mayor and aldermen at St. Paul's, which afterwards made much noise.

Nov. 8. The Earl of Oxford, Sir John Leake, Sir George Byng, knts. George Doddington, and Paul Methuen, esqrs. were constituted commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, in the room of the earl of Pembroke, the late lord high admiral, who was allowed a pension of 3000*l.* per annum, out of the Post-Office.

Nov. 12. Matthew Aylmer, esq. was appointed admiral and commander in chief of her Majesty's fleet; lord Dursley, vice admiral, and Charles Wager, esq. rear-admiral of the red; Sir John Jennings, admiral, and Sir Edward Whitaker, vice-admiral of the white; Sir John Norris, admiral, and John Baker, esq. vice-admiral of the blue.

Nov. 13. Dr. Thomas Manningham was consecrated bishop of Chichester.

Nov. 15. The British Parliament met, and her Majesty made a speech to the Houses, wherein, having taken notice of the insincerity of the French, in the treaty of peace in the beginning of the year, and the success of the last campaign, she desired such supplies as were necessary to prosecute the advantages they had obtained.

Nov. 17. Both Houses addressed her Majesty, congratulating her upon the success of her arms, promising to assist her in the prosecution of the war.

The Commons also voted a supply of above six millions, for the service of the current year.

Nov. 23. William Bentick, earl of Portland, king William's great favourite, died. He had, by his Master's generosity, acquired a fortune equal to any nobleman in England.

Monsieur Petticum, the resident of Holstein at the Hague, having communicated new overtures of peace to the States-General, on the part of France, undertook a journey to Paris this month, by the consent of the States, in order to have some particulars explained; but the French king objecting to the 37th article of the former preliminaries, that it was impossible for him to execute it, and deliver up the dominions of Spain in so short a time as was thereby limited, the Dutch thought fit to break off the treaty, in which the British ministers concurred, and letters were dispatched from England and Holland to the rest of the allies, to quicken their preparations for the next campaign.

Dec. 13. The Commons resolved, that the sermon preached by Dr. Sacheverell, at the assizes at Derby the 15th of August last, and the sermon preached by him at St. Paul's the 5th of November, were malicious, scandalous, and seditious libels, highly reflecting upon her Majesty and her government, the late happy revolution, and the Protestant succession, &c.

Dec. 4. The Doctor being brought before the House, acknowledged the sermon to be his, and that he was encouraged by Sir Samuel Gerrard, the lord mayor, to print that of the 5th of November; but the Lord Mayor denied that he ordered or encouraged the printing of it.

Dec. 15. Dr. Sacheverell was impeached at the bar of the House of Lords, of high crimes and misdemeanours.

Dec. 25. It began to freeze very hard, and afterwards there fell a remarkable deep snow; the frost lasted with small remissions about three months; the Thames was frozen over, booths were built upon it, and there were all manner of diversions upon the ice.

1710, Jan. 2. The French king made new overtures of peace, offering to consent to all the preliminary articles agreed to, except the assisting in dethroning his grandson; but they were rejected.

The Commons addressed her Majesty, to bestow some benefice of the church upon Mr. Hoadley, who had so strenuously justified the principles on which the nation proceeded at the revolution.

Jan. 13. Articles of impeachment were carried up to the Lords against Dr. Sacheverell.

He petitioned to be admitted to bail, but was refused.

Robert Walpole, esq. made treasurer of the navy.

Jan. 24. Sir George Rooke died.

Feb. 8. The duke of Dover was sworn third secretary of state.

The marquis of Carmarthen was made one of the admirals and commander in chief of her Majesty's fleet.

Both Houses of Parliament addressed her Majesty, that, since the negociations of peace were like to be renewed in Holland, she would send over the duke of Marlborough thither; and accordingly the

Duke embarked, and arrived at the Hague on the 7th of March.

Feb. 27. The trial of Dr. Sacheverell before the House of Peers began in Westminster-hall, where her Majesty was present incognito several days.

Dr. Sacheverell's council were Sir Simon Harcourt, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Phipps, Mr. Dee, and Mr. Henchman.

March 1. The mob that attended Dr. Sacheverell to his trial, attacked Mr. Burgess's meeting-house, and having pulled down the pulpit, pews, &c. made a bonfire of them in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

March 2. A proclamation was issued, offering a reward of 100*l.* for apprehending any of the rioters who demolished the meeting-houses, and insolted the members, during Dr. Sacheverell's trial.

March 3. Louis duke of Bourbon, eldest son to the dauphin of France, died.

March 5. Sir John Holt died; he had been lord chief justice of the King's-bench twenty years.

March 7. The managers having been heard to make good their charge against Dr. Sacheverell, and his council having been heard in his defence, the Doctor was permitted to speak for himself.

March 9, 10. The Managers replied to the Doctor's defence; after which, it was propounded by lord Nottingham, whether the words supposed to be criminal, ought not to be specified in an impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanours, as they were in indictments and informations? And the Peers resolved, That it was not necessary to specify the words supposed to be criminal, in articles of impeachment for high crimes, &c.

March 11. Sir Thomas Parker, knt. one of the managers of the Commons, at the trial of Dr. Sacheverell, made lord chief justice of the King's-bench.

The French plenipotentiaries, the marshal d'Uxelles and the abbot de Polignac, arrived at Gertruydenburg; whither Messrs. Buys and Vanderdussen, the Dutch ministers, went to confer with them, and managed the conferences throughout, exclusive of the ministers of the other allies.

March 12. A proclamation was issued, for putting off the Lent assizes to a further day, upon account of the judges being detained at Dr. Sacheverell's trial.

March 20. The Lords being come into Westminster-hall, and it being demanded of every Peer by the Lord Chancellor, whether Dr. Sacheverell was guilty or not guilty; sixty-nine declared him guilty, and fifty-nine not guilty.

March 23. The Commons went up to the House of Lords, and demanded judgment against Dr. Sacheverell; and the Doctor being brought to the Lord's bar, and made to kneel, the Lord Chancellor pronounced his sentence, viz. That he should forbear to preach during the term of three years; that his two printed sermons, referred to in the impeachment, should be burnt before the Royal Exchange, on the 27th instant, by the hangman, in the presence of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs.

March 24. It was ordered by the House of Lords, that the Oxford decrees, lately published in a pamphlet, entitled, "An entire Confutation of Mr. Hoadley's Book of the Original of Government," should be burnt by the hands of the common hangman, on the 25th instant; and they were burnt accordingly.

The Commons voted the following books to be burnt by the hangman, viz. A Collection of Passages referred to by Dr. Sacheverel, in his Answer to the Articles of Impeachment 2. The Rights of the Christian Church asserted. 3. A Defence of the Rights of the Christian Church. and 4. A Treatise of the Word Person, by John Clendon, of the Inner Temple, esq., and they were burnt accordingly.

Acts passed this Session, Anno 1709.

An act for granting an aid to her Majesty, to be raised by a land-tax in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1710.

An act for charging and continuing the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1710.

An act for continuing part of the duties upon coals, culm, and cinders, and granting new duties upon houses having twenty windows or more, to raise the sum of 1,500,000*l.* by way of a lottery, for the service of the year 1710.

An act for the employing the manufactures, by encouraging the consumption of raw silk, and mohair-yarn.

An act for explaining and enlarging an act of the sixth year of her Majesty's reign, entitled, An act for the Security of her Majesty's person and government.

An act for the explaining and making more effectual an act for the better enabling the master, wardens, and assistants of the Trinity-house, to rebuild the light-house on the Edystone rock.

An act for the better security of rents, and for preventing frauds committed by tenants.

An act to regulate the price and assize of bread.

An act for the encouragement of learning, by vesting the copies of printed books in the authors or purchasers of such copies, during the time therein mentioned: and other acts of less public importance.

March 31. The allies signed a treaty for preserving the neutrality of the empire, in the wars between Sweden, Denmark, Muscovy, &c.

April 5. The Queen made a speech to both Houses, wherein she said, she could not sufficiently express her concern, that they had so necessary an occasion of taking up a great part of their time the latter end of the session; that no prince had ever more tender concern for the church than herself; and, as for immoral and profane libels, it was an evil complained of at all times, and it was very injurious to her, to take an occasion from thence to insinuate, the church was in danger under her administration; that the reviving questions of that high nature (as to government) must be with an ill intention, and tend to foment, not heal, our divisions; and, as she had been so happy as to unite both her kingdoms, she hoped to affect the more-desired union of the hearts of all her people in the bands of mutual affection, that there might remain no other contention, but who should exceed the other in advancing their present happiness, and securing the Protestant succession.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 18th instant.

THE SEVERAL SUMS VOTED THIS SESSION WERE AS FOLLOWS:—

	£
For 40,000 men for sea-service	2,080,000
For the ordinary of the navy.	120,000
For 40,000 land forces.....	901,992
For 10,000 additional forces..	177,511
The Queen's proportion of 3000 Palatines	34,251
Ditto of 4000 Saxons.....	43,251
Ditto of Bothmar's regiment..	9,269
Augmentation of troops in Flanders	220,000
Subsidies of the allies	567,845
For guards and garrisons	543,775
Ordnance for land service	130,000
Forces in Spain and Portugal	1,126,035
Extraordinary expenses in the war	284,974
Interest of debentures	49,357
Transport service	144,000
For circulating Exchequer bills	2,000
	£ 6,384,260

April 7. Mr. Thomas Betterton, the celebrated player, died. He was esteemed the greatest master of action, especially in tragedy, of his time.

April 12. Prince Eugene came to the Hague, and having concerted with the duke of Marlborough and the deputies of the States, the operations of the next campaign, these two great generals set out for Tournay, near which place the confederate forces were ordered to rendezvous.

April 14. Mortaign in Flanders taken by the English; the next day retaken by the French; and on the 18th taken by the English again.

April 15. The duke of Shrewsbury was made lord chamberlain of the household, in the room of the marquis of Kent.

April 20. The prince of Wirtemberg and lieutenant-general Cadogan, entered, at Pont a Verdin, the lines thrown up by the French for covering Douay, and other frontier towns, which they boasted were impregnable.

April 22. The army under the duke of Marlborough passed the Scarpe, whilst the army under prince Eugene remained on the other side of the river to invest Douay; and the French retired towards Cambray.

Douay was invested by the confederates, and surrendered.

May. Dr. Sacheverell entered upon his triumphant progress to Shropshire.

May 5. Robert Eyre, esq. solicitor-general, knighted, and made one of the judges of the King's-bench.

June 15. Lord Dartmouth made secretary of state.

June 16. The confederate fleet, commanded by Sir John Norris, defeated the designs of the duke of Tursis upon the island of Sardinia, and obliged the forces the Duke had landed there, to surrender prisoners of war.

June 25. King William's statue, on College-Green, in Dublin, being defaced, a proclamation was issued, offering a reward of 100*l.* to discover the person who defaced it; and two students of Dublin college being convicted of the fact, were sentenced to pay a fine of 100*l.* each, and to be imprisoned for six months; and were expelled the college.

June 26. The city of Douay surrendered to the allies, after they had lost 8000 men before it.

The earl of Portmore made commander-in-chief of her Majesty's forces in Portugal.

July 15. The duke of Marlborough invested Bethune, and the trenches were opened the 23d instant.

July 26. The confederate fleet landed some forces at the port of Cette in Languedoc, in order to join the Cevennois; but not being able to effect it, they reimbarked their troops.

July 27. King Charles, being reinforced with a body of troops from Italy, marched and attacked his rival, king Philip, near Almanara, and routed his cavalry; but it being late in the evening when the action began, the foot retired, by the favour of the night. In this engagement the allies lost count Nassau d'Auverquerque and the earl of Rochfort, two of their generals. King Philip retired under the cannon of Lerida, and from thence to Saragossa, being closely pursued by the allies.

Brigadier Pulteney was made a major-general; John earl of Anglesey made vice-treasurer and pay-master of her Majesty's forces in Ireland, in the room of lord Copingsby.

Matthew Prior, esq. was made one of the commissioners of trade and plantations, in the room of the earl of Dartmouth.

Aug. 8. The earl of Godolphin had the staff of high-treasurer taken from him; and John earl of Powlet, Robert Harley, esq. Sir Thomas Mansell, bart. Henry Paget and Robert Benson, esqrs. were constituted lords commissioners of the treasury.

Robert Harley, esq. was made chancellor and under-treasurer of the Exchequer, in the room of John Smith, esq. who was made one of the tellers.

Aug. 9. Earl Rivers was appointed envoy extraordinary to the court of Hanover.

Aug. 20. King Charles obtained a complete victory over king Philip's forces, commanded by marquis De Bay, near Saragossa. The remains of the Spanish army retired into Navarre. The city of Saragossa opened her gates to the conqueror; and king Charles entered that city in triumph the same night.

Aug. 26. King Charles set out from Saragossa for Madrid.

Aug. 30. Bethune surrendered to the allies.

Sept. 6. The allies invested Aire and St. Venant.

Sept. 14. The great seal was taken from Lord Cowper; and Sir Thomas Trevor, lord chief justice of the Common-pleas, Robert Tracy, esq. one of the justices of the same court, and Mr. Scroop, one of the barons of the Exchequer in Scotland, were made commissioners of the great seal.

Sept. 21. A proclamation was issued for dissolving the present Parliament.

General Stanhope took possession of Madrid.

The earl of Rochester was made president of the council; the duke of Bucks, lord steward of the household; Henry St. John, esq. secretary of state; Lord Berkley of Stratton was made chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster; and John Manley, esq. surveyor-general.

Sir John Leake, Sir George Byng, George Doddington, esq. Paul Methuen, esq. Sir William Drake, bart. and John Aislabie, esq. were constituted lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the earl of Orford was left out of the commission.

To prevent a total change of the ministry, the Bank was prevailed on to interpose; and accordingly, Sir Gilbert Heathcote the governor, Gold the deputy governor, with Eyles and Scawen, two of the directors, were introduced to the Queen by the duke of Newcastle, and represented, that the public credit could be supported only by the old ministry. The Imperial and Dutch ministers also took upon them to lay before her Majesty the dismal consequences of a change of her ministers; which affront her Majesty highly resented, and told the Dutch envoy, she was surprized his Masters should take upon them to direct her what servants she should employ.

The Parliament of Ireland addressed their Lord Lieutenant about this time, that they might be united with England, as Scotland was; but it seems this was not approved of by the court of England.

Sept. 26. A proclamation was issued for a new Parliament to meet the 25th of November; and another, for the electing sixteen peers in Scotland.

Sept. 27. Sir Simon Harcourt was made attorney-general again, in the room of Sir James Montague.

Sept. 28. King Charles made his entry into Madrid, but found none of the grandees there to compliment him on his success.

Sept. 29. Upon the decease of the earl of Anglesey, Arthur Annesley, esq. his brother, (who succeeded to his honour) together with Henry lord Hyde, son of the earl of Rochester, had jointly the place of vice-treasurer, receiver-general, and pay-master of her Majesty's revenues in Ireland, vacant by the death of the late earl of Anglesey, bestowed on them.

George Granville, esq. made secretary of war, in the room of Mr. Walpole.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, knight, elected lord mayor of London.

Oct. 11. George de la Val, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary to the king of Portugal.

Oct. 19. The duke of Ormond declared lord lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of lord Wharton.

Sir Simon Harcourt was made lord keeper of the great seal.

Sir Edward Northey was made attorney general again; and Robert Raymond, esq. solicitor general, was knighted.

Lieutenant general Webb made governor of the isle of Wight.

Lord Windsor made lieutenant-general.

Nov. 1. John lord Haversham, a constant speaker in the House of Peers, died.

Nov. 9. Aire surrendered to the allies, after a siege of two months.

Nov. 10. Lord Griffin, who was taken prisoner in the Salisbury, and lay under sentence of death, died a natural death in the Tower.

Nov. 19. France and Spain prohibited all commerce with the Dutch.

Dr. Robinson consecrated bishop of Bristol, and Dr. Bisse, bishop of St. David's.

Nov. 25. The Commons met, and elected William Bromley, esq. their Speaker; her Majesty made a speech to both Houses; wherein she recommanded to them the carrying on the war, particularly in Spain, as the likeliest means to procure an honourable peace; she therefore demanded supplies for the ensuing year, and desired they would provide for the great debt on the navy, &c. She told them, she was resolved to support and encourage the church of England, to preserve the British constitution according to the Union, and to maintain the indulgence allowed by law to scrupulous consciences; and, that all these might be transmitted to posterity, she would employ none but such as were heartily for the Protestant succession in the House of Hanover, the interest of which family no person could be more truly concerned for than herself.

The Convocation met, and Dr. Atterbury, dean of Carlisle, was chosen prolocutor of the lower house.

Nov. 28. The Turks, at the instance of the king of Sweden, declared war against Muscovy.

Dec. 2. The allies having assembled their troops, began their march from the neighbourhood of Madrid towards Arragon, king Charles having marched with 1000 horse some days before, to Barcelona.

King Philip returned again to Madrid, and met with a much kinder reception than his rival, king Charles, had the month before.

The czar of Muscovy reduced Riga, and the whole province of Livonia, this year, while the king of Sweden remained at Bender in the territories of the Turks.

Dec. 10. The army of the allies, in their march from Castile towards Arragon, divided themselves into two bodies; the Germans and Portuguese, under count Starembergh, took one road, and general Stanhope with the English forces another, the better to subsist the troops in their march, as is generally said; but others impute it to Stanhope's pride, who did not care to be commanded by Starembergh. The 8th instant general Stanhope, with the British troops, consisting of eight battalions, and as many squadrons, halted at Brihuega, where he was surprized the 9th by king Philip's army, which surrounded the place. The English defended themselves with great obstinacy till the 10th in the morning; and then having spent all their ammunition, were forced to surrender prisoners of war.

Count Starembergh having advice of the distress the British troops were in at Brihuega, marched to their relief, but was met by king Phillip and the duke of Vendome at Villa Viciosa, about a league from Brihuega, the 10th instant, in the evening; whereupon a battle was fought, and general Starembergh gave sufficient demonstration of his military skill, by giving the Spaniards a defeat when he was not half their number; however, understanding that the British troops in Brihuega were made prisoners of war that morning, and not being in a condition with the small body of troops he had with him to prosecute his victory; the day after the battle he continued his march towards Arragon, without being disturbed by the enemy; and, having withdrawn the confederate troops out of the garrisons in that kingdom, marched afterwards to Catalonia.

Dec. 12. The Queen sent a letter to the Convocation, authorizing them to enter upon business.

Sir James Wishart, and George Clarke, esq. made lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Charles Whitworth, esq. appointed ambassador extraordinary to Muscovy.

Dec. 16. Girone, in Catalonia, invested by the French, commanded by the duke of Noailles.

King Charles arrived at Barcelona from Castile.

Dec. 22. The electoral prince of Hanover, the dukes of Devon and Argyle, installed Knights of the Garter.

Dec. 26. Constantine Phipps, esq. made lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Her Majesty appointed the earl of Peterborough to go to Vienna, to adjust the differences between the Emperor and the duke of Savoy.

Dec. 28. The duke of Marlborough arrived in London, and was visited by the new ministers; but not thanked, as usual, by both Houses of Parliament.

1711, Jan. 2. The Queen sent a message to both Houses, acquainting them with the misfortunes of her troops at Brihuega, and to desire their assistance in remedying of it; upon which the Lords and Commons addressed her Majesty, promising their assistance to retrieve the misfortune.

Jan. 11. Charles earl of Orrery appointed Envoy extraordinary to the States General, and to the Council of State in the Low Countries.

Jan. 12. The Lords returned the earl of Peterborough thanks for his great services in Spain.

The duke of Argyle appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to king Charles II. and commander in chief of her Majesty's forces in Spain.

Jan. 19. The duke of Marlborough carried a surrender of all his Duchess's places.

The duchess of Somerset made Groom of the stole, and first lady of the bedchamber to her Majesty, and Mrs. Masham made Privy-purse, in the room of the duchess of Marlborough.

Sir John Leake was constituted Admiral of the fleet, in the room of Matthew Aylmer, esq. and Sir Thomas Hardy made Rear-admiral of the blue.

Jan. 31. Gironne surrendered to the French.

Feb. 2. The House of Lords taking into consideration the management of the war in Spain, drew up a representation of the miscarriages which had occasioned the ill success of the allies in that kingdom.

Feb. 10. The Commons also drew up a representation to her Majesty of the state of the war; accusing the late ministry of having depressed the friends of her Majesty and the church, and preferred only men of licentious and impious principles; and that, if her Majesty had not displaced them, irreparable mischief must have accrued to the public.

The Commons represented the neglect of the Commissioners for victualling the navy, particularly in suffering the brewers to defraud the public in their contracts.

The duke of Marlborough set out from England for the army.

Feb. 28. The Commons having ordered a committee to consider of the great want of churches in and about the cities of London and Westminster, the lower House of Convocation ordered a committee to return the House of Commons their thanks, for the affectionate regard they had shewn to the established church in this matter.

March 5. Mons. Boileau died, aged 74.

Lord Raby made ambassador to the States General.

March 8. The marquis of Guiscard, a general in the French service, being under examination before a committee of council, at the Cockpit, for corresponding with France, stabbed Mr. Harley, one of the council, with a pen knife; but the knife, striking upon a rib, snapped in two. Hereupon all the committee drew their swords, and wounded Guiscard in several places; and, being committed to Newgate, he died there the 17th. This assassin had been employed in the English service several years, and at this time had a pension allowed him from the Crown.

March 10. The Speaker of the Commons acquainted the House, that Mr. Prolocutor of the lower House of Convocation had delivered him a scheme of the number of the churches, chapels, and meeting houses in twenty-seven parishes, where additional churches were judged to be most wanted, together with a probable calculation of the number of families and souls within those several parishes.

March 13. Both Houses addressed her Majesty, declaring their concern for the villainous attempt made on the person of Mr. Harley, Chancellor of the Exchequer, by the marquis of Guiscard, a French Papist; and said, they believed that Mr. Harley's fidelity and zeal for her Majesty's service had drawn upon him the hatred of all the abettors of Popery and faction; and that they would defend her Majesty, and those employed by her, against all open and secret attempts of her enemies; and concluded, desiring she would cause all Papists to remove from the cities of London and Westminster.

March 15. A proclamation for all Papists to remove from the cities of London and Westminster.

ACTS PASSED THIS SESSION WERE:

An act for granting an act of aid to her

Majesty to be raised by a land-tax in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1711.

An act for charging and continuing the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1711.

An act for securing the freedom of parliaments, by the farther qualifying the members to sit in the House of Commons.

An act for enabling and obliging the Bank of England, for the time therein mentioned, to exchange all exchequer bills for ready money upon demand; and to disable any person to be governor, deputy-governor, or director, of the Bank of England, and a director of the East-India Company, at the same time.

An act to repeal the act 3d and 4th of her Majesty's reign, entitled, An act for prohibiting all trade and commerce with France, so far as it relates to the prohibiting the importation of French wines.

An act for establishing a General Post-Office for all her Majesty's dominions, and for settling a weekly sum out of the revenues thereof, for the service of the war, and other her Majesty's occasions.

An act, for laying certain duties upon hides and skins, tanned, tawed, or dressed, and upon vellum and parchment, for the term of thirty-two years, for prosecuting the war, and other her Majesty's most necessary occasions.

An act, for laying a duty upon hops.

The Parliament gave six millions six hundred thousand pounds for the service of the current year.

An act, for taking, examining, and stating the public accounts of the kingdom.

An act, to make an attempt on the life of a Privy Counsellor in the execution of his office to be felony without benefit of clergy.

An act, to render more effectual an act made in the sixth year of her present Majesty, intituled, An act to repeal a clause in an act of the seventh year of the reign of his late Majesty, for amending highways, which enjoins waggoners and others to draw with a pole between the wheel horses, or with double shafts, and to oblige them to draw only with six horses, or other beasts, except up hill.

An act, for rendering the proceedings upon writs of mandamus, and informations in the nature of a quo warranto, more speedy and effectual; and for the more easy trying and determining the rights of offices and franchises in corporations and boroughs.

An act, for making good deficiencies, and satisfying the public debts; and for erecting a corporation to carry on a trade to the South Seas; and for the encouragement of the fishery, and for liberty to trade in unwrought iron with the subjects of Spain; and to repeal the acts for registering seamen.

An act, for granting to her Majesty several duties upon coals, for building fifty new churches in and about the cities of London and Westminster, and the suburbs thereof, and other purposes therein mentioned.

An act, for licensing and regulating hackney coaches and chairs; and for charging certain new duties on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, and on cards and dice, and on the exportation of rock-salt for Ireland; and for securing thereby and by a weekly payment out of the post office, and by several duties on hides and skins, a yearly fund of 186,670*l.* for thirty-two years, to be applied to the satisfaction of such orders as are therein mentioned, to the contributors of any sum, not exceeding two millions, to be raised for carrying on the war, and other her Majesty's occasions.

An act, for making the act of the fifth year of her Majesty's reign, for the better preservation of the game, perpetual, and for making the same more effectual.

An act, to dissolve the present, and prevent the future combination of coal-owners, lightermen, masters of ships, and others, to advance the price of coals in prejudice of the navigation, trade, and manufactures of this kingdom, and for the further encouragement of the coal trade.

An act, for reviving and continuing an act made in the first year of her Majesty's reign, for the more effectual preventing the abuses and frauds of persons employed in the working up the woollen, linen, fustian, cotton, and iron manufactures of this kingdom, and others of a less public nature.

March 29. The Queen recommended to the Commons the carrying on the design of building more churches in London and Westminster.

April 6. The Commons resolved, that, in and about London and Westminster, fifty new churches were necessary to be erected, computing 4750 souls to each church; and on the 9th instant, they attended her Majesty with an address, declaring their opinion, that the want of churches had contributed to the increase of schism and irreligion; and that therefore they should not fail to do their parts towards supplying that defect, notwith-

standing the expensive war they were engaged in.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE EXPENCE OF BUILDING FIFTY NEW CHURCHES IN LONDON, BY SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.

		£	s.	d.
1	St. Paul's cathedral	736,752	2	3½
2	All Hallows the Great	5041	9	9
3	All Hallows, Bread-street	3348	7	2
4	All Hallows, Lombard-street	8058	15	6
5	St. Alban, Wood-street	3165	0	8
6	St. Ann and St. Agnes	2448	0	10
7	St. Andrew Wardrobe	7060	16	11
8	St. Andrew Holborn	9000	0	0
9	St. Antholin	5685	5	10½
10	St. Austin	3145	3	10
11	St. Bennet, Grace-church	3583	9	5½
12	St. Bennet, Paul's wharf	3328	18	10
13	St. Bennet Fink	4129	16	10
14	St. Bride	11,430	5	11
15	St. Bartholomew	5077	1	1
16	Christ Church	11,776	9	6
17	St. Clement, East Cheap	4365	3	4½
18	St. Clement, Danes	8786	17	0½
19	St. Dionis Back Church	5737	10	8
20	St. Edmund the King	5207	11	0
21	St. George, Botolph-lane	4509	4	10
22	St. James, Garlick-hill	5357	12	10
23	St. James, Westminster	8500	0	0
24	St. Lawrence, Jewry	11,870	1	9
25	St. Michael, Basinghall	2822	17	1
26	St. Michael Royal	7455	7	9
27	St. Michael Queen-hithe	4354	3	8
28	St. Michael, Wood-str.	2554	2	11
29	St. Michael, Crooked-lane	4541	5	11
30	St. Martin, Ludgate	5378	9	7
31	St. Matthew, Friday-street	2301	8	2
32	St. Michael, Cornhill	4066	18	8
33	St. Margaret, Lothbury	5340	8	1
34	St. Margaret Patens	4986	10	4
35	St. Mary Abchurch	4922	2	4½
36	St. Mary Magdalene	4291	12	9½
37	St. Mary, Somerset	6379	18	1
38	St. Mary, At-hill	3980	12	7
39	St. Mary, Aldermanbury	5237	3	6
40	St. Mary le Bow	8071	18	1
	The steeple of it	7388	8	7½
41	St. Nicholas, Cole-Abbey	5042	6	11
42	St. Olave, Jewry	5560	4	10
43	St. Peter, Cornhill	5647	8	2
44	St. Swithin, Cannon-street	4667	4	6
45	St. Stephen, Walbrook	7652	13	8
46	St. Stephen, Coleman-street	4020	16	6
47	St. Mildred, Bread-str.	3705	13	6½
48	St. Magnus, London bridge	9579	19	10
49	St. Vedast, alias Foster-lane church	1853	15	6
50	St. Mildred, Poultry	4054	9	7½
	The Monument, Fish-street-hill	8856	8	0

April 17. Joseph, emperor of Germany, died at Vienna, of the small-pox.

April 20. The Queen sent a message to the Houses of Parliament, acquainting them with the death of the emperor Joseph; and that she had agreed with the States General, to use all the interest she had for the election of king Charles III. to the Imperial dignity.

Whereupon both Houses attended her Majesty, with an address of thanks, for endeavouring to promote the election of the king of Spain.

April 21. The marquis de Torcy transmitted to England some new proposals for a peace by Abbe Gaultier.

April 23. The duke of Marlborough set out from the Hague, to put himself at the head of the army, and three days after arrived at Tournay.

April 26. Mr. Harley, at his coming into the House of Commons, was congratulated on his recovery by the Speaker, in the name of the House.

April 29. A treaty of pacification was signed between the Imperial ministers and the Hungarian malcontents.

May 2. Laurence earl of Rochester, president of the council, died. He was second son of Edward earl of Clarendon, lord Chancellor of England.

May. 4. Sir Hovenden Walker, with a fleet of men of war and transports, seven regiments, and a battalion of marines on board commanded by Brigadier Hill, set sail for New England, in order to make an attempt on the French settlements of Canada and Placentia, in North America. They arrived at Boston, in New England, June 4; but on the 23d of August, eight of the transports, with 800 officers and soldiers, were cast away in the river of Canada; whereupon the rest, with the fleet, returned for England, and arrived at Portsmouth the 9th of October.

May 23. Prince Eugene joined the army.

May 29. Mr. Harley, now earl of Oxford, was constituted lord high treasurer of Great Britain.

Sir John Jennings arrived before Barcelona, where a few regiments from Ireland and Gibraltar were lately landed.

June 4. The Commons laid before the Queen a representation of the mismanagements of the late ministry; in the army, the navy, public offices, the treasury, the new modelling of the borough of Bewdley, &c.

June 7. Sir Thomas Franklyn, and John Evelyn, esq. were constituted post-masters-general.

Robert Benson, esq. was made chancellor and under treasurer of the Exchequer.

June 12. Earl Poulet, was made lord steward of the household; the duke of Bucks was constituted president of the council; Henry Paget, esq. was made captain of the yeomen of the guards, in the room of lord Townshend.

The Queen made a speech to both houses, and thanked them that they had fully made good the assurances they had given her at the beginning of the session; and she thanked the Commons particularly for the supply they had granted for building fifty new churches; and for their supplies for the service of the war, which, she took notice, were greater than had been ever granted to any Prince in one session; and she expressed her satisfaction at their having provided for the great debt of the navy, by the South-Sea scheme. Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 10th of July.

THE SEVERAL SUMS VOTED THIS SESSION WERE AS FOLLOWS:

For 40,000 men for sea service	2,080,000
Ordinary of the navy - -	120,000
For 40,000 men for land service	919,092
The Queen's proportion of 3000 Palatines - - -	34,251
——————of 4639 Saxons.	43,251
——————of Bothmar's regiment - - - -	9,269
Troops of augmentation -	220,000
Ten thousand additional forces	177,511
Guards and Garrisons - -	546,108
Ordnance for land service -	130,000
Interest of debentures - -	49,357
Transport service - - -	144,000
Subsidies to the allies - -	478,956
Forces in Spain and Portugal	1,500,000
For payment of 45,000*l.* per annum to 1714, for specifying Exchequer bills - -	157,500
	£ 6,609,295

June 14. Prince Eugene detached fifty squadrons, and twelve battalions from the grand army in Flanders, to reinforce the Imperialists upon the Rhine, the French giving out, that they would penetrate into Bavaria again.

June 20. Lord Clermont and his brother captain Middleton, sons of the earl of Middleton, who were taken on board the Salisbury, in the expedition against Scotland, were admitted to bail, after a close confinement in the Tower for above three years.

June 23. A proclamation was issued, for putting in execution the late act, for establishing a General Post-Office for all her Majesty's dominions.

June 24. The fleet sent to reduce the French settlements of Canada, arrived at Boston in New England.

June 27. A commission was granted to take in subscriptions for the South-Sea company, and 4,000,000 of money was subscribed in a few days.

July 6. James Douglas, duke of Queensbury and Dover, one of her Majesty's principal secretaries of state, died, and was succeeded in the first title by his eldest son James; and in the second by his second son Charles, marquis of Beverly.

July 9. The Convocation of Ireland was this year assembled with the Parliament, and restored to the ancient rights; upon which occasion they drew up an address of thanks to her Majesty.

Aug. 5. The duke of Marlborough, with the grand army, passed the French lines at Arleux and Bac a Bachuel, without opposition.

Aug. 12. The allies invested Bouchain, and the 23d the trenches were opened.

The Portuguese entered into a private negociation of peace with the French and Spaniards.

Aug. 20. The Queen sent a letter to the archbishop of Canterbury, concerning the state of religion; wherein she required his assistance in suppressing infidelity and profaneness, by enforcing the ecclesiastical laws and canons, and by exhorting the clergy to lead exemplary lives; she also recommended catechizing, the encouraging the charity-schools, frequent visitations and confirmations; and that he would consider wherein the dicipline of the church was defective, that it might be remedied in Convocation.

Monsieur Mesnager, deputy of the council of commerce in France, came over into England about this time, with proposals of peace.

Aug. 26. Edward Villiers, earl of Jersey, lord chamberlain of her Majesty's household, and ambassador to the States General, died; and was succeeded by his eldest son William.

Sept. 3. Dr. Robinson, bishop of Bristol, was made lord privy-seal, in the room of the duke of Newcastle, who was killed by a fall from his horse.

The Parliament of Ireland disagreed concerning revolutionary principles; and presented petitions to the Queen.

Sept. 12. The French burnt several Portuguese men of war in the bay of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, took the town of St. Sebastian, and brought away the value of 7,000,000 of livres.

Sept. 13. Bouchain surrendered to the allies, the garrison being made prisoners of war.

Sept. 27. King Charles embarked at Barcelona, and was convoyed by the Confederate fleets, commanded by admiral Jennings, to Vado, expecting to be chosen Emperor; he arrived at Vado the 7th of October, where he landed the 12th, and the next day went to Milan.

Proposals of peace were made by Mr. Mesnager to the court of Great Britain, on the part of France; and on the 9th of October they were communicated to the allies.

Sept. 29. Sir Robert Beachcroft, knt. was elected Lord Mayor of London.

Oct. 4. Marshal Tallard, who had been prisoner in England ever since the battle of Blenheim, was permitted to go to France four months upon his parole.

Oct. 9. Sir Hovenden Walker, and Brigadier Hill, with the fleet of men of war and transports, returned to Portsmouth from their expedition to Canada; and on the 15th instant the Admiral's ship the Edgar, was accidentally blown up with 400 seamen, and several other people on board, all the officers being on shore.

Oct. 12. King Charles III. of Spain, was elected emperor of Germany at Francfort, by the name of Charles IV.

Nov. 14. King Philip, with his Queen, and the Prince, his son, made his public entry into Madrid, after his absence from that city.

Nov. 18. The duke of Marlborough returned to London.

Nov. 20. Mr. Secretary St. John, noti-ed to the foreign ministers at London, at her Majesty had chosen the city of trecht for the place of congress; and at the conferences would begin the first January.

Dec. 6. Mrs. Jane Schrimshaw died in the hospital in Rosemary-Lane near Tower Hill, in the 127th year of her age.

Dec. 7. The Parliament of Great Britain met, and her Majesty made a speech to both houses; wherein she acquainted them, that, Notwithstanding the arts of those that delight in war, both time and place were appointed for the opening a treaty of a general peace; but that the best way to have this treaty effectual, was to make an early provision for the campaign; and therefore she desired of the Commons the supplies for the next year's service; and as she had had their cheerful concurrence in carrying on this long and expensive war; she assured herself no true Protestant or good subject would envy Britain, or her, the glory and satisfaction of ending the same by a just and honourable peace.

In the debates on an address of thanks, it was proposed in the House of Commons to represent it as their opinion, That no peace could be safe or honourable, if Spain and the West-Indies were allotted to any branch of the house of Bourbon; and though this clause was rejected here, yet the Lords thought fit to insert a clause to that effect in theirs.

Dec. 10. The Commons presented her Majesty with an address of thanks for her speech.

With this address her Majesty shewed great satisfaction in her answer; but to that of the Lords, who advised that no peace should be made without the French giving up Spain and the West-Indies; she said, "She should be sorry any one could think she would not do her utmost to recover Spain and the West-Indies from the house of Bourbon.

Dec. 19. A proclamation was issued, for a public fast to be observed the 16th of January, for a blessing on the intended treaty of peace.

Dec. 21. Mr. Lockart, from the commissioners of the public accounts, made a report from some undue practices they had discovered in their examinations relating to the affairs of the army; viz. that the duke of Marlborough had taken to his own use, of the persons he contracted with for the soldiers bread, 63,319*l.* and upwards; that he had reserved to himself also two and a half per cent. out of the pay of the foreign troops, amounting to 460,061*l.* in all 523,380*l.* being public money, and which he had never accounted for; and that he had allowed his secretary Mr. Cardonnel to receive of the contractors 500 gold ducats on the signing of every contract; and Mr. Sweet, the deputy pay-mas-

ter in Holland, to deduct one per cent. for all the money to be paid the contractors for bread.

That Robert Walpole, esq. when he was secretary of war, received of the contractors for forage in Scotland, to his own use, 500 guineas, and a note for 500 more; that Sir David Dalrymple had 200 guineas of the Scotch contractors; and that the earl of Leven, commander in chief in Scotland, received 100*l.* per annum of them.

Dec. 23. The privy-seal was delivered to Sir George Beaumont, bart. Robert Byerly, and Edward Nicholas, esqrs. commissioners for executing that office, in the absence of the bishop of Bristol, who was made one of the plenipotentiaries for the treaty of peace at Utrecht.

Dec. 30. Upon the representation of the Commons of the public money the duke of Marlborough had converted to his own use, her Majesty was pleased to turn the Duke out of all his places, as the Duchess had been before out of hers. The places they both held, at a moderate computation amounted to 62,325*l.* per annum, besides what he had made by the contracts for the soldiers bread; by the two and a half per cent. he deducted out of the pay of the foreign troops; and besides the presents he received from the Emperor, the States-General, the king of Prussia, the elector of Hanover, and other princes; and by safe-guards, which last was no inconsiderable article; nor was Blenheim castle, and the estate at Woodstock, reckoned in this account.

Robert Walpole, esq. and Mr. Cardonnel, were expelled the House of Commons, for their breach of trust, in converting the public money to their own uses.

Her Majesty created ten peers.

The first Italian opera performed in England was in this year, at the Haymarket theatre.

1712, Jan. 1. The duke of Ormond was constituted captain-general of all her Majesty's forces in Great Britain, and colonel of the first troop of guards.

The duke of Northumberland was made captain of the first troop of horse-guards.

The earl of Rivers was made master-general of the ordnance, and colonel of the regiment of blue horse, in the room of the duke of Northumberland.

Jan. 4. Prince Eugene of Savoy arrived in England from the Emperor, to endeavour to divert the Queen from entering into a treaty of peace.

Jan. 8. The marquis d'Uxelles, abbot de Polignac, and Mr. Mesnager, the three plenipotentiaries, arrived at Utrecht; as did also about the same time eight from the States-General, and bishop Robinson and lord Raby from England.

Jan. 11. The duke of Beaufort was made captain of the band of pensioners.

Brigadier Hill, brother to lady Masham, was made lieutenant of the Tower.

Jan. 17. The duke of Somerset was removed from the place of master of the horse.

Her Majesty being indisposed, sent messages to both Houses, acquainting them, that her plenipotentiaries were arrived at Utrecht, and had begun to concert the most proper way of procuring a just satisfaction to all the allies; and that they might depend upon her Majesty's communicating to her Parliament the terms of peace, before they should be concluded; and the world might now see how groundless those malicious reports were of her treating of a separate peace.

The messages to each House were the same; only, in that to the Lords, her Majesty recommended to their consideration the hardship the Scotch peers laid under, in being incapacitated to be peers of Great Britain; and desired their advice in settling that affair to the satisfaction of the whole kingdom. It had been adjudged by the House of Peers, in the case of duke Hamilton, whom the Queen had created duke of Brandon, that no Scotch peer, created a peer since the Union, could sit in Parliament, though the Queen was at liberty to increase the Peerage of England as she saw fit, and consequently to make a greater majority of English peers in the House of Lords, than there was at the time of the Union.

The commissioners of the general assembly in Scotland also drew up an address to her Majesty, setting forth, That, by the act for the Union of the two kingdoms, all the acts for securing the Protestant religion and Presbyterian government in Scotland, were ratified and confirmed, as essential and fundamental conditions of the Union, even beyond the reach of Parliament; and that they were greatly surprised and afflicted, that a bill should be brought in for the allowing a boundless toleration in Scotland, which threatened the overthrow of their church, and gave a license to all manner of errors, irreligious disputes, and blasphemies; and therefore conjured her Majesty to make use of her authority to prevent the passing of it, but her Majesty, thinking a toleration in the north as reasonable as in the south part of the island, did not interpose.

Robert Walpole, esq., a member of the House of Commons, and late treasurer of war, was committed to the Tower, for corrupt practice in payment of the troops in Scotland; which occasioned great debates in the House, that shewed his conduct in a very discreditable light, and gained him a general censure.

There was found in a ploughed field in the parish of Stunsfield, near Woodstock in Oxfordshire, an entire tessellated Roman pavement, 35 feet in length, and 20 in breadth, composed of little square stones of the bigness of dice, of several colours, and disposed in a regular order. It appeared to have been made upwards of 1400 years.

Jan. 24. The Commons voted, That the two and a half per cent. which the duke of Marlborough deducted from the soldiers pay for bread and forage, was public money, and ought to be accounted for; and that the deducting it was illegal and unwarrantable.

Jan. 26. The new Emperor arrived at Vienna from Frankfort.

Jan. 29. The archbishop of Tuam, and Sir Constantine Phipps, lord chancellor of Ireland, were constituted lords justices of that kingdom, in the absence of the duke of Ormond.

Jan. 29. The first general conference was held between the plenipotentiaries at Utrecht. It was opened by the lord bishop of Bristol, first plenipotentiary of Great Britain, with a speech suitable to the occasion.

Feb. 9. The royal assent was given to an act for granting an aid to her Majesty, to be raised by a land-tax in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1712.

An act for preserving the Protestant religion, by better securing the church of England as by law established; and for confirming the toleration granted to Protestant dissenters.

An act for charging and continuing the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1712; and for applying part of the coinage duties to pay the deficiency of the value of plate coined, and to pay for the recoining the old money in Scotland.

An act to repeal the act of the seventh year of her Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for naturalizing foreign Protestants, except what relates to the children of her Majesty's natural-born subjects, born out of her Majesty's allegiance.

Feb. 11. The French plenipotentiaries delivered in their proposals at the congress at Utrecht, which were stiled, "A particular explanation of the offers of France for a general peace."

Feb. 16. The House of Lords attended the Queen with an address, representing their indignation at the dishonourable treatment of her Majesty by France, in proposing to acknowledge her title to the crown, no sooner than when the peace should be signed; and expressing all their resentment at the terms of peace offered by France; renewing their promises to stand by her with their lives and fortunes, if she would continue the war.

To which address her Majesty only answered, that she thanked them for the zeal they had expressed for her honour, and for the assurances they gave of assisting her.

Feb. 24. The duke of Ormond was constituted general of all her Majesty's forces.

March 8. The royal assent was given to an act to prevent the disturbing the episcopal communion in Scotland in the exercise of their religious worship; and to repeal an act passed in Scotland, intitled, an act against irregular baptisms and marriages.

March 4. The Commons attended her Majesty with a representation, shewing the hardships the allies had put on England in carrying on this war, by not furnishing their quota of shipping and troops; and stating that the late barrier treaty with the Dutch was destructive to our trade.

And they resolved, that lord Townshend, who negociated the barrier treaty, and all others, who advised the ratifying it, were enemies to the state.

Upon this representation, the Queen ordered the earl of Stratford to notify to the States, that, unless they made up their quota of troops in the Netherlands, her Majesty would reduce the number of British troops there.

March 5. The plenipotentiaries of the allies at Utrecht delivered in their respective specific demands to the French plenipotentiaries; and insisted, that the French should give a specific answer in writing to the specific demands of the allies; but this the French refused, and proposed to treat verbally of the matters remaining in difference between them, which the British plenipotentiaries at length agreed to.

March 13. Prince Eugene had his audience of leave. Her Majesty presented him with a sword of the value of 5000*l.* but he could not prevail upon her to continue the war any longer at her own expence.

March 26. George earl of Northampton was made constable of the Tower of London.

April 9. The duke of Ormond, accompanied by several of the nobility and persons of quality, set out for Flanders.

April 12. Louisa-Maria-Teresa, youngest daughter to the late king James, died at St. Germains in France, in the 20th year of her age.

April 14. The upper-house of Convocation acknowledged the validity of lay-baptism, which the lower-house seemed to deny, and occasioned a dispute between them.

The confederate forces began to take the field.

April 20. The French refugees petitioned the Queen to support their interests in the present treaty of peace, the earl of Dartmouth informed them, that strict orders had been given to the English plenipotentiaries to the same effect.

Thomas earl of Stratford came from Utrecht to the Hague, and earnestly pressed the States to come into the Queen's measures.

May 10. Secretary St. John sent a letter to the duke of Ormond, with the Queen's positive command, that he should avoid engaging in any siege, or hazarding a battle, till he received further orders from England.

May 22. The royal assent was given to an act for laying several duties upon all soap and paper made in or imported into Great Britain, and upon chequered and striped linens and stuffs printed, painted, or stamped; upon several kinds of stamped vellum, parchment, and paper; and upon certain printed papers, pamphlets, and advertisements; for raising the sum of 1,800,000*l.* by way of a lottery towards her Majesty's supply; for licensing an additional number of hackney chairs; for charging certain stocks of cards and dice; and for better securing her Majesty's duties to arise in the office for stamp duties by licenses for marriages, and otherwise; and for relief of persons who have not claimed their lottery-tickets, and for borrowing money upon stock (part of the capital of the South-sea company) for the use of the public.

An act for better collecting and recovering the duties granted for the support of the royal hospital at Greenwich, and for the further benefit thereof; and for the preserving her Majesty's harbour-moorings.

An act to restore the patrons to their ancient rights of presenting ministers to the churches vacant in that part of Great Britain called Scotland.

An act for repealing part of an act passed in the parliament of Scotland, intituled, an act for discharging the *Yule Vacance*.

An act for repealing a clause in the statute made in the 21st year of the reign of king James I. intituled, An act for the further description of a bankrupt, and for relief of creditors against such as shall become bankrupts, and for inflicting corporal punishment upon the bankrupts in some special cases, and for the explanation of the laws relating to bankruptcy in case of partnership.

An act for the more effectual preventing fraudulent conveyances, in order to multiply votes for electing knights of shires to serve in Parliament.

An act for regulating, improving, and encouraging the woollen manufacture of mixed or medley broad-cloth, and for the better payment of the poor employed therein.

An act for reviving and continuing several acts therein mentioned; for the preventing mischiefs which may happen by fire; for building and repairing county gaols; for exempting apothecaries from serving parish and ward offices, and serving upon juries; and relating to the returning of jurors.

An act to prevent abuses in making linen-cloth, and regulating the lengths, breadths, and equal sorting of yarn for each piece made in Scotland, and for whitening the same; and several other acts of less public importance.

May 28. The duke of Ormond declared to prince Eugene, that her Majesty having a near prospect of a peace, had given him orders not to act offensively.

The confederate armies passed the Scheld, and the duke of Ormond took his quarters at Marchiennes. The quarter-masters general having viewed the enemy's army, declared there was a fine opportunity of attacking them; the duke could not help discovering the orders he had received, which the allies were highly shocked at, though they had suspected it for some time.

The Commons hearing of it, some moved for an address to the Queen, to give instructions to her general in Flanders, to prosecute the war with the utmost vigour; but it was carried in the negative.

The Lords likewise took the affair into consideration, and shewed the ill consequences of such a proceeding, and the n

cessity of carrying on the war with vigour; but, after long debates (wherein the duke of Marlborough was severely reflected on by earl Paulet,) nothing was determined.

The Dutch complained to the bishop of Bristol of the order given to the duke of Ormond without their concurrence; he told them her Majesty had much more reason to complain, since, notwithstanding all the advances she had made, in order to engage them in a plan of peace, they had not answered her as they ought, and as her Majesty hoped they would; and therefore they ought not to be surprized, if her Majesty did now think herself at liberty to enter into separate measures, in order to obtain peace. However, her Majesty hoping they would at length be induced to enter into more peaceable measures, consented to the siege of Quesnoy.

June 6. The Queen came to the House of Peers, and communicated to the Parliament the terms on which a peace might be made.

The principal articles were, that the French king should acknowledge the Protestant succession, and remove the Pretender out of his dominions.

That France and Spain were never to be united in one head, but the respective Kings were to make renunciations for themselves and their heirs.

That Newfoundland, St. Christopher's, Hudson's-Bay, &c. were to be yielded to the English; as also Gibraltar and the island of Minorca.

That Naples, Sardinia, and Milan, should be yielded to the Emperor, and a barrier established in Flanders, on the Rhine, and in Savoy.

And that Dunkirk should be demolished, and Annapolis and Nova Scotia in North America, should be yielded to Great Britain.

Quesnoy was invested by the allies.

June 8. The Commons addressed her Majesty, assuring her, they had an entire confidence she would steadily pursue the true interest of her own kingdoms, and endeavour to procure for all her allies what was due to them by treaties, and what was necessary for their security.

June 10. The Lords also addressed her Majesty, assuring her, that they did entirely rely on her wisdom to finish that great and good work of peace she had entered upon.

June 11. The duke of Vendome died in Spain, as he was upon the road from Valencia to Lerida.

Sir William Wyndham, bart. was made secretary of war in the room of lord Lansdown, who was soon after made comptroller of her Majesty's household.

June 16. The bishop of Bristol represented to the States-general the necessity of a suspension of arms in the Netherlands, in order to facilitate the conclusion of the treaty.

Lieutenant-general Webb was made lieutenant-general and commander in chief of all her Majesty's forces in Great Britain, in the room of general Erle.

Brigadier Hill was made lieutenant-general of the ordnance in the room of general Erle.

John duke of Argyle, was also appointed general and commander in chief of all the land-forces in Scotland, and captain of the company of foot in Edinburgh castle.

The generals of the foreign troops in British pay being commanded by the duke of Ormond to march, they all refused, except two.

Major-general Grovestein, governor of Bouchain, having been detached by prince Eugene, with about 1500 horse, dragoons, &c. made a successful incursion into France, and having ravaged, plundered, and burnt several open towns and villages in Champagne and Metz, and struck terror as far as Paris, made his retreat by Traerbach to Maestricht; but the French, in revenge, plundered Tortola, &c.

Mr. secretary St. John reported to the House of Commons that their address relating to the rents of the bishops' lands in North Britain, which remain in the crown, having been presented to her Majesty, she had commanded him to acquaint that House, that the profits of those lands should be applied to the support of such of the episcopal clergy there as should take the oaths according to the desire of that House.

He likewise acquainted the foreign ministers at London, that her Majesty had received advice that their masters troops in her service refused to obey the duke of Ormond, and that, if they persisted in that resolution, her Majesty would pay them neither subsistence, subsidy, or arrears.

June 21. The royal assent was given to an act for laying additional duties on hides, vellum, coffee, for a lottery, &c.

An act for appointing the circuit courts in Scotland.

An act for enlarging the time for the ministers, &c. in Scotland to take the oaths.

An act for the better ascertaining and

securing the payments to be made to her Majesty, for goods imported from the East Indies; and some others of less account.

After which the Parliament was prorogued to the 8th of July.

THE SEVERAL SUMS VOTED BY PARLIAMENT, THIS SESSION, WERE,

	£.
For 40,000 men for sea service	2,060,000
Ordinary of the navy	160,000
Recoinage in Scotland, and deficiency in coinage	4,615
Interest of South Sea stock ..	535,332
For 40.000 land-forces.....	886,223
——10,000 additional troops..	177,511
——15,178 troops of augmentation	260,993
Forces in Spain to Lady-day..	225,385
—Ditto the other three quarters	250,000
Forces in Portugal	169,452
Ordnance for land service....	111,983
For fortifications of Edinburgh castle	2,500
——Ditto Fort-William	1,620
——Ditto Dunbarton castle....	308
For the church at Rotterdam	2,500
For guards and garrisons....	499,730
Transport service.....	80,000
Deficiencies last year	589,839
Extraordinary charges of the war	243,020
Subsidies to the allies.....	328,956
	£ 6,629,907

Earl Rivers was made general and commander in chief of her Majesty's forces in Great Britain, in the absence of the duke of Ormond.

Quesnoy surrendered to the allies.

July 7. Admiral Leake convoyed brigadier Hill, and 4000 men, from England to Dunkirk, and the next day that town was evacuated by the French, and the brigadier took possession of it for her Majesty.

July 8. King Philip published his renunciation of the crown of France.

July 12. Richard Cromwell, the eldest son of Oliver Cromwell, and who succeeded him in the protectorship. Sept. 3, 1658, died at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, in the 90th year of his age.

July 16. Prince Eugene, with the confederate forces, and the British mercenaries, separated from the duke of Ormond, and the next day laid siege to Landrecy.

July 17. The duke of Ormond caused a cessation of arms between Great Britain and France, to be proclaimed in his camp; as the marshal Villars did in the French camp the same day, of which he sent advice to the duke of Ormond that evening. The earl of Strafford came to the Duke's camp about this time, and marched with the army; and Sir Thomas Hanmer spent great part of the campaign in Flanders.

The duke of Ormond, with the British forces, marching towards Dunkirk, they were denied entrance into Bouchain and Douay, (in which last place the British hospital was) by the Dutch; whereupon the duke bent his march towards Ghent, of which city and Bruges, he took possession on the 23d of July, and detached six battalions to reinforce the garrison of Dunkirk.

The rest of the British troops encamped between the Lys and the canal of Bruges and Ghent.

July 24. Marshal Villars attacked the earl of Albemarle, who was encamped with thirteen battalions and thirty squadrons at Denain, to secure the communication of the allies with Marchiennes, where was their grand magazine. In this action, the earl of Albemarle was taken prisoner; count Dhona, lieutenant-general and governor of Mons, was drowned in the Scheld; count Nassau Wodenburgh was killed; 3000 more killed and wounded, and as many made prisoners; and a vast quantity of ammunition and provision, twelve pieces of cannon, thirty-seven colours, and three standards were taken by the French.

July 26. Thomas duke of Leeds died, in the 81st year of his age.

July 31. Marchiennes surrendered to the French; and the garrison, consisting of between four and five thousand men, were made prisoners of war. Upon this misfortune prince Eugene raised the siege of Landrecy, and marched towards Mons the 2d of August.

Thomas Harley, esq. being sent to Hanover, in the beginning of this month, endeavoured, in vain, to bring the Elector into the British measures about a peace. The king of Prussia refused also to come into them.

Aug. 14 The French invested Douay, and the next day the trenches were opened.

Henry St. John, lately created viscount Bolinbroke, was sent incognito to Paris, accompanied by Matthew Prior and Abbé Gaultier, to remove all the difficulties that might obstruct the general suspension of arms between England and France. He arrived at Paris the 6th, and two days after signed a treaty for the said suspension

of arms, both by sea and land, for four months. He was impowered by his instructions, to conclude a separate peace with England, France, Spain, and Savoy, He agreed to the payment of 60,000*l.* per annum to king James II's dowager. He came back to London the 18th, having left Mr. Prior at Paris.

A French squadron invaded the Leeward islands, and made great devastations there.

Aug. 18. A proclamation was issued, declaring a suspension of arms between Great Britain and France.

The earl of Strafford, Sir John Leake, Sir George Byng, Sir William Drake, Joseph Aislabie, esq., Sir James Wisheart, and George Clarke, esq. were constituted lords commissioners of the admiralty.

Aug. 29. The duke of Hamilton and Brandon made master of the ordnance, and was appointed ambassador extraordinary at the court of France.

Aug. 31. Lord North and Grey made governor of Portsmouth.

Sept. 6. A Dutch party, commanded by captain De la Rue, surprised and took fort Knoque in Flanders.

Sept. 8. Brigadier Pierce, commander of the English troops in Catalonia, notified to count Starembergh, that a cessation of arms having been agreed upon between Britain and France, he must separate his forces from him.

The garrison of Douay surrendered prisoners of war to the French; as the garrison of fort Scarpe had on the 28th ult.

Sept. 15. Sidney earl of Godolphin, late lord treasurer of England, died.

Sept. 18. Quesnoy was invested by the French.

Lord Lexington was sent to Spain, to take the renunciation of king Philip to the crown of France, and arrived at Madrid the 18th of October.

Sept. 29. Sir Richard Hoare, knt. elected lord mayor of London.

Oct. 4. Quesnoy surrendered to the French; the garrison being made prisoners of war. According to the French account, this garrison completed the number of forty battalions of the allies they had destroyed, or made prisoners, since the defeat at Denain, which happened the 24th of July.

Oct. 10. The Dutch refusing to come into the cessation of arms, marshal Villars sat down before Bouchain, which surrendered the 19th instant, the garrison being made prisoners at discretion.

The States were not willing that king Philip's ministers should be admitted at the congress.

Mr. Prior came over to England, and returned to France about the middle of November, with new instructions.

The British troops took up their winter-quarters in Ghent and Bruges, and refused to admit the Danes, and other mercenaries, to quarter amongst them.

Oct. 25. Henry duke of Beaufort, James duke of Hamilton and Brandon, Henry duke of Kent, John earl Paulet, Robert earl of Oxford, and Mortimer, and Thomas earl of Strafford, were elected knights of the garter, and installed the 4th of August following, with Charles earl of Peterborough.

The French and Imperial armies being marched into winter quarters, prince Eugene repaired to the Hague.

The duke of Ormond arrived at London.

Nov. 5. King Philip executed his renunciation to the crown of France.

Nov. 7. A suspension of arms was signed for four months, between France, Spain, and Portugal.

Nov. 15. A duel was fought in Hyde park, between the duke of Hamilton and Brandon and colonel Hamilton, on the one part, and lord Mohun and lieutenant-general Macartney on the other part. Lord Mohun was killed upon the spot; and his Grace died of his wounds, as his servants were carrying him to his coach; colonel Hamilton was wounded in the foot, and surrendered himself the 22d; but Macartney made his escape; and, upon the relation of colonel Hamilton, it was generally believed, that the Duke was killed unfairly by Macartney.

The English troops in Catalonia embarked for Portmahon, where the duke of Argyle had arrived from England some days before. His Grace caused the Emperor's colours to be taken down, and the English colours to be hoisted on the several castles and forts.

Nov. 23. The duke of Shrewsbury, lord chamberlain of her Majesty's household, was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of France.

Nov. 24. A proclamation was issued, offering 500*l.* reward, for apprehending George Macartney, esq. for aiding and assisting in the murder of duke Hamilton.

Nov. 30. The duke of Marlborough having obtained leave of her Majesty to go beyond sea, embarked at Dover for Ostend.

Dec. 5. The marquis de Monteleon,

ambassador from Spain, arrived in London.

Dec. 7. The cessation of arms between Great Britain and France prolonged four months, from the 22d of December.

Dec. 22. The royal regiment of blue horse was given to the earl of Peterborough.

Dec. 27. The duke of Shrewsbury, appointed ambassador to the court of France, arrived at Calais, in his way to that court, but did not take upon him that character till the conclusion of the peace, any more than the duke d'Aumont did in England.

Dec. 29. The States General agreed to come into the plan of peace proposed to them by the earl of Strafford, on the part of Great Britain, and to conclude and sign the peace jointly, and at the same time with her Majesty.

Dec. 31. The duke d'Aumont, ambassador from France to the British court, arrived at Dover.

1713, Jan. 13. The Parliament met, and were prorogued to the 3d of February.

Lieutenant-general Compton was made lieutenant of the Tower, in the room of lieutenant-general Cadogan, who was turned out of all his places.

Jan. 29. The quarrel between the French and Dutch ministers at Utrecht was compromised.

Jan. 30. A new treaty of barrier between Great Britain and the States was signed.

Jan. 31. The Imperial and French ministers met, and entered into a treaty for the evacuating Catalonia by the Imperialists, and the neutrality of Italy.

Feb. 14. The treaty for the evacuation of Catalonia by the Imperialists, and for the neutrality of Italy, was concluded and signed.

The same day a cessation of arms was agreed at Utrecht, between the ministers of France and Savoy.

Feb. 16. Dr. Philip Bysse, bishop of St. David's, translated to the see of Hereford.

Feb. 17. The Parliament met, and was prorogued to the 3d of March.

Feb. 25. The king of Prussia died.

March 15. The dukes of Berri and Orleans made their public renunciation to the crown of Spain, in the Parliament of Paris.

THE ANNUAL GRANTS MADE FOR CARRYING ON THE WAR, WERE AS FOLLOWS.

For the year 1702	£3,000,000
1703	3,694,136
For the year 1704	£3,998,986
1705	4,670,496
1706	5,075,757
1707	5,540,167
1708	5,998,849
1709	6,457,830
1710	6,384,260
1711	6,609,295
1712	6,656,967

N. B.—Shillings and pence are omitted.

March 25. Dr. Adam Ottley was consecrated bishop of St. David's.

March 30. The peace was signed at Utrecht by the ministers of Great Britain and France, and by all the other allies, except the ministers of the Emperor and the Empire.

April 7. The lord keeper Harcourt was made lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

April 9. The British Parliament met, and the Queen made a speech to both Houses, wherein she acquainted them, that the peace was signed; and said what she had done for the Protestant succession, and the house of Hanover, might convince such as wished well to both, and desired the quiet and safety of their country, how vain all attempts were to divide them; and that those who would make a merit by separating their interests, would never attain their ill ends.

April 10, 11. Each House attended her Majesty with an address of congratulation, upon the conclusion of the peace.

The principal articles of the peace between Great Britain and France were, the securing the Protestant succession; the separating of the French and Spanish crowns; the demolition of Dunkirk; the restoring and enlarging the British colonies and plantations in America; and the giving a just and reasonable satisfaction to all the allies.

The principal articles between France and Savoy were, the cession of Sicily to the duke of Savoy; the giving him a barrier against France; and the limitation of the crown of Spain to the duke of Savoy, on failure of issue of king Philip.

About this time, most of the ministers of Utrecht received by the post, a printed protestation of the Pretender, addressed to all kings, princes, &c.

By the treaty with the Dutch, France agreed to yield up the town and dutchy of Luxemburgh, the towns of Namur, Charleroy, Menin, Tournay, Furnes, Knoque, Loo, Dixmude, Ypres, &c. for a barrier;

and the Dutch stipulated to yield up Lisle, Aire, Bethune, and St. Venant, to France.

April 28. The ratifications of peace were exchanged at Utrecht.

The duke of Athol was made lord privy seal of Scotland.

May 4. Her Majesty gave the royal assent to the bill for granting an aid, to be raised by a land tax of two shillings in the pound, for the year 1713.

May. 5. The peace between Great Britain and France was proclaimed with great solemnity at London.

A LIST OF BRITISH SHIPS TAKEN OR LOST FROM 1701 TO THE PEACE OF UTRECHT IN 1712.

2	of 80 guns	1	of 36 guns
4	70	4	32
2	60	1	30
8	50	1	28
1	48	11	24
2	40	1	22
19		19	

May 9. Her Majesty laid the treaties of peace and commerce with France before the Parliament.

May 17. The Queen procured the French Protestants on board the gallies to be released by the French king, on condition they should transport themselves out of his dominions.

May 29. The duke d'Aumont, the French ambassador, presented a memorial against M. Dubourdieu, minister of the French church in the Savoy, who had used several expressions reflecting upon the French king, in his sermons. To which Dubourdieu answered, in his examination before the bishop of London, that they were before the proclamation of peace.

The Commons addressed the Queen, desiring to know, what equivalent the king of France was to have for the demolition of Dunkirk.

Lisle was delivered up to the French, in pursuance to the treaty of peace; and, the French yielded up the city and citadel of Luxemburgh to the Dutch.

June 8. Sir Thomas Powis took his place as one of the judges of the King's-bench, and Sir William Banister, as one of the barons of the Exchequer.

June 11. The duke of Shrewsbury, ambassador of Great Britain to the court of France, made his public entry into Paris with great state.

June 12. Landau was invested by the French, and, the 24th, the trenches were opened. Surrendered the 20th of August.

June 25. Her Majesty sent a message to the Commons, acquainting them with the debts contracted in the civil list, by reason of the revenue, designed for it, being applied to other uses by former Parliaments. The Commons granted her Majesty 350,000*l.* to discharge those debts agreeable to her request.

The Scots, being uneasy at the malt-tax being extended to Scotland, and on account of the judgment in the House of Lords in prejudice of their peerage, proposed a dissolution of the Union; and it being put to the vote in the House of Peers, it was carried but by four voices not to dissolve the Union of the two kingdoms.

June 26. The duke of Ormond was constituted constable of Dover castle, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, in the room of the earl of Dorset, deceased.

July 1. The duke d'Aumont, ambassador extraordinary from the court of France, made his public entry into the city of London; and on the 4th instant, he was admitted to his audience.

July 2. The Lords addressed her Majesty, that she would use the most pressing instances with the duke of Lorrain, and with all Princes and States in amity with her, not to receive or suffer the Pretender to remain in their dominions.

July 3. Sixteen Imperial battalions embarked at Barcelona for Italy.

July 5. Doctor Francis Atterbury was created bishop of Rochester, and dean of Westminster.

July 6. The royal assent was given by commission, to an act, to explain a clause in an act, intituled, an act for the more effectual preventing fraudulent conveyances, in order to multiply votes for the electing knights of the shires to serve in Parliament, &c.

An act for the better regulating the electing of members to serve in Parliament in Scotland.

July 7. A thanksgiving was observed for the conclusion of the peace, and the two Houses went to St. Paul's, the Lords wearing their robes; but the Queen was absent, on account of her indisposition.

The same day Dr. Henry Compton, lord bishop of London, died in the 81st year of his age.

The Commons also presented an address to her Majesty, that she would use the most speedy and pressing instances with the duke of Lorrain, &c. not to receive or

suffer the Pretender to continue in their dominions.

July 9. Count Starembergh embarked with the remainder of the Imperial troops at Barcelona, and was convoyed by a squadron of English men of war to Vado in Italy, where he arrived the 6th inst.

Upon the departure of General Starembergh, the Catalonians possessed themselves of Barcelona, and declared war against king Philip by beat of drum, rejecting the indemnity the queen of Great Britain had procured for them.

July 13. The treaty of peace between Great Britain and Spain was signed at Utrecht, as was that between Spain and the duke of Savoy.

By the treaty between Great Britain and Spain, the Protestant succession was acknowledged; Gibraltar, Minorca, and Portmahon, yielded to Britain; the benefit of the Assiento trade, or the supplying the Spanish dominions in America with Negroes, was granted to Britain; the Catalonians were not only indemnified, but their honours and estates, together with the privileges of the inhabitants of both Castiles, were granted and confirmed to them; and the session of Sicily confirmed to the duke of Savoy.

July 16. The royal assent was given to an act, to explain the acts for licensing hackney chairs.

An act to encourage the making sail-cloth in Great Britain.

An act to regulate the forces to be continued in her Majesty's service.

An act to make perpetual an act for better relief of the poor.

An act to enable officers and soldiers in the late war to exercise trades, and officers to account with soldiers.

An act to make perpetual the act to prevent false and double returns of members in Parliament. And several others.

After which her Majesty made a speech to both Houses, wherein she gratefully took notice of the services they had performed to her and their country by easing the nation of a debt of 9,000,000*l.* without laying any further burden upon her people; by enabling her to pay her just debts to her servants, and strengthening her hands in obtaining peace; she recommended to them the using their endeavours to dissipate those groundless jealousies that had been fomented; and that they would show their love to their country by obviating the malice of the ill-minded, and undeceiving the deluded: and she said, she was of opinion, that nothing could recover the disorder that had happened during so long a war, but a steady adhering to the constitution in church and state; and that such as were true to these principles, were only to be relied upon. Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 8th of August.

July 16. The same day gold medals of the value of 4*l.* each, were given to the members of both Houses of Parliament: on the one side was her Majesty's effigy, and round it the words, "*Anna Dei gratia;*" on the reverse Britannia; and round it, "*Compositis venerantur Armis.*"

July 23. The Moscovites and Saxons drove the Swedes out of the isle of Rugen.

July 26. The French began to demolish the fortifications of Dunkirk.

Lord Ashburnham was appointed colonel of the first troop of horse-guards.

The magistrates of Dunkirk presented an address to the Queen of Great Britain, not to insist on the demolition of their harbour, which they said would be the ruin of 18,000 families; but without effect.

Aug. 3. Charles earl of Peterborough, was elected knight of the garter, and installed the next day, with the dukes of Beaufort and Kent; and the earl of Paulet, the earl of Oxford, and the earl of Strafford.

Aug. 4. The earl of Portmore, was made governor of Gibraltar.

Aug. 8. A proclamation was issued, for dissolving the present Parliament.

Doctor Robinson, bishop of Bristol, was translated to the see of London.

Aug. 16. The earl of Dartmouth was made privy-seal, and William Bromley, Esq. was made secretary of state in his room.

Sir William Wyndham was made Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Francis Gwyn, esq. was made secretary of war.

Aug. 17. A proclamation was issued, summoning a new Parliament to meet the 12th of November, and another for electing the 16 Peers of Scotland.

Aug. 20. The garrison of Landau surrendered prisoners of war.

Thomas Moore, esq. was made paymaster of her Majesty's forces abroad.

Edward Nicholas, esq. was made treasurer and pay-master of her Majesty's pensioners.

Lord Lansdown was made treasurer of the household.

Sir John Stonehouse, bart. was made comptroller of the household.

Aug. 30. Duke d'Aumont, ambassador of France, had his audience of leave, and returned to France.

Sept. 1. The earl of Mar was made one of her Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

The earl of Seafield was made lord chancellor of Scotland.

The duke of Shrewsbury was made lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Sept. 29. Sir Samuel Stanier, knt. was elected lord mayor of London.

Sept. 30. The French having invested Friburgh, opened the trenches before that place.

Oct. 1. The new king of Sicily, and his Queen embarked at Nice, and were convoyed by a squadron of British men of war to that kingdom, where they arrived the 10th instant.

The Catalonians set up for a free independent state; granted commissions, and coined money with their own arms.

Nov. 1. The governor of Friburgh quitted the town to the French, and retired with his garrison into the castles.

Nov. 1. The castles of Friburgh surrendered upon honourable terms.

The earl of Peterborough was sent ambassador extraordinary to the king of Sicily.

Nov. 26. Prince Eugene of Savoy, and the marshal Villars, met at the castle of Rastad, and entered into a treaty of peace between the Emperor and France.

The czar of Moscovy removed the trade from Archangel to Petersburgh, and transplanted 30,000 persons there from the city of Moscow.

Dec. The Parliament of Ireland met the 25th of last month; and the House of Commons being replenished with Whigs, addressed her Majesty to remove the lord chancellor Sir Constantine Phipps, who had always shewn himself a fast friend to the constitution; on the contrary, the House of Lords and the Convocation addressed her Majesty in his behalf, expressing the sense they had of his great worth; with whom her Majesty entirely agreed.

Dec. 11. Monsieur d'Iberville, envoy extraordinary from the court of France, arrived at London, and on the 20th inst. was admitted to his audience.

1714, Jan. 3. The honourable Benedict Calvert, only son to lord Baltimore, made a public recantation of the Popish religion.

Lord Bingley was sent ambassador to the court of Spain.

Sir James Wisheart was made admiral of the white squadron.

Feb. 1. A report spread of her Majesty being dangerouly ill, which very much affected the public credit, her Majesty sent a letter from Windsor to the Lord Mayor of London, contradicting it.

Dr. John Sharp, archbishop of York, died at Bath.

Feb. 15. The reverend Mr. Hilkiah Bedford, was tried and convicted of publishing a book, intitled, "The Hereditary Right of the Crown of England asserted," &c.

Feb. 16. The Parliament met, and the Commons elected Sir Thomas Hanmer, Speaker.

The Convocation met at the same time, and the lower House chose Dr. Stanhope, dean of Canterbury, for their prolocutor.

March 2. Her Majesty made a speech to both Houses, wherein she acquainted them, that the ratifications of the treaties of peace and commerce with Spain were exchanged; and congratulated her subjects upon their being delivered from a "consuming land war," and entered on a peace, the good effects whereof, she said, nothing but intestine divisions could obstruct; that she had followed the example of her wisest and greatest predecessors in preserving the balance of Europe; that their situation pointed out to them the true interest of their country, which could flourish only by trade, and would be most formidable by the right of application of their naval force.

March 3, 5. Each House presented an address to her Majesty, congratulating her upon her recovery, and on the ratification of the treaties of peace.

The Convocation also presented an address, congratulating her Majesty's recovery; wherein they prayed, that after a long and happy reign, she might be able to transmit the protection of the church and state, to a Protestant successor in the illustrious House of Hanover.

March 8. Dr. Robinson, bishop of London was made dean of the chapel.

Dr. Smalridge, was made bishop of Bristol, and lord almoner.

The French king, at the instance of her Majesty, released 42 Protestants from the gallies.

The Lords about this time censured a pamphlet, intitled, "The Public Spirit of the Whigs," &c. containing reflections on Steele's Crisis, and the projectors of the Union, but particularly on the earl of Nottingham.

Barber the printer, and Morphew the publisher, were both taken into custody of the Black Rod; and a reward of 300*l.* offered for the discovery of the author.

March 13. On the other hand, a complaint being made in the House of Com-

mons of a paper, called, "The Englishman," and a pamphlet, intitled, "The Crisis," and Mr. Steele acknowledging himself the author of these pieces; they were voted scandalous and seditious libels; highly reflecting upon her Majesty, the nobility, gentry, clergy, and universities; maliciously insinuating, that the Protestant succession in the House of Hanover was in danger under her Majesty's administration, &c. And that Richard Steele, esq. the author, be expelled the House.

Sir William Dawes, bart. was translated from Chester to the see of York, on the death of Dr. John Sharp, and was confirmed in that see.

April 4. Dr. Francis Gastrel, was consecrated bishop of Chester.

April 6. The Earl of Strafford, Sir John Leake, Sir William Drake, Sir James Wisheart, George Clark, esq. and Sir George Beaumont, were appointed commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral.

April 10. The duke of Athol was appointed her Majesty's commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland.

April 12. An address of the Lords to her Majesty, to issue a proclamation offering a reward to any one that should apprehend the Pretender; and to renew her instances with the duke of Lorrain, for removing him from thence.

Baron Schutz, minister of Hanover, demanded of the Lord Chancellor a writ, for summoning the electoral Prince, as duke of Cambridge, to the House of Lords; and her Majesty gave directions for issuing the writ: but she resented that demand so highly, that she forbid baron Schutz the court: and he returned soon after to Hanover.

Lord Paget, was appointed envoy extraordinary to the court of Hanover.

Charles Whitworth, esq. was appointed her Majesty's plenipotentiary at the congress to be held at Baden in Switzerland, for treating of a peace between the Empire and France.

April 13. The duke of Argyle was removed from all his places; and the earl of Stair was ordered to sell his regiment, as was major-general Davenport his post of lieutenant of the first troop of life guards.

April 14. Mr. Harley being sent to Hanover, to assure their electoral Highnesses of her Majesty's affection and friendship for that House, was admitted to his audience.

The earl of Portmore was appointed to succeed the earl of Stair in the command of the royal regiment of North British dragoons.

An address from both houses of Parliament was presented to her Majesty, expressing the just sense they had of her Majesty's goodness to her people, in delivering them, by a safe, honourable, and advantageous peace with France, and Spain, from the heavy burden of a consuming land war, unequally carried on, and become at last impracticable; and to intreat her Majesty, that she would with the same steadiness, notwithstanding the many obstructions which had been, or might be, thrown in her way, pursue such measures as she should judge necessary for compleating the settlement of Europe. To which her Majesty answered, That she esteemed this address as the united voice of her affectionate and loyal subjects; and returned them the heartiest thanks which could be given by a sovereign, who desired nothing more than to see her people safe and flourishing.

About the end of this month, advice came to England, that the fortifications of the harbour, town and citadel of Dunkirk, were entirely demolished.

May 1. The earl of Peterborough was appointed governor of Portmahon, and the island of Minorca.

May 4. A proclamation was issued for the discovering and apprehending of Popish priests and Jesuits, and those who had served in arms against her Majesty, and the late King.

Mr. Hilkiah Bedford, who published the book, called, Hereditary Rights, &c. was sentenced to pay a fine of 1000 marks, to remain a prisoner for three years, and to give security for his good behaviour during life.

May 19. The Queen wrote to the princess Sophia, shewing her resentment that she should enter into a design of fixing a Prince of her blood in her Majesty's dominions, even while she was living; but, at the same time, offering to enter into any measure for securing the Hanoverian succession.

She wrote also to the electoral Prince, acquainting him, that nothing could be more dangerous to the tranquillity of her dominions, and to the Hanover succession, than his design of coming to England without her leave.

The earl of Oxford, lord treasurer, wrote at the same time to the Elector, acquainting him how heartily the Queen was for his succession; and that she was ready to do any thing that might make it more se-

cure, consistent with her safety; and that the accident about the writ might be improved, to increase the friendship between the Queen and his most serene family.

June 8. The princess Sophia, electress and duchess dowager of Hanover, died, in the 84th year of her age.

This Princess was fourth and youngest daughter of Frederic, king of Bohemia, and Elizabeth of England, only daughter of king James I. and was born at the Hague, the 3d of October, 1630. In the year 1658, she was married to Ernest Augustus, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg (fourth and youngest son to George duke of Lunenburgh Zell) who, in 1662, succeeded count Francis of Wirtemburg, in the bishopric of Osnaburgh: In 1680, on the death of his eldest brother, John Frederick duke of Hanover, Ernest Augustus succeeded him also in that dignity; and, in the year 1692, he received the investiture of the electoral dignity of Brunswick Lunenburg. This Prince died on the 23d of January, 1698, having had, by the princess Sophia, six sons, George Louis, Frederick Augustus, Maximilian, William, Charles Philip, Christian and Ernest Augustus, and one daughter, Sophia Dorothy, who, in the year 1664, became the second wife of Frederick the Third, king of Prussia.

June 21. A proclamation issued, offering a reward of 5000*l.* to any one that should apprehend the Pretender.

June 23. The lower house of Convocation presented the upper house an extract of several heretical opinions contained in the books of Dr. Clark, rector of St. James's in relation to the Holy Trinity; and her Majesty being acquainted with it, struck him out of the number of her chaplains: whereupon the doctor finding his preferments in danger, drew up a qualifying paper, or explanation of his faith in the Holy Trinity; with which the upper House declared themselves satisfied; but the lower House resolved, that he had not retracted any of his opinions which gave occasion to their complaint, and therefore could not esteem it satisfactory.

June 25. Baron Bothmar, envoy extraordinary from the elector of Hanover, arrived at London; and, on the 29th, notified the death of the princess Sophia to her Majesty.

July 6. One and twenty persons were tried and convicted of high treason in Ireland, in enlisting, and being enlisted, in the service of the Pretender.

July 7. The Lords having taken into consideration the treaty of peace and commerce with Spain, addressed her Majesty, acquainting her, that the carrying on the trade, according to the treaty of commerce, as it stood ratified, was attended with insuperable difficulties; and desired her Majesty to use effectual means for procuring such alterations to be made in the same as might render that trade practicable and beneficial to her subjects.

To which her Majesty answered, it had been her care to procure all possible advantages to her subjects in trade; and she should continue her utmost endeavours to obtain further benefits.

July 9. Her Majesty made a speech to both Houses, wherein she thanked them for the supplies they had given her for the current year. And for discharging the national debts. She said, her chief concern was to preserve them and their posterity, their holy religion, the liberty of her subjects, and to secure the present and future tranquillity of her kingdoms; but these desirable ends could never be obtained, unless all groundless jealousies were laid aside, and unless they shewed the same regard to her just prerogative, and for the honour of her government, which she had always expressed for the rights of her people. Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 10th of August.

Acts passed this session.

An act, for granting an aid to her Majesty, to be raised by a land-tax in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1714.

An act, for charging and continuing the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1714; and for the encouragement of distilling brandy from malted corn and cyder; and for making forth duplicates of Exchequer bills and lottery tickets lost, burnt, or destroyed; and to enable the governor and company of the Bank of England, and others, to lend money upon South Sea stock.

An act, for the better regulating the forces to be continued in her Majesty's service, and for the payment of the said forces, and of their quarters.

An act, for taking away the new additional duty of 80*l.* per cent. ad valorem, imposed upon books and prints, imported into Great Britain, by an act made in the 10th year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Anne.

An act, to prevent the growth of schism, and for the further security of the churches of England and Ireland, as by law established.

An act, for encouraging the tobacco trade.

An act, for laying additional duties on soap and paper; and upon certain linens, silks, calicoes, and stuffs; and upon starch, and exported coals; and upon stamped vellum, parchment and paper, for raising 1,400,000*l.* by way of lottery, for her Majesty's supply; and for allowances on exporting many wares of leather, sheepskins, and lamb-skins; and for distribution of 4000*l.* due to the officers and seamen for gun-money; and to adjust the property of tickets in former lotteries; and touching certain shares of stock in the capital of the South Sea company; and for appropriating the monies granted to her Majesty.

An act, for raising the militia for the year 1714, although the month's pay formerly advanced be not repaid.

An act, to prevent the enlisting her Majesty's subjects to serve as soldiers, without her Majesty's license.

An act, for the better maintenance of curates within the church of England, and for preventing any ecclesiastical persons from buying the next avoidance of any church preferment.

An act, for rendering more effectual an act made in the third year of the reign of king James I. intituled, An act, to prevent and avoid dangers, which may grow by Popish recusants; and also for one other act made in the first year of the reign of king William and queen Mary, intituled, An act to vest in the two universities the presentation of benefices belonging to Papists; and for vesting in the lords of justiciary, power to inflict the same punishment against Jesuits, Priests, and other trafficking Papists; which the privy council of Scotland was empowered to do, by an act passed in the parliament of Scotland, intituled, An act for preventing the growth of popery.

An act, for providing a public reward for such person or persons as shall discover the longitude at sea.

An act, to reduce the rate of interest, without any prejudice to parliamentary securities.

An act, for the preserving ships and goods forced on shore, or stranded upon the coasts of this kingdom, or any other of her Majesty's dominions.

An act, to explain a clause in an act of parliament of the tenth year of her Majesty's reign, for laying several duties upon all soap and paper made in Great Britain, or imported into the same; and upon chequered and striped linens imported; and upon certain silks, calicoes, linens and stuffs, printed, painted, or stained; and upon several kinds of stamped vellum, parchment, and paper; and upon certain printed pamphlets and advertisements; for raising the sum of 1,800,000*l.* by way of a lottery; and for other purposes in the said act mentioned, so far as the said act relates to lawns, canvass, buckrams, barras, and Silesia neck-cloths.

An act, to explain and make more effectual an act passed in the tenth year of her Majesty's reign, for preventing abuses in making linen-cloth, and regulating the lengths and breadths, and equal sorting of yarn, in each piece made in Scotland, and for whitening the same.

An act, to explain part of an act made in the seventh year of her Majesty's reign, for enlarging the capital stock of the Bank of England; and for raising a further supply to her Majesty for the service of the year 1709; so far as the same relates to unwrought inkle imported into this kingdom.

An act, for reducing the laws relating to rogues, vagabonds, sturdy beggars, and vagrants, into one act of parliament, and for the more effectual punishing such rogues, vagabonds, sturdy beggars, and vagrants, and sending them whither they ought to be sent, and several others.

July 12. The duke of Berwick invested Barcelona with a great army, composed of French and Spanish troops.

July 26. The earl of Clarendon being appointed Envoy extraordinary to Hanover, arrived at that court.

July 27. The earl of Oxford, lord Treasurer, was displaced; and, two days after, the staff was given to the duke of Shrewsbury, who was, at the same time, lord Chamberlain of the household, and lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

July 29. Her Majesty was taken dangerously ill with a great heaviness, and shooting pains in her head; whereupon her physicians were consulted, and she was cupped, which gave her some present ease; but her indisposition returned, and she was seized with a fit of apoplexy; and though, upon taking more blood from her, she came to herself again; she lay in a sort of lethargy till the first of August.

While the Queen lay ill, the duke of Ormond gave orders for doubling the guards and assembling the troops. Portsmouth was put in a posture of defence; and seven battalions were sent for out of Flanders.

July 31. A letter, signed by the Privy Council, was sent to the elector of Brans-

wick, by Mr. Craggs, jun. to acquaint him with the extreme danger the Queen's life was in, and the measures they had taken to secure his peaceable accession; and to desire his electoral Highness to repair with all speed to Holland, where a squadron of British men of war would attend to bring him over, in case the Queen died.

Orders were also sent by the Privy Council to the earl of Strafford, in Holland, that he should apply to the States-general, to be in readiness to perform the treaty of guarantee of the Protestant succession, if there should be occasion; and the earl of Berkley was appointed to command the British fleet.

Aug. 1. Queen Anne died a little after seven in the morning, in the 50th year of her age, and 13th of her reign. She was second daughter to James duke of York, afterwards James II. by his first wife, lady Anne, daughter of Edward Hyde, chancellor of the Exchequer, and afterwards lord chancellor of England. She was christened at St. James's palace; her eldest sister the lady Mary, and the duchess of Monmouth, being her godmothers, and Dr. Sheldon, archbishop of Canterbury, her godfather. She was married the 28th of July, 1683, to prince George of Denmark, second son to Frederick III. king of Denmark; and had issue by him, 1. A daughter still-born, of whom her royal Highness was delivered on the 12th of May, 1684. 2. Lady Mary, born at Whitehall the 2nd of June, 1685; died in February, 1686. 3. Lady Anne-Sophia, born at Windsor the 12th of May, 1686; died the February following. 4. William duke of Gloucester, born at the royal palace at Hampton-court, the 24th of July, 1689; and lived to be above eleven years of age. 5. The lady Mary, born at St. James's in October, 1690; but died soon after she was baptized. 6. George, another son, born at Sion-house, the 17th day of April, 1692; but died as soon as born.

STATUTES IN THIS REIGN.

The titles of the principal statutes of this reign being recited already, the following are some of the most useful.

1 Ann. Cap. 25. A prisoner, delivering up all his effects, shall be discharged, unless the creditor will allow four-pence a day within the bills of mortality, and three-pence a day in other parts of England, towards his maintenance.

Cap. 30. If a Jew shall refuse his Protestant child a maintenance the lord Chancellor may order him such maintenance as he sees fit.

Stat. 2. Cap. 5. Gives an annuity of 14*l.* per annum for 89 years, for every 210*l.* advanced.

Stat. 2. Cap. 6. If any prisoner in the King's Bench, or Fleet, shall go at large, he shall be committed to the common gaol of the county where taken, and there remain without bail or removal, until the debt is discharged; and the Sheriff shall be answerable for his escape, as in case of any other escape.

Stat. 2. Cap. 9. Buyers and receivers of stolen goods, knowingly, may be prosecuted for a misdemeanour, before the principal is convicted.

Witnesses for prisoners in treason or felony, shall be sworn as witnesses for the crown are.

Mariners destroying ships, to the prejudice of the owners, shall suffer death.

2 Ann. Cap. 3. Gives an annuity of 10*l.* per annum, for 99 years, for every 150*l.* advanced.

Any person might purchase an annuity out of the Exchequer for one life, at the rate of nine years' purchase; for two lives at eleven years; three lives twelve years' purchase; or for the term of ninety-nine years at fifteen years purchase.

3 Ann. Cap. 2. Gives an annuity of 10*l.* per annum for ninety-nine years for every 150*l.* Purchasers to enjoy their annuities free from all taxes.

5 Ann. Cap. 9. It shall be lawful to take prisoners, that have escaped, on a Sunday.

If any prisoner in custody for not performing a decree, shall escape, the person to whom the money is decreed, shall have the same remedy against the Sheriff, as if the person escaping had been in execution for a debt.

Cap. 13. Every person who shall take one guilty of burglary, or the felonious breaking and entering any house in the day-time, and prosecute him to conviction, shall receive a reward of 40*l.* And if any person shall be killed by such house-breaker in endeavouring to apprehend him, his executors or administrators shall have 40*l.* And if any house-breaker shall discover two of his accomplices, he shall have 40*l.* and a pardon.

If any person shall knowingly buy or receive stolen goods, or knowingly harbour or conceal felons, he shall be deemed an accessary, and suffer death as a felon.

Sess. 2. Cap. 14. If any carrier, innkeeper, or victualler, shall have in his custody any pheasant, hare, partridge, moor-

cock, heath-game, or grouse, unless sent by a qualified person, he shall forfeit for every hare, pheasant, &c. five pounds, to be divided between the informer and the poor of the parish. Every unqualified person, who shall keep or use any dog or engine to destroy the game, shall likewise forfeit five pounds. Every justice of peace and lord of a manor, within their respective liberties, may take away any such game, guns, dogs, or nets, from unqualified persons. And any lord of a manor may empower his game-keeper to kill the game; but if he dispose of any game without the knowledge of such lord, he shall be committed to the house of correction.

6 Ann Cap. 5. Annuities of 10*l.* per annum for ninety-nine years, purchased for 160*l.* or sixteen year's purchase.

6 Ann. Cap. 11. The same.

Cap. 18. Any person having a claim to any remainder, reversion, or expectancy of an estate, after the death of another, may move the Lord-chancellor to order the person suspected to conceal him or her to produce the person suspected to be concealed; and, if he or she be not produced, such person concealed shall be taken to be dead.

Cap. 31. Every parish within the bills of mortality is required to keep an engine to extinguish fires.

If a servant, through negligence, shall cause an house or out-house to be fired, such servant shall forfeit 100*l.* or be committed to some workhouse to be kept to hard labour for eighteen months.

All houses within the bills of mortality shall have party walls.

No action shall be brought against any person, in whose house or chamber a fire shall accidentally begin.

7 Ann. Cap. 5. All persons were intitled to be naturalized on taking the oaths to the government, and receiving the sacrament in any protestant congregation: and multitudes of foreign beggars were thereupon naturalized, till the Parliament thought fit to repeal the act.

Cap. 12. All process for arresting an ambassador, or his servant, shall be void; and any person suing out or executing such process, shall be deemed a violator of the law of nations, and suffer such penalties and corporal punishment as the Lord-chancellor, or two of the judges, shall inflict; but no servant of an ambassador shall have the privilege of this act, unless his name be registered in the secretary's office, and transmitted to the sheriffs of Middlesex, to be hung up in their office.

8 Ann. Cap. 7. Every person for 100*l.* to be entitled to an annuity of 8*l.* per annum for thirty-two years.

Cap. 19. Every author of a book, and the bookseller he shall transfer his copy to, shall have the sole right of printing it for fourteen years.

If any one print, re-print, sell, or import such book, without the consent of the proprietor, he shall forfeit all the sheets to the proprietor, and one penny for every sheet found in his custody.

But none shall be liable to these forfeitures, unless the title of the book, before the publication, be entered in the register of the company of Stationers.

Provided that, before publication, nine copies of such book be delivered to the warehouse-keeper of the company of Stationers, at their hall, for the use of the royal library, the libraries of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, of Sion college, of the four universities of Scotland, and the library of the advocates there.

All actions on this act to be brought within three months after the offence.

After the end of fourteen years, the sole right of printing and disposing of such copies shall return to the author, if he be living at that time.

9 Ann. Cap. 5. Requires the following qualifications of members of Parliament. Every Knight of the shire shall have 600*l.* per annum, over and above all encumberances; every Citizen and Burgess 300*l.* per annum. Provided that the eldest son of a peer, or of a person qualified to serve as a Knight of the shire, shall not be incapacitated; and the universities may return members as formerly.

The candidates are required to take an oath, that they are qualified at the time of the election, if it be demanded.

10 Ann. Cap. 5. The act for naturalising foreign Protestants repealed, except what relates to the children of natural-born subjects, born out of the realm.

Cap. 22. All conveyances of estates made to qualify persons to vote for members of Parliament, with conditions to be reconveyed, &c. shall be deemed absolute; and any person making such conveyance, or being privy to such purpose, or who shall prepare or devise the same, or any who shall vote by colour thereof, shall forfeit forty pounds, to any person that will sue for the same.

No person shall vote for a Knight of the shire, unless such estate is taxed at forty shillings per annum, nor unless he has been one year in possession of it, unless it came to him by descent, marriage, devise,

presentation or promotion to some benefice or office, on pain of forfeiting forty pounds; and every freeholder is to declare upon oath, at the election, where his freehold lies, and that it was not given him to qualify him to vote.

The Quaker's affirmation to be accepted instead of an oath.

12 Ann. Sess. 2. Cap. 7. Every person teaching school was required to declare conformity to the church of England, and receive a license from the Bishop, to receive the sacrament, and never resort to a conventicle afterwards.

This act not to extend to the universities, or the tutors of noblemen's children, or to writing-schools, or persons teaching mathematical learning only.

Sess. 2. Cap. 12. The Bishop, on granting a license to a Curate, shall appoint, under his hand and seal, a stipend not more than fifty pounds, or under twenty pounds, per annum, to be paid by the Rector or Vicar, having regard to the value of the living.

No clergyman may purchase the next avoidance of a living, either in his own name or another's, but such agreements are to be adjudged simoniacal, and the crown may present for that time only.

Sess. 2. Cap. 16. Interest is reduced to five per cent; where more is taken the bargain shall be void, and the extortioner shall forfeit treble the value of the loan.

The scrivener or broker shall take no more than after the rate of five shillings for procuring 100*l.* for a year; or more than one shilling, besides stamps, for making a bond or bill for the loan of money, on pain of twenty pounds and costs, and commitment for six months.

Sess. 2. Cap. 18. The sheriffs, justices of peace, mayors, bailiffs, and constables, upon application made to them on behalf of a commander of any ship in danger of being stranded, or run on shore, shall assemble as many men as may be necessary for the preservation of such ship, and if any ships are lying near the place, they shall lend them assistance, on pain of 100*l.*

Persons entering ships without leave, or molesting any one in saving the ship, shall make double satisfaction.

Persons seizing the goods, and not delivering them on demand, to forfeit treble the value.

Persons making holes in ships, or doing any thing tending to the loss of the vessel, adjudged felons without benefit of clergy.

This act not to deprive the crown, or any grantee, of their rights to wrecks, where no person is found on board.

SOVEREIGNS, &c. OF EUROPE DURING THIS REIGN.

Emperors of Germany.

1656 Leopold I.
1705 Joseph I.
1711 Charles VI.

King of France.

1643 Louis XIV.

King of Spain.

1700 Philip V.

Kings of Hungary.

1687 Joseph I.
1711 Charles VI.

King of Sweden.

1699 Charles XII.

King of Denmark.

1699 Frederick IV.

Kings of Poland.

1698 Frederick Augustus II.
1704 Stanislaus Leczinsky.
1710 Frederick Augustus, again.

Kings of Prussia.

1701 Frederick I.
1713 Frederick William I.

Emperor of Russia.

1682 Peter I.

Emperors of the Turks.

1695 Mustapha II.
1703 Achmet III.

Kings of Portugal.

1668 Peter II.
1707 John V.

Princes of Orange, Stadtholders.

1702 John William Friso.
1711 Charles Henry Friso.

Chief Governors of Ireland.

1702 Hugh earl of Mount Alexander, Thomas Earl, and Thomas Keightly.
1703 James duke o Ormonde, Hugh earl of Mou: tAlexander, Sir Richard Cox, and Thomas Earl.
1704 Jame sduke of Ormonde.
1705 Sir R. Cox and John lord Cutts.
1707 A. of Armagh and Sir R. Cox.
Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, A. of Armagh, and R. Freeman.

1709 Thomas earl of Wharton, R. Freeman, and R. Ingoldsby.
1710 The same.
James earl of Ormonde.
A. of Armagh and R. Ingoldsby.
1711 Sir C. Phipps and R. Ingoldsby.
James duke of Ormonde.
Sir C. Phipps and R. Ingoldsby.
1712 The same.
Sir C. Phipps and J. Vesey.
1713 Charles earl of Shrewsbury.
1714 Thomas Lindsay, A. of Armagh, J. Vesey, and Sir C. Phipps.

Pope.

1700 Clement XI.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

1694 Thomas Tennison.

Archbishops of York.

1691 John Sharp.
1713 Sir W. Dawes, bart.

Lord Chancellors.

1700 Sir Nathan Wright, *keeper*.
1705 Sir William Cowper, *keeper*, created Lord Cowper, and made Chancellor in 1707.
1710 Sir Thomas Trevor, Robert Tracy, and John Scroop, *commissioners*.
Sir Simon Harcourt, *keeper*, made Chancellor 1713, and created Lord Harcourt.
1714 William Lord Cowper.

Secretaries of State.

1702 Daniel earl of Nottingham.
Sir C. Hedges.
1704 Robert Harley.
1706 Charles earl of Sunderland.
1707 Henry Boyle.
1710 William Lord Dartmouth.
Henry St. John.
1713 William Bromley.

Chancellors of the Exchequer.

1710 Robert Harley.
1711 Robert Benson.
1713 Sir William Wyndham.

Chief Justices of the King's Bench.

1689 Sir John Holt.
1710 Sir Thomas Parker.

Chief Justices of the Common Pleas.

1701 Sir Thomas Trevor.
1714 Sir Peter King.

Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

1695 Sir Edward Ward.

Master of the Rolls.

1692 Sir John Trevor.

Attorneys General.

1701 Edward Northey.
1707 Sir Simon Harcourt.
1708 Sir James Montague.
1710 Sir Simon Harcourt.
Sir Edward Northey.

Solicitors General.

1702 Simon Harcourt.
1707 Sir James Montague.
1708 Robert Eyre.
1710 Sir Robert Raymond.
1714 Nicholas Lechmere.

Mayors of London.

1703 Sir Samuel Dashwood.
1704 Sir John Parsons.
1705 Sir O. Buckingham.
1706 Sir Thomas Rawlinson.
1707 Sir Robert Bedingfield.
1708 Sir. W. Withers.
1709 Sir Charles Duncombe.
1710 Sir Samuel Garrard.
1711 Sir Gilbert Heathcote.
1712 Sir Robert Beachcroft.
1713 Sir Richard Hoare.
1714 Sir Samuel Stanier.

Sheriffs.

1708 Robert Bedingfield, Samuel Garrard.
1704 Sir G. Heathcote, Sir J. Wolfe.
1705 Sir. J. Buckworth, Sir W. Humphreys.
1706 Sir C. Thorold, Sir Samuel Stanier.
1707 Sir William Benson, Sir A. Crawley.
1708 Benjamin Green, Sir Charles Peters.
1709 Charles Hopson, Richard Guy.
1710 Sir Richard Hoare, Robert Dunck.
1711 Sir George Thorold, Francis Eyles.
1712 John Cass, William Stewart.
1713 Sir William Lewin, Sir Samuel Clarke.
1714 Francis Forbes, Joseph Sharpe.

1714, Aug. 1. George I. duke of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, and elector of Hanover, succeeded to the crown on the demise of queen Anne.

He was born May 28, 1660, and was the eldest son of Ernest Augustus, bishop of Osnaburg, duke of Hanover, and elector of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, by the princess Sophia, fifth and youngest daughter of Frederick V. elector Palatine and king of Bohemia, and the princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I. king of England.

Upon the death of the Queen, his Majesty king George was proclaimed the same day with the usual solemnity.

The Parliament also met, and the members spent the three following days in taking the oaths.

The same day the duke of Marlborough landed at Dover.

An order of council was issued, for altering the prayers for the royal family.

Aug. 2. The earl of Dorset was sent over to his Majesty by the Regency, to acquaint him with the unanimity of the people in recognizing and proclaiming him; and to invite his Majesty into his British dominions.

Aug. 4. The duke of Marlborough made a sort of triumphal entry into London, but his coach unluckily broke down at Temple-bar, and he was forced to get into another.

Aug. 5. King George was proclaimed at Edinburgh.

A proclamation was issued by the Regency, authorizing all persons in office, or authority, to continue to exercise their respective offices.

The Lord Chancellor made a speech to both Houses of Parliament, in the name of the Regency, giving an account of their proceedings since the Queen's death, in proclaiming king George.

Aug. 6. The Lords and Commons drew up an address to his Majesty, of condolence and congratulation.

An order of the lords justices, for a general mourning, to begin the 15th instant.

King George was proclaimed at Dublin.

Aug. 11. The Commons voted his Majesty the same revenues the late Queen had, except the revenue of the duchy of Cornwall, which was by law vested in the Prince.

Aug. 12. Mr. Craggs, who had been dispatched to Hanover the 30th of July, being returned from thence with a letter from his Majesty, the Lord Chancellor, in the name of the Regency, made a speech to the Houses, acquainting them, that his Majesty was hastening hither, and had expressed great satisfaction in the loyalty and affection his people had universally shewn on his accession.

Aug. 21. The Lords Justices gave the royal assent to an act for the better support of his Majesty's household, and also the honour and dignity of the crown of Great Britain: and some others.

At the presenting these bills, Sir Thomas Hanmer, the Speaker of the House of Commons, made a speech, wherein he said, that the Commons could give no greater proof of the trust they reposed in his Majesty, than putting the same entire revenue into his hands of which her late Majesty died possessed.

Then the Lord Chancellor, in the name of the Regency, returned the Houses thanks for the proofs they had given of their duty and affection to his Majesty, and of their zeal for his government.

Aug. 24. The private interment of her late Majesty queen Anne, was solemnized in the collegiate church of Westminster.

Aug. 25. The Parliament was prorogued to the 23d of September.

Aug. 28. Mr. Murray arrived express from Hanover, and brought orders to the Regency, for preparing a patent for creating the Prince Royal, prince of Wales, and for removing lord Bolinbroke from his office of secretary of state; and on the 31st the seals were taken from him, and the doors of his office locked and sealed up.

Aug. 31. King George with the Prince, began his journey to England, and arrived at the Hague the 5th of September, where he remained till the 16th.

Sept. 7. The treaty of peace between the Empire and France was signed at Baden.

Sept. 6. Sir Constantine Phipps, and the archbishop of Armagh, were removed from being lords justices in Ireland, and the archbishop of Dublin and the earl of Kildare were sworn in their room.

Sept. 11. The duke of Berwick stormed Barcelona, which was defended with great obstinacy; but in the evening the garrison retired into the new city, and on the 12th they surrendered.

Sept. 15. A proclamation was issued, offering a reward of 100,000*l.* for apprehending the Pretender, if he should attempt to land in the British dominions.

Sept. 16. King George, with the Prince,

arrived at Greenwich on the 18th in the evening, and was received by the duke of Northumberland, captain of the life-guard then in waiting, and the lord chancellor Harcourt, at the head of the lords of the regency.

Sep. 17. Lord viscount Townshend was sworn one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Lieutenant-general Cadogan was appointed his Majesty's plenipotentiary at Antwerp, to settle the Dutch barrier.

Sept. 19. There was a great court at Greenwich; and it was observed, that those who prospered in the late reign, met with remarkable neglect; particularly lord Townshend was sent to tell the duke of Ormond, who came with uncommon splendour to pay his court to his Majesty, that he had no further occasion for his service; whereupon the Duke returned to St. James's-square, without being admitted to his Majesty's presence.

The earl of Oxford, late lord treasurer, kissed his Majesty's hand, but was not vouchsafed any further notice.

The lord chancellor Harcourt had prepared the Prince's patent, and carried it to Greenwich, but was turned out and not suffered to enjoy either the honour or profit of passing it; and the great seal was given to lord Cowper.

The duke of Ormond was removed from being captain-general.

Sept. 20. The King having appointed this day for his royal entry into London, to his palace at St. James's, public notice was given by the Lord Marshal, for all the nobility and others, who were to attend his Majesty, to repair to Greenwich park by ten o'clock in the morning. About twelve his Majesty, accompanied by his royal highness the Prince, set out from Greenwich, being preceded by a numerous train of coaches of the nobility and gentry. When his Majesty arrived at St. Margaret's-hill in Southwark, he was met by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and officers of the city. After which his Majesty proceeded to St. James's.

The great guns at the Tower were fired when his Majesty took coach, as also when he passed over London bridge; and on his Majesty's arrival at his palace, the cannon in the Park were three times discharged.

Sept. 21. There was a great court at St. James's; and among the rest, Mr. Charles Aldworth, member of Parliament for New Windsor, was there, whom colonel Chudleigh branded with the name of a Jacobite; whereupon a quarrel ensued, and they both went in a coach to Marybone fields, and Mr. Aldworth was killed upon the spot.

Sept. 22. His Majesty declared in council his firm purpose to support and maintain the churches of England and Scotland, as they were severally by law established, which, he said, he was of opinion might be effectually done without impairing the toleration; and he assured them, he should earnestly endeavour to preserve the properties of his subjects.

The same day, the Prince Royal was declared prince of Wales, and took his place at the council-board; and the great seal having been delivered to lord Cowper, as lord chancellor of Great Britain; the earl of Nottingham was declared lord president of the council, and the earl of Sunderland lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Sept. 24. The duke of Devon made lord steward of his Majesty's household; the duke of Marlborough, captain-general of the land-forces, master-general of the ordnance, and colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards; James Stanhope, esq. secretary of state, in the room of Mr. Bromley; the duke of Montrose, secretary of state, in the room of the earl of Mar; the earl of Wharton, lord privy seal, in the room of the earl of Dartmouth; Robert Walpole, esq. was made paymaster of the guards and garrisons, and of the forces abroad, in the room of Thomas Moor and John Howe, esqrs.; the duke of St. Albans, captain of the band of pensioners; the duke of Roxborough, lord privy seal for Scotland, the marquis of Annandale, lord chancellor of Scotland, in the room of the earl of Seafield and Findlater.

Sept. 27. The duke of Somerset was appointed master of the horse; the duke of Argyle, general and commander in chief of the forces in Scotland; William Pulteney, esq. secretary at war; and Thomas Earle, esq. lieutenant-general of the ordnance, and governor of Portsmouth.

The privy council was dissolved, and a new privy council summoned to meet the first of October.

Sept. 29. Sir William Humphreys, knt. elected lord mayor of London.

Sept. 30. Allan Broderick, esq. was appointed lord chancellor of Ireland, in the room of Sir Constantine Phipps.

Oct. 3. The earl of Godolphin made cofferer to his Majesty, in the room of lord Masham.

Oct. 4. The patent was passed for creating his Royal Highness, prince of Wales and earl of Chester.

Oct. 5. Charles lord Halifax, Sir Rich-

ard Onslow, Sir William St. Quintin, barts. Paul Methuen and Edward Wortley Montague, esqrs. appointed lords commissioners of the Treasury.

The duke of Argyle made governor of Portmahon and the island of Minorca.

Oct. 8. The earl of Dorset made lord warden of the cinque ports and constable of Dover castle, in the room of the duke of Ormond.

Oct. 9. John Aislabie, esq. made treasurer of the navy, in the room of Charles Cæsar, esq.

Oct. 10. The lord-lieutenants and deputy lieutenants were altered almost all over England.

Oct. 11. The earl of Orford, Sir George Byng, George Doddington, esq., Sir John Jennings, Sir Charles Turnour, Abraham Stanyan, and George Baillie, esqrs., were made commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral.

The earl of Cholmondley was made treasurer of the household; Hugh Boscawen, esq. comptroller; and Edmund Dunch, esq. master of the household.

The coronation approaching, patents were ordered for several promotions and creations of the nobility.

Oct. 16. Charles duke of Bolton, John duke of Rutland, Lionel-Cranfield earl of Dorset and Middlesex, and Charles earl of Halifax, were elected knights companions of the most noble order of the garter.

Oct. 17. The duke of Shrewsbury was made lord-chamberlain of the Household.

The duke of Kent was made constable of Windsor castle, and keeper of the parks and forests there.

Oct. 18. The earl of Northampton was made constable of the Tower of London.

The earl of Portmore was made governor of Gibraltar.

Hugh earl of Cholmondeley was made governor of Chester.

Oct. 19. Matthew Aylmer, esq. was made admiral of the fleet, governor of Greenwich hospital, house-keeper of the palace, and keeper of the park there.

Henry Newton, doctor of laws, was made judge of the court of Admiralty.

Oct. 20. King George was crowned at Westminster, with the usual solemnity; but just as the procession was going by, several people were killed and hurt by the fall of scaffolds in the Palace-yard.

Sir Constantine Phipps received his degree of doctor of laws at Oxford, on his return from Ireland.

Oct. 23. Mr. Prior, the British resident in France, presented a memorial to that court, requiring that the canal and the new works, at Mardyke, be demolished.

Nov. 24. Lord Cobham was appointed envoy extraordinary to Vienna.

The earl of Stair was appointed to go to the court of France; though he did not take upon him the title of ambassador, till a considerable time after, on account of the works erected at Mardyke, and some other differences between the two courts.

Paul Methuen, esq. was appointed ambassador to the court of Spain.

Oct. 29. The King, with the Prince and Princess, accepted of an invitation to the Lord Mayor's feast; and his Majesty ordered 1000*l.* to be paid into the hands of the sheriffs, for the relief and discharge of poor prisoners for debt.

Nov. 1. Dr. John Radcliffe died, the most eminent physician of his time; he left 40,000*l.* to the university of Oxford, for the augmenting their Library; 150*l.* per annum to the Library-keeper; 5000*l.* to University college; 600*l.* per annum for two travelling physicians; and 600*l.* per annum to St. Bartholomew's hospital, &c.

Nov. 2. A proclamation was issued for suppressing riots.

Dr. William Fleetwood, lord bishop of St. Asaph, was translated to the see of Ely.

Dr. Wynne, principal of Jesus college in Oxford, was nominated bishop of St. Asaph.

Nov. 5. Dr. Richard Willis, dean of Lincoln, nominated bishop of Gloucester.

Charles lord Tyrawley, was made commander in chief of the forces in Ireland.

The earl of Stair was made commander in chief of the forces in Scotland, in the absence of the duke of Argyle.

George Wade, esq. was made major-general.

Robert Lowther, esq. was made governor of Barbadoes.

Nov. 14. Sir Peter King was made lord chief justice of the Common-pleas, in the room of lord Trevor.

Sir Samuel Dodd was made lord chief baron of the Exchequer; Sir James Montague, one of the barons of the Exchequer; and Mr. Sergeant Prat, one of the judges of the King's-bench; Sir Thomas Powis, one of the justices of the King's-bench; and Mr. Sergeant Bannister, one of the barons of the Exchequer.

Nov. 15. The dukes of Marlborough and Shrewsbury, and several other persons of quality, received by the French mail the Pretender's declaration, dated at Lorrain, the 29th of August, asserting his right to

these kingdoms; whereupon the minister of Lorrain was forbidden the court.

Nov. 16. An order of council for suppressing tumults and riots.

This month the foreign ministers congratulated his Majesty on his accession; viz. The ministers of France, Moscovy, Portugal, the States-General, Denmark, Genoa, the Emperor, Prussia, Sweden, &c.

Nov. 22. A proclamation was issued for continuing the public officers in the plantations till further orders.

The latter end of this month the judges salaries were advanced, viz. The three chiefs 2000*l.* a year each, and the pulsne judges to 1500*l.* each.

Nov. 27. Several persons were tried and convicted at Bristol, for a riot, in insulting the Dissenters, and breaking their windows.

Dec. 5. Sir Thomas Frankland, and Sir John Evelyn, barts. were appointed to execute the office of post-master-general.

Dec. 6. A proclamation was issued, for putting the laws in execution against Papists, nonjurors, and disaffected persons; occasioned by the Pretender's declaration, and some tumults that had happened at Oxford, and in several places.

Dec. 7. The Turks declared war against the republic of Venice.

Dec. 11. An order was issued by his Majesty, prohibiting the clergy to intermeddle with affairs of state in their sermons, &c.

Dec. 31. The earl of Strafford had his audience of leave of the States General; and, being presented with a gold chain and medal, of the value of 6000 guilders, he returned to England.

The interest for money was this year reduced to five per cent.

1715, Jan. 5. A proclamation was issued for dissolving the Parliament.

Lieutenant-general Hamilton, was made governor of the Leeward Islands, in the room of colonel Douglas.

The earl of Strafford having been examined before the council, an order was made for seizing his papers on the 11th of January.

Jan. 11. A proclamation was issued, offering a reward of 1000*l.* to any person who should discover the author, and 500*l.* for the printer of a libel, intitled, "English advice to the Freeholders of England."

Jan. 13. There happened a fire in Thames-street, which burnt down above 120 houses, and destroyed vast quantities of rich merchandize; and above 50 persons perished in the flames, or by other accidents.

Jan. 15. A proclamation was published for calling a new Parliament, to meet the 17th of March.

Jan. 17. A proclamation was issued for electing the sixteen peers of Scotland.

Jan. 18. The Imperialists took possession of the provinces of Luxemberg and Limberg.

Jan. 20. Being appointed a day of thanksgiving for his Majesty's accession, the King, with the Prince and Princess, went in the usual state to St. Paul's, where they heard a sermon on the occasion, which was preached by Dr. Richard Willis, bishop of Gloucester.

Jan. 25. The duke of Bavaria took possession of his electorate again.

Jan. 28. A call for fourteen sergeants at law.

Feb. 6. The treaty of peace between Spain and Portugal, was signed at Utrecht.

Feb. 18. The Prince of Wales was chosen governor of the South Sea company.

Feb. 28. Lord Cornwallis and James Craggs, sen. esq., were made post-masters general, in the room of Sir Thomas Frankland and Sir John Evelyn.

March 17. Dr. Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, died.

The Parliament of Great Britain met; and the Commons elected Spencer Compton, esq., their Speaker.

March 21. The King delivered a speech to the Houses, wherein he thanked his loving subjects for that zeal and firmness they had shewn in defence of the Protestant succession, against all the open and secret practices, that had been used to defeat it; and said, he should never forget his obligations to those who had distinguished themselves on this occasion. He reflected on the insecurity of the present peace; told them, that the Pretender threatened to disturb him; that trade was rendered impracticable; and if it were not retrieved, must destroy their manufactures and navigation; and that the public debts were very great, and surprisingly increased since the fatal cessation of arms: he desired supplies; that they would support public credit, and make a provision for the Prince of Wales: and he assured them, that the established constitution in church and state should be the rule of his government; and the happiness, ease, and prosperity of his people, the chief care of his life.

The duke of Montague was made colonel

and captain of the first troop of horse-guards, in the room of lord Ashburnham; the earl of Hertford, colonel and captain of the second troop in the room of the duke of Northumberland; lieutenant-general Cholmondley, colonel and captain of the third troop, in the room of the earl of Arran; and lord Lumley son of the earl of Scarborough, captain and colonel of the first troop of horse grenadiers, in the room of lieutenant general Cholmondley.

March 25. Lord viscount Bolingbroke, foreseeing approaching difficulties, thought fit to withdraw; and, on the 26th, embarked at Dover for France.

March 31. Peregrine lord Willoughby of Eresby, was summoned by writ to the House of Peers.

April 1. The Commons addressed the King to lay the negotiation of peace and commerce, &c. before the House; with which his Majesty having complied, a secret committee was appointed to inspect them, consisting of twenty-one members chosen by ballot; of which committee Robert Walpole, esq. was appointed chairman.

Mr. Matthew Prior, one of the late plenipotentiaries, underwent a strict examination by a committee of the privy-council.

April 2. The ratifications of peace between Spain and Portugal were exchanged.

April 10. William Thompson, esq. was made Recorder of the city of London.

April 12. Thomas lord marquis of Wharton, lord privy-seal died.

April 22. There was a total eclipse of the sun about nine in the morning: the darkness was so great for three minutes and thirteen seconds that the stars appeared, and the birds and other animals seemed to be in great consternation.

April 27. Dr. John Potter, Regius Professor of divinity in Oxford, was made bishop of Oxford.

May 3. War was proclaimed by the Venetians against the Turks.

May 5. The artillery company prevailed with the Prince of Wales to be their captain-general; and his Majesty declared his royal highness the Prince of Wales captain-general of the artillery company accordingly.

His Majesty having granted his royal license to the Convocation to enter upon business, directed them what subjects they should take under their consideration, in a letter to the archbishop.

May 11. The royal assent was given to an act for granting an aid to his Majesty, to be raised by land-tax in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1715. This tax was two shillings in the pound.

May 15. Charles Montague, earl of Halifax, and first commissioner of the treasury, died.

May 18. A squadron of twenty men of war, commanded by Sir John Norris, admiral of the blue, sailed to the Baltic.

May 20. Richard earl of Burlington, was made lord lieutenant of the county and city of York.

Robert Clavering, M. A. was constituted Hebrew professor in the University of Oxford.

Major Thomas Talmash, was made lieutenant governor of the island of Montserrat.

The earl of Halifax dying, Charles earl of Carlisle was made first commissioner of the Treasury; Sir Richard Onslow, bart. chancellor and under treasurer of the Exchequer, and Sir Wm. St Quintin, bart. Edward Wortley Montague, and Paul Methuen, esqrs. were commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

May 22. Charles earl of Carlisle, Sir Richard Onslow, Sir William St. Quintin, bart., Edward Wortley Montague, and Paul Methuen, esqrs. were made lords commissioners of the Treasury.

May 24. The princess Carolina, youngest daughter of the Prince of Wales arrived from Hanover.

May 28, 29. The first being the King's birth-day, and the last the anniversary of the restoration, there were very great mobs; the Whigs complained, that, on the 29th, they were insulted by the Tories, if they refused to cry out, high church and the duke of Ormond. The windows of several houses were broken, that were not illuminated; and several companies of the trained bands, being upon guard at the Exchange, apprehended some of the rioters.

June 9. The committee of secrecy made their report; but first Mr. Walpole, the chairman, moved, that a warrant should be issued by Mr. Speaker, to apprehend such persons as he should name, in order to their being examined; and that no member might be permitted to go out of the House: which being agreed to, Mr. Speaker issued warrants for apprehending Mr. Matthew Prior, Mr. Thomas Harley, and several others; and accordingly Mr. Prior was apprehended some hours after.

Mr. Walpole, delivered in two books at the table, one of which, he said, contained the report; and the other was an appendix

to it, which contained at large those letters and papers which were referred to in the report.

The report was in reading from one o'clock to half an hour past eight at night, when the farther consideration thereof was adjourned till the next morning. The next day it was read a second time, and ordered to be printed.

June 10. After the second reading the report, Mr. Walpole, moved to impeach the lord viscount Bolingbroke of high treason, and other high crimes and misdemeanors; and the lord Coningsby also moved to impeach the earl of Oxford in like manner; which impeachments were agreed to.

The Turks invaded the Morea, and besieged Napoli de Romania.

June 14. Majorca was reduced to king Philip's obedience.

June 17. The Commons ordered Mr. Prior into close custody; and that no person should be admitted to see him, without leave of the Speaker.

June 21. Mr. Secretary Stanhope impeached James duke of Ormond of high-treason, and other high crimes and misdemeanors. Whereupon the Duke, shortly after, withdrew out of the kingdom, by bishop Atterbury's persuasion, as it was thought; and arrived at Paris on the 8th of August.

John Aislabie, esq. impeached Thomas earl of Strafford of the like crimes.

July 4. The duke of Argyle, and his brother the earl of Isla, were removed from all their places.

July 8. The duke of Bolton was made lord chamberlain of the household, in the room of the duke of Shrewsbury.

July 9. The articles of impeachment against the earl of Oxford having been read this day, in the House of Commons, and agreed to, after several debates; the lord Coningsby carried them up, and at the bar of the House of Lords impeached the earl of Oxford of high-treason, &c. praying in conclusion, that he might be sequestered from Parliament, and committed to safe custody. Whereupon he was put into custody of the Black Rod at his own house, and having received a copy of the articles against him, and being allowed a month to answer them, he was sent to the Tower.

July 20. The royal assent was given to an act to explain the act made in the twelfth year of the reign of king William III. intituled, an act for the further limitation of the crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject.

An act for preventing tumults and riotous assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing rioters.

An act for making perpetual an act of the seventh and eighth years of the reign of his late Majesty king William III. intitled, an act that the solemn affirmation and declaration of the people called Quakers shall be accepted instead of an oath in the usual form; and for explaining and enforcing the said act, in relation to the payment of tythes and church rates; and for appointing the form of an affirmation to be taken by the said people called Quakers, instead of the oath of abjuration, and several others.

After which his Majesty made a speech to both Houses; wherein he acquainted them with the advice he had received, that the Pretender was preparing to invade his dominions, being encouraged, he said, by a restless party here; and desired they would make provision for their defence. Whereupon the Houses respectively addressed his Majesty, assuring him, they would stand by him with their lives and fortunes.

They also voted that 3000 dragoons, and 4000 foot, should be raised, and four companies be added to the Coldstream regiment of guards.

Addresses came from all parts of the kingdom.

The Parliament passed an act, for suspending the Habeas Corpus act; and a clause was added to a money bill, for a reward of 100,000*l.* to such as should seize the Pretender dead or alive.

July 25. Commissions were issued for raising thirteen regiments of dragoons, and eight regiments of foot.

July 28. The royal assent was given to an act to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty should suspect were conspiring against his person and government.

July 29. The Commons addressed, that the half-pay officers might be allowed full pay, and hold themselves in readiness to serve.

July 30. Orders were given for fitting out a squadron of men of war, under the command of Sir George Byng.

July 31. The horse and foot guards encamped in Hyde Park; and a train of artillery was sent thither from the Tower.

Aug. 1. The earl of Mar retired from court, and went to sea by Newcastle, and from thence to Scotland; where he assembled the friends and adherents of the Pretender on the 16th; viz. the marquises of

Huntley and Tullibardine; the earls of Nithisdale, Linlithgow, Traquair, Southesk, Marischall, and Carnwath; the viscounts Kilsyth, Kenmure, Kingston, and Sormount; and lords Drummond, Rollo, &c.

Aug. 2. The royal assent was given to an act for the better preventing mutiny and desertion.

An act for making more effectual her late Majesty's most gracious intention of augmenting the maintenance of the poor clergy.

An act to restrain all waggoners, carriers, and others, from drawing any carriage with more than five horses at length.

The lord Coningsby carried up further articles of impeachment against Robert earl of Oxford.

The earl of Oxford desired a longer time to answer the farther articles exhibited against him the day before, and had a fortnight's further time allowed him.

Aug. 4. The articles of impeachment against lord Bolingbroke were read and agreed to in the House of Commons, and carried up to the Lords by Robert Walpole esq. two days after.

Aug. 5. James duke of Montrose resigned the place of secretary of state for Scotland.

Aug. 6. Mr. Secretary Stanhope carried up the impeachment against James duke of Ormond.

The duke of Ormond having withdrawn went to France.

Aug. 10. Dr. Henry Penrice was made judge of the court of Admiralty, in the room of Sir Henry Newton deceased.

Thomas Harley, Esq. who was in custody of the Sergeant at Arms, was committed to the Gate-house by the Commons.

Aug. 11. Nicholas Rowe, esq. was made poet laureat, in the room of Nahum Tate, esq. deceased.

Aug. 12. Sir Henry St. George, Garter principal King at Arms, died in the 91st year of his age; and was succeeded by John Anstis, esq.

Aug. 12. A new lieutenancy was appointed for the Tower hamlets.

Aug. 15. The regiments of Grove and Harrison arrived from Flanders.

Aug. 20. The royal assent was given to an act for enlarging the fund of the governor and company of the Bank of England, relating to Exchequer bills; and for settling an additional revenue of 120,000*l.* per annum upon his Majesty, during his life, for the service of the civil government; and for establishing a certain fund of 54,600*l.* per annum, in order to raise a sum not exceeding 910,000*l.* for the service of the public, by sale of annuities after the rate of 6*l.* per cent. per annum, redeemable by Parliament.

An act for the further security of his Majesty's person and government, and the succession of the crown in the heirs of the late princess Sophia, being Protestants.

An act for making the militia of that part of Great Britain called England more useful, and for obliging an annual account to be made of trophy money.

An act to make an act of the tenth year of her late Majesty, intituled, an act for regulating, improving, and encouraging of the woollen manufacture of mixed or medley broad cloth, and for the better payment of the poor employed therein, more effectual, for the benefit of trade in general; and also to render more effectual an act of the seventh of her said Majesty's reign, intituled, an act for the better ascertaining the lengths and breadths of woollen cloth made in the county of York.

An act for the attainder of Henry viscount Bolingbroke of high treason, unless he shall surrender himself to justice by a certain day therein mentioned.

An act for the attainder of James duke of Ormond of high treason, unless he shall surrender himself to justice by a certain day therein mentioned.

General Cadogan was made governor of the isle of Wight in the room of general Webb.

Aug. 23. Charles earl of Sunderland, having resigned the post of lord-lieutenant of Ireland, the duke of Grafton and the earl of Galway, were appointed lords justices of that kingdom.

Orders were dispatched to Edinburgh, for apprehending several suspected persons.

Aug. 24. The earls of Hume and Wigtoun, and George Lockhart, esq. were committed prisoners to Edinburgh castle.

Aug. 28. The earl of Sunderland was appointed lord privy seal.

Aug. 30. The royal assent was given to an act for raising 910,000*l.* for public services, by sale of annuities, after the rate of 5*l.* per cent. per annum, redeemable by Parliament.

An act for encouraging all superiors, vassals, landlords, and tenants in Scotland, who do and shall continue in their duty and loyalty to his Majesty king George; and for discouraging all superiors, vassals, landlords, and tenants there, who have been, or shall be, guilty of rebellious

practices against his said Majesty; and for making void all fraudulent entails, tailzies and conveyances made there, for barring or excluding the effects of forfeiture that may have been, or shall be, incurred there on any such account; as also for calling any suspected person or persons, whose estates or principal residence are in Scotland, to appear at Edinburgh, or where it shall be judged expedient, to find bail for their good behaviour; and for the better disarming disaffected persons in Scotland.

About this time, two ships from Havre de Grace, landed officers and ammunition in Scotland.

The earl of Oxford petitioned again for a longer time to put in his answer; which was granted him.

Several state prisoners were brought to London from divers parts.

Sept. 1. Lewis XIV. king of France, died, in the 77th year of his age, and the 73d of his reign; whereupon his great grandson Louis XV. was proclaimed king, and the duke of Orleans was constituted regent.

Sept. 1. Mr. Aislabie carried up the impeachment to the Lords against Thomas earl of Strafford, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Sept. 3. The earl of Mar assembled his forces at Aboyne in Aberdeenshire, and proclaimed the Pretender king, by the name of James VIII, &c. and set up his standard the 6th following.

The lord Powis was taken into custody, and ten days after committed to the Tower, on suspicion of his being disaffected.

Sept. 6. Two regiments of dragoons were ordered to march for Scotland.

Sept. An attempt was formed to surprize the castle of Edinburgh, but it was timely discovered, and disappointed.

Sept. 9. John duke of Argyle, being appointed commander in chief of the forces in Scotland, set out for that kingdom, and arrived at Edinburgh the 14th.

At the same time the earl of Sunderland offered his services to go and raise the Highland Clans, which was readily accepted; and the Duke of Roxborough, the marquisses of Annandale and Tweedale, the earls of Selkirk, Loudoun, Rothes, Haddington, and Forfar, and lords Torpichen, and Belhaven, &c. embraced this opportunity of shewing their loyalty to king George.

The earl of Mar set up his standard at Kirk-Michael, and proclaimed the Pretender. He continued here four or five days, and then, with his company, consisting of no more than 60 men, marched to Moulin, thence to Logarth, thence, increased to 1000, to Dunkeld, and from thence being 2000 strong, they set forward for Perth. This town was seized September the 16th, by John Hay, brother to the earl of Kinnoul, at the head of 200 horse, preventing the earl of Rothes, who was then marching to secure it for the King, with 500 men. Here the rebels furnished themselves with arms, by sending out parties for that purpose, and by seizing a ship bound for the north to the earl of Sutherland, who was raising his tenants for the King, in which they found 300 complete stand. Mackintosh now joined them at Perth, with 500 stout men, well disciplined, and armed; these marched to the sea coast of Fife, and there with five other regiments, viz. Mar's own, Strathmore's, Nairn's, Murray's, and Drummonds's in all 2500, having seized, all the boats on that coast, embarked, and in spite of the King's ships in the Firth, 1500 of them got safe on shore, the rest putting back. Mr. James Murray arrived at Perth from France, and took the character of secretary of state to the Pretender. About this time a strong party attempted to surprise the garrison of Inverlochy, in which was an officer and twenty men, but the main garrison being on their guard, obliged them to retreat, and they marched thence into Argyleshire; they also, just before this, attempted to surprize the castle of Edinburgh; Lord Drummond, with ninety choice persons, all gentlemen, were picked out for the enterprize; they had corrupted one Ainesly, a corporal, and two centinels in the castle; these were to assist upon the wall near the sally port, by drawing up a scaling ladder; but all the joints of it not coming at once, it proved to short for any one to get over the wall.

The university of Oxford, elected the earl of Arran their chancellor, in the room of his brother the duke of Ormond, who was attainted of high treason; notwithstanding the Prince was proposed to them to be their chancellor.

Two men executed at Worcester, on the new act against riots.

Sept. 11. The court went into mourning for the French king.

Sept. 21. Lord Lansdown, and lord Duplin, were apprehended on suspicion of their disaffection to king George.

The King also required the consent of the Commons for apprehending six of their members; viz. Sir William Wyndham, Sir

John Pakington, Edward Harvey, sen. esq. of Combe, Thomas Forster, jun. John Anstis, and Corbet Kynaston, esqrs. which the House complied with.

The royal assent was given to an act for enabling his Majesty to settle a revenue on her royal highness the Princess, in case she should survive the prince of Wales.

An act for enlarging the capital stock and yearly fund of the South Sea company, for supplying thereby 822,082*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* to public uses; and for raising 169,000*l.* for the like uses, by sale of annuities.

An act for making provision for the ministers of the fifty new churches, which were to be built in and about the cities of London and Westminster, and suburbs thereof; and for rebuilding and finishing the parish church of St. Mary Woolnoth, in the said city of London.

An act to prevent disturbances by seamen and others, and to preserve the stores belonging to his Majesty's navy royal; and also, for explaining an act for the better preventing the embezzlement of his Majesty's stores of war, and preventing cheats, frauds, and abuses, in paying seamen's wages; and for reviving and continuing an act for the more effectual suppression of piracy.

An act for appointing commissioners to take, examine, and state the debts due to the army.

An act for taking and stating the debts due and growing due to Scotland, by way of equivalent in the terms of the Union, and for relief of the creditors of the public in Scotland, and the commissioners of the equivalent.

An act for allowing a time for 213 families of Protestant Palatines, now settled in Ireland, to take the oaths, in order to entitle them to all the benefits intended them by the act of the seventh year of her late Majesty's reign, for naturalizing foreign Protestants.

After which the Parliament was adjourned to the 9th of October; but they did not meet again till the 9th of January following.

Sept. 22. Edward Harvey and John Anstis, esqrs. were taken into custody, on suspicion of disaffection to the government.

Sept. 23. James earl of Derby was made captain of the yeomen of the guards, in the room of the earl of Uxbridge.

Sept. 25. The lieutenancy of Middlesex, by virtue of an order of council, apprehended several Papists, Nonjurors, and other disaffected persons, who were committed to Newgate, and other prisons, for refusing the oaths.

Sept. 26. Mr. Harvey, while he was in custody of a messenger, stabbed himself with a knife; but his wound did not prove mortal.

A proclamation was issued, offering a reward of 1000*l.* for apprehending Sir William Wyndham, who escaped from the messenger.

The earl of Stair was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of France.

Sept. 28. Francis Francia, called the Jew, was committed to Newgate for treasonable practices.

Sept. 29. Sir Charles Peers, knt. was elected Lord Mayor of London.

Sept. 30. The earl of Scarsdale was taken into custody; and the same day Sir John Pakington was brought to town by a messenger, and discharged Oct. 5.

Oct. 3. Sir William Wyndham surrendered himself to the earl of Hertford, captain of a troop of horse-guards.

Oct. 4. Advice came from Brussels, that the lord North and Grey had been secured there, at the instance of the British court.

The honourable James Murray landed near Edinburgh, and joined the earl of Mar at Perth, who had assembled there about 5000 men; afterwards, their number being increased to above 10,000 men, the earl of Mar detached 4000, who took possession of Burntisland, Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, and other towns upon the coast of Fife.

Oct. 6. The Parliament met, and adjourned to the 20th instant.

Mr. Forster, who accepted the post of general of the Pretender's forces, assembled his troops at Greenrig in Northumberland; whereupon the government detached a body of troops to secure Newcastle.

The earl of Scarsdale was committed to the Tower.

The rebels intended to surprise Bristol, in order to make it a place of arms, but were disappointed. Captains Lansdon, Doyle, and Sinclair, Sir George Brown, Mr. Macarty, Mr. Macdonnel, and other conspirators, were apprehended, and brought to London, Oct. 18.

The design upon Bristol miscarrying, a project was laid to seize Plymouth; but that was also prevented, by timely securing several suspected persons, particularly Sir Richard Vivian, who was brought to London, Oct. 8, by a messenger.

At St. Colomb in Cornwall, the Pretend-

er was proclaimed; but Mr. Boscawen awed the disaffected in those parts.

A strong party of the Macdonalds, Macleans, and Camerons, attempted in vain to surprise Inverlochy.

Oct. 7. Sir William Wyndham was committed to the Tower.

The same day, several persons were seized at Oxford by a detachment of dragoons, commanded by major-general Pepper.

Oct. 8. The right honourable Frederick Hamilton, esq. made lieutenant-general.

Oct. 10. Robert Walpole, esq. chancellor and under-treasurer of the Exchequer, lord Finch, Sir William St. Quintin, bart. Paul Methuen, and Thomas Newport, esqrs. were made lords commissioners of the Treasury.

The earl of Carlisle made constable of the Tower.

Mr. Forster with the Northumbrians, marched to Morpeth, where he was joined by seventy Scotch gentlemen from the borders.

Oct. 11. A proclamation was issued, offering a reward of 100*l.* for apprehending James Painter, junior, esq. and others of St. Colomb, in Cornwall, who had proclaimed the Pretender.

Oct. 13. The earl of Lincoln made paymaster of all the forces, in the room of Robert Walpole, esq.

Oct. 14. Brigadier Mackintosh, who was detached over the Firth with a body of Highlanders by the earl of Mar, took possession of Leith, but soon after abandoned it, and marched southward.

Oct. 17. Lord Dunbar, Sir Francis Warre, and Sir Marmaduke Constable, barts. brought to town by the messengers.

Oct. 18. Joseph Sullivan, alias Silver, Robert Whitty, and Felix Hara, were convicted of high-treason, in enlisting men in the service of the Pretender, and on the 28th were hanged at Tyburn.

Oct. 19. The earl of Derwentwater, lord viscount Kenmure, the earls of Nithisdale, Carnwarth, and Wintoun, joined Mr. Forster, with about 200 Scotch horse they had raised in Nithisdale and the west of Scotland.

Oct. 20. A party of 2300 western Highlanders, attempted in vain to make themselves masters of Inverary.

Oct. 22. Several persons were seized at York upon suspicion.

Oct. 24. Mr. Forster, with his Northumbrians, joined brigadier Mackintosh, at Dunse, ten miles from Berwick.

Colonel Cathcart attacked 300 of the rebels, killed and wounded several, and took seventeen prisoners.

Oct. 25. Charles, duke of Somerset, resigned his place of master of the horse.

Associations were entered into throughout the kingdom, for the defence of the King's person and government.

Lieutenant-general Carpenter, who was appointed to go against the Northumberland rebels, set out from Newcastle, with Hotham's foot, and Cobham's, Molesworth's, and Churchill's dragoons, and on the 27th lay at Wooler, intending the next day to attack Kelso, where the rebels were. Upon which lord Kenmure called a council of war, wherein lord Wintoun pressed them earnestly to march into the west of Scotland, join the clans there, and either cross the Forth some miles above Stirling, or send word to the earl of Mar, that they would fall upon the duke of Argyle's rear, whilst he fell on the front. Others proposed to pass the Tweed, and attack general Carpenter; but these proposals were rejected. In the end, they decamped from Kelso the 27th, and marched to Jedburgh, where they stayed two days.

Having an opportunity of avoiding general Carpenter, who was some marches behind them, they resolved, according to the advice of the English, to cross the mountains, and march into England: but the Highlanders, as they had been advised by the earl of Wintoun, refused absolutely to enter England, and about 500 of them deserted. The rest, allured by money and large promises, followed the Northumberland and other rebels into England; and in the way thither, came to Howick, Langholme, and Langtoun, the 30th.

Mr. Forster having opened his commission, brought by Mr. Douglas from the earl of Mar, to act as general in England, marched with the confederate English and Scots towards Lancashire, and proclaimed the Pretender in all the towns they came into.

Nov. 1. They came to Brampton, where they halted one night.

Nov. 2. The next day they came to Penrith; the *posse comitatus*, and the militia of the county had been drawn together by the Sheriff, lord Lonsdale, and W. Nicholson, bishop of Carlisle, to the number of above 12,000 men, in order to stop their progress, but at the rebels approach they shamefully dispersed.

Nov. 3. The rebels came to Appleby, where they stayed two days.

Nov. 5. The Parliament met, and adjourned to the 21st instant.

The barrier-treaty was signed at Antwerp by the Imperial, British, and Dutch ministers.

Nov. 6. The rebels advanced to Kendal, and the next day to Kirby Lonsdale, where they were joined by some Papists from Lancashire. The next day they arrived at Lancaster, where they stayed till the 9th, and then proceeded to Preston; the horse arrived there that night, and the foot the next day. They were joined by a considerable number of gentlemen, &c. all Papists, which highly disgusted the Highlanders.

Nov. 9. Mr. Forster advanced towards Preston, and entered that place the 10th.

General Willes arrived at Manchester, and prepared to attack Mr. Forster.

The archbishop of Canterbury published a declaration, signed by himself and thirteen of his suffragans, testifying their abhorrence of the rebellion. Dr. Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, and Dr. Smalridge, bishop of Bristol, refused to sign it, and the latter was removed from the post of lord almoner to the King.

Nov. 11. The earl of Tankerville was made lord chief-justice and justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's forests, &c. south of Trent, in the room of the earl of Abingdon.

Nov. 12. General Willes advanced towards Preston, to attack Mr. Forster, and passed Ribble bridge, about a mile from Preston, without opposition.

When General Willes attacked them in the evening at Preston, they behaved themselves very gallantly, and repulsed him, killing at least 300 of his men.

The Parliament of Ireland met, and the lords justices passed several acts on the 25th, particularly one for recognizing his Majesty's title to the throne of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

Nov. 13. General Carpenter, with 800 dragoons, joined general Willes; when lord Derwentwater, and some other of the gentlemen in Preston, apprehending it impossible to resist their united forces, offered to capitulate, without the knowledge of the rest, but they obtained no better terms, than to be made prisoners at discretion.

The number of the prisoners taken in Preston was about 1500 men; among whom were Mr. Forster the general, the earl of Derwentwater, lord Widdrington, the earls of Nithisdale, Wintoun, and Carnwarth, with lord viscount Kenmure, and lord Nairn, about seventy-two English gentlemen, and 138 Scotch officers and gentlemen.

The same day, 3000 of the Dutch troop came up the river, and landed at Deptford.

Nov. 15. Simon Fraser lord Lovat, took Inverness from the Pretender's adherents.

The same day, the earl of Mar attacked the duke of Argyle at Dunblain, between Perth and Stirling. The left wing of each army was beaten, and consequently the right victorious; and however each side might claim the victory, neither of them thought fit to advance, but retreated to their former posts; the Duke to Stirling, and the earl of Mar to Perth. The loss was nearly equal. The Duke had in his army about 4000 veteran troops, and the Earl is said to have had 8000; but they were all new raised men, and but ill supplied, and their horses were much inferior in size to the English.

Nov. 16. Colonel Stern's regiment arrived in the Thames from Ghent, and brought prisoners with them lord Clermont, son to the earl of Middleton, and Mr. Murray, who had been with the earl of Mar.

Nov. 17. Major-general Willes made lieutenant-general.

Nov. 21. The Parliament met and adjourned to the 14th of December; and the next day a proclamation was issued for their sitting to transact business the 14th of December.

Lord Charles Murray, major Nairn, captain Lockart, captain Erskine, captain Shaftoe, and captain Dalziel, were tried by a court-martial at Preston, as deserters; and all but Dalziel were found guilty.

Nov. 22. The Pretender landed near Aberdeen, from whence he marched to Scoon, two miles from Perth, and issued out several proclamations.

Nov. 22, 23. Mr. Dorrel, Mr. Gordon, and Mr. Ker, were tried and convicted of high-treason at the King's-bench bar, and executed the 7th of December following.

Nov. 24. The earl of Sutherland declared lieutenant-general.

Nov. 25. Sir W. Carew and Sir Edward Seymour brought to London in custody.

The duke of Argyle passed the Em, and advanced within eight miles of Perth, which the rebels also immediately abandoned, passing over the river Tay on the ice, and the Pretender and the earl of Mar followed; whereupon the duke of Argyle ordered 400 dragoons and 1000 foot to take possession of the place. The whole army followed; from hence his Grace pursued the flying enemy with the utmost expedition, with six squadrons of dra-

goons, three battalions, and 800 detached foot.

The next day they proceeded to Dundee, from whence the rebels retired to Montrose.

Dec. 1. Major Nairn, captain Lockart, captain Shaftoe, and captain Erskine, were shot at Preston, pursuant to the sentence of the court martial.

Dec. 4. Part of the Dutch forces arrived at Leith by sea.

Dec. 9. The principal prisoners taken at Preston were brought to London; they were pinioned at Barnet, and so led through the city, together with the seven Peers. The lords were committed to the Tower, and the others to Newgate, the Fleet, and the Marshalsea.

Dec. 10. Lieutenant-general Cadogan arrived at Stirling, being sent to assist the duke of Argyle in attacking the earl of Mar.

Dec. 14. The Parliament met, and were adjourned to the 9th of January, it being intimated to them, that they should then certainly sit and transact business.

This year died Dr. Thomas Tennison, archbishop of Canterbury.

Dec. 15. Sir Coppleston Warwick Bampfield surrendered himself.

Dec. 16. John Fortescue Aland, esq. made solicitor-general, in the room of Nicholas Lechmere, esq.

Dec. 17. Dr. Wake, bishop of Lincoln, was nominated archbishop of Canterbury; and Dr. Gibson to succeed him in his bishopric of Lincoln.

Dec. 18. A special commission of Oyer and Terminer was issued to Mr. Baron Bury, Mr. Justice Eyre, and Mr. Baron Montague, to try the prisoners that remained at Preston.

Dec. 21. Dr. Evans, bishop of Bangor, being translated to the see of Meath, in Ireland, Mr. Benjamin Hoadley was nominated to succeed him at Bangor.

Dec. 25. The Pretender landed at Peterhead near Aberdeen, with some few gentlemen and officers.

There he formed a court, appointing all the officers of state and household; made some peers, and several knights; was proclaimed with great solemnity; and published his declaration, which was dispersed.

The clergy and laity of Aberdeen presented addresses to him full of duty and submission.

Dec. 28. About this time most of the Dutch forces arrived in Scotland, and soon after a train of artillery arrived there from England.

Dec. 31. Conyers Darcy and Francis Negus, esqrs. were appointed commissioners for executing the office of master of the horse.

The winter was so very severe about this time, that several post-boys and others, were frozen to death; and the snow laid 3 feet deep in many places: the Thames was frozen over, and all manner of diversions exhibited on the ice.

This year died Fenelon, archbishop of Cambray; Bishop Burnet, and Malbranche the French philosopher.

1716, Jan. 1. Mr. Wycherly, the poet, who wrote the "Plain Dealer," and some other admirable plays, died, aged eighty-one years.

Jan. 4. The Pretender arrived at Glames, and the next morning made his entrance into Dundee. The 7th he arrived at the palace of Scoon; and on the 9th made his public entry into Perth; from whence he returned in the evening to Scoon, where he formed a regular council, and performed several acts of state, and fixed his coronation on the 23d instant.

Jan 9. The parliament met at Westminster, to whom his Majesty delivered a speech, wherein he told them, He had reason to believe the Pretender was landed in Scotland; and that he relied upon their affections to grant him such supplies as might enable him to restore the peace of the kingdom.

The same day the seven lords in the Tower were impeached of high-treason.

Jan. 10. The impeached lords were brought to the bar of the House of Peers, and the articles of impeachment read; and they were allowed till the Monday following to put in their several answers. At the same time, Mr. Forster was expelled the House of Commons.

Jan. 11. General Cadogan transported 3000 of the Dutch forces over to Fife.

About this time several addresses and associations, both of clergy and laity, were presented to king George, obliging themselves to stand by his Majesty, and the Protestant succession, against the Pretender, &c.

Jan. 13. The queen of Spain gave birth to a son, who was named Carlos.

Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, the boy of one Walker, who kept a small gunpowder shop near Bearkey, in Thames-street, between the Custom-house and Billingsgate, being in an upper-room with a light, and making rockets and squibs, unwarily set fire to the gunpowder; upon which the house blew

up. The wind being high, the fire soon spread from that house to others towards Billingsgate, and backwards towards the warehouses on the quays, did great damage there, crossed the way to the north side of Thames-street, and burnt up Water-lane, and the back part of Harp-lane to Tower-street, taking Baker's-hall and the Trinity-house in its destructive career, which, about five o'clock the next morning, was stopped in Tower-street, opposite Mark-lane. Above 120 houses were either burnt or blown up; and great quantities of sugar, oil, wine, and other rich goods and merchandize, were consumed and destroyed. The loss was computed at above 500,000*l.* and above fifty persons perished in the flames, or were buried in the ruins of the houses.

Jan. 16. A great council was held by the Pretender's adherents, in which he addressed them.

Jan. 17. The Lords acquainted the Commons, that the earl of Strafford had put in his answer to the articles of impeachment exhibited against him.

Jan. 19. The earls of Derwentwater, Nithisdale, and Carnwarth, lord viscount Kenmure, and the lords Widdrington and Nairn, pleaded guilty to their impeachments; but the earl of Wintoun obtained till the 23d instant to put in his answer.

Jan. 20. Two hundred dragoons, under the command of colonel Guest, were sent to review the roads, and reconnoitre the rebels at Perth, which threw them into a great consternation.

The duke of Argyle detached 500 men towards Perth, to get intelligence of the enemy. And the same evening general Cadogan advanced as far as Dumblain, with 500 horse and 1500 foot.

The Irish House of Commons voted the earl of Anglesea an enemy to the King and kingdom.

Mr. Shuttleworth, and four other of the Preston prisoners, were tried and convicted of high-treason at Liverpool.

Jan. 21. The royal assent was given to an act for continuing the act of this present session, intituled, An act to impower his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty should suspect were conspiring against his person and government.

After which his Majesty acquainted both Houses, that the Pretender was certainly landed in Scotland, and assumed the title of King of these realms; and that his adherents affirmed, that they had assurances given them of support from abroad. In these circumstances he hoped, every sincere Protestant, and every true Briton, would look upon the extraordinary expence, which a timely preparation might require at this time, as the best husbandry; since it would prevent that desolation, which would unavoidably ensue, if the rebellion was suffered to spread, and was supported by forces from abroad.

Jan 22. Mr. Charley and his son, and one Drummond, a Scot, three of the Preston prisoners, were tried and convicted at Liverpool; but Mr. Walmsley, of Sholey, was acquitted at the same time.

General Cadogan continued his march towards Perth, the ways having been opened by the country people.

Jan. 26. The duke of Argyle, with the rear of the army, advanced towards Perth.

Jan. 27. Twenty of the Preston prisoners received sentence of death at Liverpool; and the day following, Mr. Shuttleworth, and four others, were executed.

Jan. 30. The earl of Stair, the British ambassador at Paris, presented a memorial to the duke of Orleans, the regent; wherein he observed, that, notwithstanding the Regent had frequently assured this minister, that he would faithfully observe the treaty of Utrecht, and would not suffer arms, ammunition, or soldiers, to be sent out of the harbours of France for the service of the Pretender, yet such things were daily carried from France; and the duke of Ormond and the Pretender had several times gone on board of ships at St. Malo, laden with arms and ammunition for the service of the Pretender, with troopers and officers of Nugent's regiment; that the Pretender and the duke of Ormond afterwards embarked at Dunkirk; but not judging it expedient to land in England, they returned to Morlaix, whither the said troopers returned, with the said arms and ammunition, which were, at that time, put on board another ship at Morlaix. That within five weeks several ships had sailed from Dieppe and Havre de Grace, with arms, ammunition, money, and officers, for the service of the Pretender, and were actually arrived in Scotland; and that other officers and conspirators against the king of Great Britain, were preparing at Bourdeaux and Bayonne, to make a descent on the coast of Ireland, as they gave out.

The Parliament of Ireland, about this time, entered into an association to defend king George's title against the Pretender, and all his adherents.

Jan. 31. The duke of Argyle being ad-

vanced to Tullibardine, received advice, that the enemy had abandoned Perth that morning.

Feb. 1. The duke of Argyle arrived at Perth with 400 dragoons.

Feb. 3. He advanced to Dundee; which the enemy also abandoned.

Feb. 5. He advanced to Brechin, where he received advice that the Pretender, the earl of Mar, and some others, embarked the night before at Montrose, for France.

General Gordon, lord Tinmouth, and earl Marishal, continued to march with the Pretender's army to Aberdeen, and Lochaber; where they separated and went to their respective homes; nor was the duke of Argyle able to make 100 prisoners in this long march, though he pursued them with the utmost diligence.

Feb. 9. The six impeached lords, who had pleaded guilty, were brought to the bar of the court erected for their trials in Westminster-hall, where lord Cowper, who was lord high steward on this occasion, pronounced the usual sentence in cases of high-treason; and they were remanded to the Tower.

Feb. 17. The royal assent given to an act for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land-tax in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1716, of four shillings in the pound.

An act to attaint John Earl of Mar, William Murray, esq. commonly called marquis of Tullibardine, James earl of Linlithgow. and John Drummond, esq. commonly called lord Drummond, of high-treason; and to one private bill.

After which his Majesty acquainted the houses, that his forces had obliged the Pretender to fly out of Scotland; and he was informed, he landed near Gravelin: and he told them, he hoped they would take such measures, as might deprive his enemies at home of the power (since that alone would deprive them of the inclination) again to attempt the disturbance of his government.

Great intercession was made in behalf of the six condemned lords; and the countess of Nithisdale, and lady Nairn, and also the countess of Derwentwater petitioned the King for mercy, but in vain.

About this time the college of Dublin chose the Prince of Wales their chancellor.

Feb. 18. The writs for executing the six condemned lords in the Tower were delivered to the lieutenant, and the sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

A LIST OF THE MOST CONSIDERABLE CHIEFS IN SCOTLAND, WITH THE NUMBER OF MEN AT THEIR COMMAND.

Note, F signifies those who favoured government, A against it, N neuter, M major part, R in the rebellion.

	DUKES.	Men.
F	Hamilton	1000 F.
F	Buccleuch	1000 F.
N	Gordon, 300 A. N. most with the M. of Huntley R	
F	Argyle	4000 F. M.
F	Douglass	500 F
F	Athol 6000 A. M. with the M. of Tullibardine R	
F	Montrose	2000 A. M.
F	Roxburgh	500 F
	MARQUIS.	
F	Annandale	500 F
	EARLS.	
N	Errol	500 A. M.
A. R.	Marishal	500 A. M.
F	Sutherland	1000 F
A. R.	Marr	1000 R
F	Rothes	500 F
F	Morton	300 F
F	Glencairn	300 F. M.
F	Eglington	300 F. M.
F	Cassils	500 F
N	Caithness	500 A. N.
F	Murray	300 A. M.
A	Nithisdale	300 R
A	Wintoun	300 R
A	Linlithgow	300 R. M.
A	Hume	500 R
R	Perth	1500 R. M.
R	Wigtoun	300 A. M.
A	Strathmore	300 A. R.
F	Lauderdale	300 F
R	Seaforth	3000 R. M.
F	Dumfries	200 F
R	Southesk	300 R
F	Weems	300 F
N	Airly (Ogilvy)	500 R. M.
A	Carnwarth	300 R
A	Panmure	500 R. M.
F	Kilmarnock	300 F
F	Dondonald	300 F
A	Broadalbin	2000 R. M.
	VISCOUNTS.	
A	Stormont	300 A
R	Kenmure	300 A. R.
	LORDS.	
F	Forbes	500 F. M.
A	Lovat, Lady	800 A. M.
F	Ross	500 F

LORDS.	Men.
P Rae	500 P
A R Nairn	1000 M. R.

CLANS.	
A Sir Dan M'Donald	1000 R
A. R. Glengary	500 A
A. R. Clanronald	1000 A
A. R. Keppoch	300 A
A. R. M'Intosh	1000 A
A. R. *Mac Gregor	500 A
A. R. Stroen Robertson	500 R
A Macpherson	500 A. R.
A Sir Ew. Cameron	1000 A. R.
A Sir J. Maclean	1000 A. M.
P Laird of Grant	1000 P
A.R. Laird Appin	300 A. R.
N Mac Leod	1000 P
A.R. Mac Kenning	200 A. M.
A.R. Glenco	100 A. M.
A.R. Glenmoristan	100 A.
Mac Neil	120
A.R. Straglas	100 A. R.

* Neuter at Sheriffmur fight.

Feb. 22. The condemned lords petitioned both Houses of Parliament to intercede with the King in their behalf: and the Lords accordingly presented an address, but did not prevail.

Feb. 23. Orders of council issued for executing the earl of Derwentwater, the earl of Nithisdale, and the lord viscount Kenmure, the next day; and for reprieving the other three till the 7th of March; but the earl of Nithisdale made his escape out of the Tower that night.

The debates in council ran high upon this occasion; and the lord President, the earl of Nottingham, who had taken the merciful side, soon felt the resentment of the court; himself, and all that were related to him, being turned out of their places soon after.

Feb. 24. James earl of Derwentwater, and William viscount Kenmure, were beheaded on Tower-hill.

The earl of Derwentwater had such assurances given him of his life by his friends, that he was under some surprise on being brought to execution; but lord Kenmure seemed well prepared for the fatal stroke. The composure and serenity of his mind was admired by all that saw him. He made no speech; but lord Derwentwater left a paper behind him, asserting the justice of the cause he died in.

Feb. 9, 10, 11. Besides these lords, there had been seventy of the Preston prisoners tried at Liverpool by a commission of Oyer and Terminer, of whom sixty-six were found guilty, and twenty-two of them were executed.

The rest of the prisoners joined in a petition to the court, acknowledging their offence, and desiring transportation, which was granted to some of them; but many died in prison, by the severity of the season and want of necessaries.

Feb. 25. An express arrived from Madrid, which brought his catholic Majesty's ratification of the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Spain, concluded the 14th of December 1715.

Feb. 27. Dr. Nicholson, bishop of Carlisle, was appointed high almoner.

Feb. 28. The Dean and Chapter at Westminster elected Charles earl of Arran high steward of that city, in the room of the duke of Ormond.

Feb. 29. The earl of Aylesford was removed from the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster, lord Finch from being commissioner of the treasury, and lord Guernsey from being master of the jewel office.

March 2. The marquis of Huntley, and lord Rollo, surrendered themselves to brigadier Grant, in the north of Scotland.

March 6. The royal assent was given to an act for the more easy and speedy trials of such persons as have levied, or shall levy, war against his Majesty.

The same evening was seen a very surprising phenomenon; it appeared at first like a great body of light towards the north-east; after some time it spread further, and formed several columns or pillars of light, flashing continually upwards as swift as lightning; and was the first appearance of the northern lights, or Aurora Borealis.

Mar. 8. About this time Sir John Shelly, bart. abjured the Roman Catholic religion; as did also lord Teynham, and took his seat in the House of Peers.

March 9. The earl of Stair presented another memorial to the Regent on the 9th of March; after the retreat of the Chevalier from Scotland, wherein he desired that neither the Pretender or his adherents might be suffered to remain in France, and that he would use his interest with the duke of Lorrain that the Pretender might not find a refuge in his territories.

To which the Regent answered: He was heartily glad to hear of the King's success against his enemies, and that he had already employed his authority to oblige the Chevalier to quit the kingdom of France; that it was very well known his Royal-highness had hindered several

armaments and embarkations designed against Great Britain; and nothing could better prove that the Chevalier de St. George was not assisted by France, than his miserable appearance in Scotland, destitute of all things necessary for such an enterprize; and as he truly desired to preserve his Britannic Majesty's friendship, he should omit no opportunities of testifying the regard he had for him.

The like memorials were presented by the British minister, Mr. Bubb, to the court of Spain, which promised likewise not to afford the Pretender or his adherents, any countenance.

March 11. The lord chancellor Cowper, was made lord high steward for the trial of the earl of Wintoun.

March 15. George earl of Wintoun was brought to his trial before the Peers, in Westminster-hall, on the impeachment of the Commons for high treason, and convicted the 17th.

March 18. Dr. Hoadley, bishop of Bangor, was consecrated in Ely chapel.

March 19. Sentence of death was passed upon the earl of Wintoun as a traitor, by the Lord high steward.

March 24. James Lyttleton, esq. was made rear-admiral in the room of Sir Thomas Hardy.

March 29. Alexander lord Polworth, son to the earl of Marchmont, was appointed envoy extraordinary to the courts of Denmark and Prussia; the earl of Dumbarton, envoy extraordinary to the court of Muscovy; and William Leathe, esq. resident in the Austrian Low-countries.

April 7. Bills of indictment for high-treason, were found by the grand jury of Middlesex, against Thomas Forster, jun. William Mackintosh, esq. and eleven more of the Preston prisoners.

April 10. Thomas Forster, esq. commonly called general Forster, made his escape out of Newgate; and, notwithstanding a proclamation was issued the next day, offering a reward of 1000*l.* for apprehending him, he escaped to France.

April 14. Samuel Shute, esq. was appointed governor of New England.

Wortley Montague, esq. was appointed to succeed Mr. Sutton, as ambassador at Constantinople.

April 16. About fifty persons were brought to London, and confined in the Savoy, in order to make them witnesses against the Preston prisoners.

April 26. About this time general Cadogan finished the reduction of the Highland clans and the rest of the Scots, who laid down their arms, and submitted to mercy.

May 2. A thousand pounds was paid to Sir Thomas John, for transporting 130 of the Preston prisoners, from Liverpool to the Plantations.

May 4. Brigadier William Mackintosh, John Mackintosh, Charles Wogan, Robert Hebburne, James Talbot, William Delmahoy, Alexander Delmahoy, and John Tasker, eight of the Preston prisoners, made their escape out of Newgate; whereupon a proclamation was issued the next day, offering a reward of 1000*l.* for apprehending the first, and 500*l.* for each of the rest; but all of them arrived safe on the other side of the water, except Mr. Talbot who was retaken.

May 7. The royal assent was given to an act for charging and continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder and perry, for the service of the year 1716; and for compelling several receivers to finish and clear their accounts.

An act to enable his Majesty to grant the regalities and lands now remaining in the crown in North Wales and South Wales, and county of Chester, to his royal highness the prince of Wales, in such manner and form as the principality of Wales, and earldom of Chester, have formerly been granted to the princes of Wales.

An act for enlarging the time of continuance of the Parliament, appointed by an act made in the sixth year of the reign of king William and Queen Mary, intituled, an act for the frequent meeting and calling of Parliaments.

Some of the reasons given for repealing the triennial act were, That it kept up party divisions, occasioned great expences and obstructed foreign alliances. That there was such a ferment in the nation, that an election would probably occasion another rebellion. That frequent elections rendered the government dependent on the caprice of the multitude. Another Parliament might imitate the last, forsake and desert our best allies, who could not depend upon us, while we were every day changing hands. A triennial Parliament would make a triennial administration. That when they had, with much difficulty and danger, secured their religion, laws, and liberties, all was at stake from the treachery of the late ministry, and the unnatural proceedings of the last triennial Parliament.

At the same time passed an act, to indemnify such persons as have acted in defence of his Majesty's person and government, and for the preservation of the pub-

lic peace of this kingdom, in and about the time of the late unnatural rebellion, from vexatious suits and prosecutions.

An act, for the attainder of George earl of Marischal, William earl of Seaforth, James earl of Southesk, James earl of Panmure, and others, of high treason, unless they shall surrender themselves to justice, by a day certain therein mentioned.

The same day colonel Henry Oxburgh was tried at Westminster, and convicted of high treason; and Charles Widdrington, Peregrine Widdrington, and Charles Radcliffe, esqrs. with twelve others of the Preston prisoners, were arraigned the same day, and pleaded not guilty.

May 8. A proclamation was issued for a thanksgiving to be observed in England, on the 7th of June; and another for a thanksgiving in Scotland the same day, for suppressing the rebellion.

The same day John Ferguson, esq. and the honourable James Hume, brother to the earl of Hume, were tried before lord chief justice King in the Marshalsea court, Southwark, for high treason; Mr. Ferguson was acquitted, but Mr. Hume found guilty.

May 11. Alexander Menzies, esq. was tried at the bar of the court of Common Pleas and convicted.

May 12. The two Douglasses and three others retracted their plea in the court that sat at the Marshalsea, and pleaded guilty; Francis Farquarson, esq. and Mr. John Innis were tried and acquitted.

May 14. Colonel Oxburgh was executed at Tyburn; his quarters were buried, but his head was set upon Temple bar.

Richard Townley, of Townley in Lancashire, and Edward Tildesley, of the Lodge, in the same county, esqrs. were tried at the Marshalsea, and acquitted.

May 16. John Hall, a justice of peace of Northumberland, and Robert Talbot, esqrs. were tried in the Exchequer court at Westminster, and convicted.

May 17. Richard Gascoigne, esq. tried and convicted at the Exchequer court, Westminster; and the next day, major Blair, capt. Lancelot Mackintosh, Mr. Nicholas Wogan, and the honourable Charles Radcliffe, esq. brother to the late earl of Derwentwater, were tried and convicted.

May 19. An indictment of high treason was found against lord Lansdown, by the grand jury of Middlesex.

May 25. Indictments of high treason were found againt Sir William Wyndham, and Mr. Harvey of Combe.

The same day, Richard Gascoigne, esq. was executed at Tyburn.

May 26. Upon the expiration of the habeas corpus act, the earl of Scarsdale, and lord Duplin, the honourable —— Murray, esq., and captain —— Halsted, were admitted to bail; and on the 29th the earl of Powis was admitted to bail.

May 31. The Widdringtons, and some others, retracted their plea, and pleaded guilty; lord Nairn's son also, and several others, pleaded guilty.

June 2. The duke of Roxborough made principal secretary of state for North Britain.

June 3. Mr. Angus Mackintosh, and Mr. James Macquean made their escape out of Newgate in women's cloaths.

June 5. A proclamation issued to recal all seamen from foreign service, and prohibiting them to enter into the service of any foreign prince or state.

June 7. Simon Frazer, lord Lovat, who had put Inverness into the hands of the government, having before been in the Pretender's service, was made governor of that place, and captain of an independent company.

June 10. Mr. Baron Bury made lord chief baron of the Exchequer, in the room of Sir Samuel Dodd, deceased.

The guards were posted in several parts of the town, to prevent the wearing white roses; and Forden, the printer, was shot in Newgate-street by a foot soldier, and several others knocked down and maimed, for their insolence.

June 13. General Mackartney was tried at the King's Bench bar, for the murder of duke Hamilton; the jury according to direction, found him guilty of manslaughter.

June 14. Francis Francia, called the Jew, arraigned for high treason at the Old Bailey, and pleaded not guilty.

June 16. Ralph Standish, of Standish, esq. tried for high treason, and convicted.

June 22. The reverend Mr. Willoughby Minors was apprehended, for a sermon he preached at Pancras the 10th inst.

June 26. The royal assent was given to an act, to continue the duties for encouraging the coinage of money; and to charge the duties on senna as a medicinal drug; and for appropriating several supplies granted to his Majesty.

An act, for appointing commissioners to enquire of the estates of certain traitors, and of Popish recusants, and of estates given to superstitious uses, in order to raise money out of them severally for the use of the public. By this act, all and every the castles, honours, lordships,

manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, remainders, possessions, royalties, franchises, jurisdictions, and privileges whatsoever, and all appurtenances to them belonging; and all rights of entry, rights of action, titles, conditions, uses, trusts, powers, and authorities; and all leases for life, lives or years, pensions, annuities, rents, charges, and hereditaments, of all persons convicted for levying war, &c. were vested in the King. The account brought in of the estates thus forfeited, was as follows:

ESTATES FORFEITED IN SCOTLAND.

	£	s.	d.
1 Wintoun	3393	0	11
2 Southesk	3271	10	2
3 Linlithgow	1297	4	4
4 Keir	907	19	1
5 Panmure	3456	11	10
6 Wedderburn	213	0	0
7 Ayton	323	10	5
8 Kilsyth	864	19	9
9 Bannockbourn	411	14	9
10 East Reston	137	9	10
11 Marr	1678	5	8
12 Invernite	361	12	1
13 Inventinsowl	347	6	5
14 Pow-house	377	9	6
15 Nutthil	72	7	10
16 Bowhill	27	14	7
17 Latrisk	206	3	9
18 Glenbervy	75	12	10
19 Preston-hall	230	17	11
20 Wood-end	83	6	4
21 Fairney	153	8	7
22 Master of Nairn	60	9	3
23 Dunborg	170	6	8
24 Earl Marischal	1677	6	0
25 Kilconquar	287	8	9
26 Lord Nairn	740	10	3
27 Finglass	537	19	2
28 Cromlix	415	0	4
29 Nithisdale	809	19	7
30 Inerary	281	11	1
31 Kenmure	608	10	9
32 Drummond	2566	9	6
33 Burleigh	697	10	7
34 Scarstann	110	5	3
35 Duntroon	54	4	9
36 Lagg	424	15	0
37 Carnwarth	864	8	11
38 Baldoon	1495	12	10
Total	29,694	6	8

ESTATES FORFEITED IN ENGLAND.

	£	s.	d.
Francis Anderson, esq.	1425	13	1½
Hugh Anderson, esq.	131	5	5
John Ashton	60	8	8
Richard Butler	382	8	7½
Lord Bolingbroke	2552	15	0
Richard Billsborough	19	10	0
Thomas Briers	91	18	9
Robert Cowper	20	0	0
Richard Chorley, esq.	136	12	0½
George Clifton	5	10	0
George Collingwood, esq.	924	10	0
Edward Core	19	12	6
Robert Daniel	8	0	0
John Dalton, esq.	661	19	6
Earl of Derwentwater	6371	4	5
Roger Dicconson	641	16	10
Thomas Errington	326	0	0
Thomas Forster, jun.	530	0	0
George Gibson	227	0	0
John Gregson	26	0	0
John Hall	70	0	0
Gabriel Hesketh	122	6	4
Gilbert Hodgson	327	9	3
Philip Hodgson	238	0	0
Jordan Langdale	79	0	0
John Leyburne	275	16	5
Duke of Ormond	21163	5	8
Henry Oxborough	507	17	7
John Parkinson	5	17	6
William Paul	42	14	0
John Plessington	39	15	6
Robert Scarisbrick	338	3	4
William Shaftoe	764	0	0
Richard Sherburn	32	10	0
Ralph Shuttleworth	7	10	0
Richard Shuttleworth	78	0	0
Ralph Standish	671	10	10½
James Singleton	40	10	0
Thomas Stanley	246	18	10
Lord Seaforth	517	10	0
Edward Swinburn	305	0	0
John Sturzaker	10	0	0
John Thornton	1585	17	4
Christopher Trap	56	16	6
Joseph Wadsworth	12	0	0
Thomas Walton	97	0	0
Thomas Walmsley	51	17	6
Lord Widdrington	5154	6	10
Edward Winkley	226	10	8
Richard Wytherington	14	10	0
Total	47,626	18	5½
Add to this the total of the Scotch estates, being	22,694	6	8
The sum total of both	70,321	5	1½

These estates, at twenty year's purchase, amount to 1,546,420 0 0

Besides all which, Francis Anderson's rever-

	£	s.	d.
sion after the death of the lady Anderson, per ann.	400	0	0
Roger Dicconson, after the death of Samuel Richardson, per ann.	18	0	0
Thomas Forster, jun. after his father's death, per ann.	600	0	0
William Paul, clerk, after the death of his mother, per ann.	14	0	0
Lord Seaforth, remainder, after payment of debts and legacies of Nicholas Kennet, per ann.	571	3	0
Total	1608	3	0
These reversions sold at only ten year's purchase amount to	16,080	0	0
Timber to all these estates computed together	80,000	0	0
Besides personal estates, &c. seized	60,000	0	0
Total of these last sums	100,080	0	0
The which add to the above total of	1,546,420	0	0
Makes all these forfeitures amount to the total sum of	1,652,450	0	0

An act to oblige Papists to register their names, and real estates.

An act for repealing so much of the act of the twelfth and thirteenth years of the reign of king William III. intituled, An act for the further limitation of the crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject, as enacts, That no person who should come to the possession of the crown, shall go out of the dominions of England, Scotland, or Ireland, without consent of Parliament.

An act for the more effectual securing the peace of the Highlands in Scotland.

An act for the more effectual and exemplary punishment of such persons as should seduce soldiers to desert; or who, being Papists, should enlist themselves in his Majesty's service in Great Britain or Ireland, or the isles of Jersey or Guernsey.

An act to encourage the planting of timber-trees, fruit-trees, and other trees, for ornament, shelter, or profit, and for the better preservation of the same; and for preventing the burning of woods.

An act for the attainder of Thomas Forster, jun. esq. and William Mackintosh, esq. commonly called brigadier Mackintosh, of high-treason.

An act to disable any person from being chosen a member of, or from sitting and voting in, the House of Commons, who had any pension for any number of years from the crown.

An act for making the laws for repairing the highways more effectual.

An act for the better regulating hackney-coaches, carts, drays, cars, and waggons, within the cities of London and Westminster, and the weekly bills of mortality; and for preventing mischiefs occasioned by the drivers riding upon such carts, drays, cars, and waggons.

After which, his Majesty delivered a speech to the Houses, expressing his satisfaction in the proceedings of the Parliament; and said, he was sorry the instances of mercy he had shown had no other affect than to encourage the faction of the Pretender to renew their insults, and to effect to distinguish themselves from his faithful subjects, as if they intended to convince the world, they were not to be reduced to quiet, and submission to his government, by such acts of lenity as were most agreeable to his inclinations.

The following money bills received also the royal assent: for a land-tax of 4s. in the pound: for charging and continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1716; and for compelling several of the receivers to finish and clear their accounts; and for recovering monies of several land-taxes resting in the hands of the collectors or constables at St. Alban's; and for preventing frauds in the duties on soap, and on printed and painted paper, calicoes, &c. To continue duties for encouraging the coinage of money; and to charge the duties on senna, as a medicinal drug; and for the appropriating several supplies granted to his Majesty.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 17th of August.

June 29. His royal highness Ernestus-Augustus, duke of Brunswick Lunenburgh, and bishop of Osnaburgh, his Majesty's brother, was created duke of York and Albany in Great Britain, and earl of Ulster in Ireland.

July 3. Charles Ratcliffe, esq. and six more of the condemned prisoners were reprieved.

The duke of York, prince Frederick, the duke of Grafton, and the earl of Portland, were elected knights companions of the most noble order of the garter.

July 4. John duke of Argyle, was removed from all his employments; and a pension of 2000*l.* a year taken from him.

His brother, Archibald, earl of Ilay, was also removed, and succeeded by James, duke of Montrose, in the office of lord clerk register of Scotland.

July 6. William duke of Devonshire was made lord president of the council.

King George, strengthened by his late treaty with Spain, and by that which he was now certain of concluding with the duke of Orleans, resolved this summer to visit his German dominions.

July 7. Having appointed the prince of Wales guardian to the realm, and his lieutenant, during his absence, his Majesty set out from St. James's; embarked the same day; landed on the 9th in Holland; through which he passed incognito; arrived at Hanover the 15th, and on the 20th set out for Pyrmont, to drink the waters.

Henry duke of Kent was made lord steward of his Majesty's household.

Richard lord Cobham was made constable of the castle of Windsor, and keeper of the parks, forests, and warrens there, and also governor and captain of the said castle.

William lord Cadogan was appointed his Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States-General of the United Provinces.

Charles Whitworth, esq. to be his Majesty's envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of Prussia.

Abraham Stanyan, esq. to be his Majesty's envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his Imperial and Catholic Majesty.

Lieutenant-general Carpenter to command his Majesty's forces in Scotland, and to be governor of the island of Minorca.

Thomas Pitt, esq. to be governor of Jamaica.

Francis Manning, esq. was appointed his Majesty's resident within the cantons of Switzerland.

An indictment of high-treason was found against Mr. Pitt, the keeper of Newgate, for suffering Mr. Forster, &c. to escape; on which he was tried the 14th inst. and acquitted.

July 7. The death warrant was signed against twenty-five of the Preston prisoners in Newgate.

July 9. The earl of Rochester removed from being joint vice-treasurer of Ireland; and the earl of Sunderland made sole vice-treasurer.

July 10. Edward Howard, esq. brother to the duke of Norfolk, one of the Preston prisoners, tried at Westminster, and acquitted.

July 13. The reverend Mr. William Paul, and John Hall, esq. a justice of peace of Northumberland, executed at Tyburn as traitors. The last of them had been reprieved five times.

July 21. Eight of the Preston prisoners broke out of the Fleet, but three of them were retaken.

July 29. Lord Nottingham lost his pension of 2500*l.* per annum.

Aug. 2. The reverend Mr. John St. Quintin convicted at Norwich assizes, of asserting, that the Pretender was landed in the west with 50,000 men, and drinking his health. He was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty marks, to be imprisoned for a year, and find sureties for his good behaviour for three years. Mr. Matthew Fern was also convicted of drinking the Pretender's health, and calling king George a turnip-hoer; for which he was sentenced to pay a fine of forty marks, to be imprisoned for a year, and find sureties for his behaviour for three years. One Thomas Shirley was also convicted of saying, "King George has no more right to the crown than I have;" for which he was sentenced to be whipped, and to find sureties for his behaviour for three years.

Aug. 4. Edward Southwell, James Vernon, and Andrew Charlton, esqrs. appointed Commissioners for executing the office of lord Privy Seal, during the absence of the earl of Sunderland beyond sea.

The earl of Wintoun, who laid under sentence of death in the Tower, made his escape.

Aug. 5. Prince Eugene gained a great victory over the Turks near Peterwaradin, in which the Grand Vizier and the Aga of the janizaries were killed.

Aug. 7. The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to Tuesday, September the 18th.

Aug. 8. James Holden, esq. appointed resident at the court of Moscovy.

Aug. 20. Mr. Bruce, a Scotch gentleman, changing cloaths with his sister, made his escape out of Newgate, leaving her there in his room; but she was discharged after a short imprisonment.

Aug. 21. Kenneth lord Duffus, having been attainted in Parliament, was taken at Hamburgh, and brought over to England, and this day committed to the Tower.

Aug. 31. The celebrated Christopher

Wren, esq. was removed from the place of clerk of his Majesty's works.

Sept. 1. The earl of Sunderland had a pension of 1200*l.* per annum settled on him.

The Imperialists opened the trenches before Temeswaer.

Sept. 3. The state prisoners at Edinburgh were sent from thence to Carlisle to be tried, to the number of eighty-nine.

Sept. 14. There having blown a strong westerly wind this day and the night before, which forced back the tide, and drove forwards the ebbing water, the Thames was perfectly dry both above and below bridge, except a little narrow channel about three or four feet deep, and ten or twelve yards over.

Sep. 18. The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 16th of Oct.

Sept. 29. Sir James Bateman, knt. elected lord mayor of London.

Oct. 2. Captain John Bruce, Mr. John Winkley, Mr. Thomas Shuttleworth, Mr. George Hodgson, and Mr. William Charnley, five more of the Preston prisoners were executed; three of them at Lancaster, and the other two at Preston.

Oct. 14. Temeswaer taken by the Imperialists.

Oct. 16. The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 20th of November.

Oct. 22. A proclamation issued, prohibiting all trade to the East Indies but by the India company.

A riot happened at Oxford on the prince of Wales's birth day.

Nov. 19. Colonel Douglas, late governor of the Leeward islands, was adjudged by the court of King's-bench, to pay a fine of 500*l.* and be imprisoned for five years, having been convicted of mal-administration in his government.

Nov. 20. The parliament met, and was prorogued to the 8th of January.

Nov. 21. Thirty of the Preston prisoners having been put on board a ship, to be transported from Liverpool to the West-Indies, mastered the crew, and carried the ship to France, were they sold both ship and cargo.

Nov. 25. A pension that had been allowed the bishop of Edinburgh taken from him, on his refusing to take the oaths.

Nov. 28. This being the last day of Michaelmas term, Mr. Harvey of Coombe, Sir William Wyndham, and several others, appeared at the King's-bench bar upon their recognizances. Mr. Harvey and his bail were discharged; but the rest were continued upon their recognizances.

Dr. Gooch was elected master of Caius college in Cambridge, in the room of Sir John Ellis, deceased.

Two French ships returned richly laden from the river Mississippi, in the gulph of Mexico, being the first that brought over any merchandize from thence, since the settling that colony.

Dec. 4. This night happened a fire in Nightingale-lane, near Limehouse-bridge, which burnt above 150 dwellings, besides warehouses.

Dec. 7. Two English and two Scotch judges opened the commission at Carlisle, for the trial of the Scotch prisoners brought thither; and several indictments were found.

Dec. 11. Charles Ratcliffe, esq. brother to the late earl of Derwentwater, made his escape out of Newgate.

Dec. 12. General Stanhope was made secretary of state, in the room of lord viscount Townshend.

Dec. 13. Evelyn duke of Kingston, was made keeper of the privy-seal.

Dec. 21. A proclamation issued, that the Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 8th of January, should be prorogued to Thursday the 17th of the same month.

Dec. 22. One thousand pounds was given by the prince of Wales to the sufferers by fire at Limehouse.

Dec. 25, 26. The duke of York, and prince Frederic, were invested with the order of the Garter at Hanover.

Dec. 26. The judges at Carlisle, passed sentence on twenty-five of the Scotch prisoners; and thirty-six others were discharged; and the court broke up without giving orders for the execution of any of the persons condemned.

This month the Czar of Moscovy arrived in Holland.

A frost so severe that a fair was held on the Thames.

Died Leibnitz and Gronovius.

1717, Jan. 8. The Parliament met, and was prorogued to the 17th instant.

Jan. 16. Peregrine Widdrington, esq. Francis Anderton, Mr. Standish, Mr. Philip Hodgson, Mr. James Talbot, and Mr. Errington, state-prisoners, let out of Newgate, and put into the messenger's hands.

Jan 17. The Parliament met, and were further prorogued to the 24th of the same month.

Jan. 18. King George arrived at Margate from Holland.

Jan. 23. Francis Francia, the Jew, was tried at the Old Baily for high-treason, in corresponding with his Majesty's enemies, and acquitted.

The Parliament met, and was prorogued to the 20th of February.

John Fortescue Alan, esq. was appointed one of the barons of the Exchequer. Sir William Thompson, recorder of London, made solicitor-general.

Jan. 25. The episcopal clergy of Scotland, having been fined before for not praying for king George by name, were now forced to abscond.

The Lords of Session in Scotland refused to permit the Commissioners for forfeited estates to take possession of them, till the creditors were satisfied.

One hundred of the Preston prisoners, who had been confined in the Savoy, were put on board a ship to be transported to the West Indies.

Jan. 27. Dr. Lancelot Blackburne dean of Exeter, was nominated bishop of that see, in the room of Dr. Blackall, deceased.

Jan. 29. The count de Gyllemberg, the Swedish envoy, and his papers, were seized, and none permitted to speak to him; whereupon the foreign ministers demanded the reason of this extraordinary proceeding, and were told, that he was carrying on treasonable practices against the government.

Sir Jacob Banks, bart, Mr. Cæsar, of Hertfordshire, and major Boyle Smith, were likewise taken into custody on suspicion.

At the instance of the British court, Baron Gortz, the Swedish minister in Holland, was also seized, with his papers.

Feb. 6. The regent of France compelled the Pretender to remove from Avignon; whereupon he went to Italy.

Feb. 8. Lord Lansdown was discharged out of the Tower.

Feb. 12. Sir William Wyndham and his bail, were discharged.

Feb. 18. The ale-house keepers and victuallers of the county of Middlesex, to the number of a thousand at least, appeared at Mick's-hall, and were ordered to take the oaths before the Justices in the vestries of their respective parishes, on pain of being deprived of their licenses.

A squadron of men of war was fitted out with all expedition, to be commanded by Sir George Byng; and general Carpenter, and several regiments were detached for Scotland; and all sea and land officers were commanded to repair to their respective posts.

Feb. 20. The Parliament met, and the King delivered a speech to the Lord-chancellor, who read it to both Houses, whereby they were told, that he had entered into such negotiations, as had remedied many defects in the treaty of Utrecht, which very nearly affected the trade, and even the security of the kingdom.

That the Pretender was removed beyond the Alps, and his adherents deprived of all hopes of support and countenance from France; and even the assistance of that crown stipulated to us in case of exigency.

That he hoped such a situation of affairs might have recovered his subjects from their delusion, and have afforded him an opportunity of following the natural bent of his inclinations to lenity, by opening this session by an act of grace; but such was the opposite and inveterate rancour of a faction amongst us, that it had again prompted them to animate and stir up foreign powers against him.

That the letters of the Swedish ministers which he had ordered to be laid before them, contained a certain account of the intended invasion; and he promised himself from their zeal and affection to his person and government, that they would come to such resolutions as would enable him to defeat the designs of his enemies.

Secretary Stanhope laid before them copies of the letters which passed between count Gyllemberg, the barons Gortz and Sparre, and others, relating to a design of raising a rebellion in Great Britain, to be supported by an invasion from Sweden, and, being printed, they were published two days after.

The royal assent was given to an act to enable his Majesty effectually to prohibit or restrain commerce with Sweden.

March 4. In pursuance of an act, authorising his Majesty to prohibit all commerce with Sweden, as long as he should think it necessary for the safety and peace of the nation, a proclamation was issued for prohibiting further commerce with that kingdom.

March 12. The Czar ordered a long memorial to be presented to the court of Great Britain, to vindicate himself from espousing the cause of the Pretender.

The Commons voted 10,000 seamen for the year 1717; and the sum of 969,949*l.* for maintaining the guards, garrisons, and land forces. They also granted 24,000*l.* for paying some troops of Munster and Saxe-Gotha.

Addresses were thereupon presented by both Houses.

The Convocation also presented a loyal address; as did the University of Cambridge; but the University of Oxford,

after some debates, could not agree upon presenting any.

March 15. Lieutenant-general Mackartney was appointed to command the forces in Ireland.

The same day count Gyllenberg, the Swedish minister, was sent under a strong guard to Plymouth.

Sir George Byng with the squadron of men of war under his command, sailed to the Baltic.

April 3. The King sent a message to the Commons, that, being desirous to secure his kingdoms against the present danger with which they were threatened from Sweden, he hoped they would enable him to make good such engagements as might ease his people of all future apprehensions upon this account.

This occasioned warm debates in the House: it being said, that the demanding a supply without communicating the particular uses to which it was to be appropriated, was unparliamentary: and even Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Speaker appeared to be against it: however, it was at length carried in the committee, 164 to 140, that it was the opinion of this committee, that a sum not exceeding 250,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to concert such measures with foreign princes and states, as may prevent any apprehension from the designs of Sweden for the future.

April 9. When the question was again put in the House, it was carried but by the majority of four voices, viz. Yeas 158, Noes 149.

April 10. The next morning Mr. Secretary Stanhope informed lord Townshend that his Majesty had no farther occasion for his service as lord lieutenant of Ireland, whereupon Mr. Walpole, first commissioner of the treasury, Mr. Methuen, secretary of state, and Mr. Pultney, secretary at war, and some others, laid down their employments.

The same day the royal assent was given to an act for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1717.

April 11. The right hon. James Stanhope, esq. Thomas lord Torrington, John Wallop, George Baille, and Thomas Mickelthwaite, esqrs. were made commissioners of the Treasury.

The right hon. James Stanhope, esq. was made chancellor of the Exchequer, and James Craggs, jun., esq. secretary at war.

April 14. The duke of Newcastle was made lord chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

April 15. The earl of Orford resigned his place of first commissioner of the Admiralty.

April 16. The duke of Bolton was declared lord lieutenant of Ireland; and Charles earl of Sunderland, and Joseph Addison, esq. were sworn principal secretaries of state.

The same day the Parliament, by his Majesty's commands, adjourned to the 6th of May.

James earl of Berkley, Matthew Aylmer, esq. Sir George Byng, James Cockburn, and William Chetwynd, esqrs. were made lords commissioners of the Admiralty.

The duke of Devonshire resigned his place of president of the council.

The earl of Rothes was appointed commissioner to the general assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, who were to meet in May.

The earl of Haddington was made governor of Edinburgh castle, in the room of the earl of Orkney.

The interpreter of the Czar of Muscovy, Mr. James Simonwitz, was taken into custody.

April 20. Colonel Pelham, brother to the duke of Newcastle, was made vice-chamberlain of the Household, in the room of Mr. Coke, who was appointed one of the tellers of the Exchequer.

April 27. The government ordered the sum of 500*l.* to be paid the Dissenters, for the damage they were said to have sustained by demolishing their meeting-houses, about the time of the late insurrection.

April 30. Sir George Byng being arrived in the Sound, with a fleet of thirty men of war, found no fleet prepared by the Swedes, or any army embarking, or any appearance of an enemy.

May 6. The Parliament met, and the King commanded the Lord Chancellor to read a speech to both Houses, wherein they were told, his fleet was arrived in the Sound, which would secure them from any immediate danger of an invasion, whereupon he designed to reduce the land-forces, by disbanding 10,000 men; that he had likewise given directions for preparing an act of grace, which he promised himself would raise a due sense of gratitude in such as had been artfully misled into evil practices.

Upon proposing an address of thanks in the House of Commons, it was moved, that the land forces might be reduced to the old establishment, viz. 7000 men for England, and 3000 men for Scotland; but

it was carried in the negative by a majority of ten voices.

About this time 10,000 of the land-forces were disbanded, which before consisted of 6000 horse and dragoons, and 24,000 foot.

May 14. John Chetwynd, esq. was appointed envoy extraordinary to the court of Madrid.

May 15. The South-Sea company came to a resolution to lend the government two millions at five per cent. for paying off the lotteries of 1711 and 1712.

May 17. The bank also resolved to lend the government two millions and a half at five per cent. for redeeming certain funds which bore a high interest, and for cancelling old Exchequer bills, and circulating new ones at a lower interest.

The principal business of this session was the reduction of the national debts, which amounted to 46,608,100*l.* 11*s.* 2½*d.*

June 1. Laurence Carter, esq. was made chairman of the secret committee, in the room of Robert Walpole, esq.

June 2. The lord chancellor Cowper was appointed lord high steward for the trial of the earl of Oxford, who had petitioned the House of Peers on the 29d of the last month, that his imprisonment might not be indefinite.

June. Robert Roy Mac Gregor, the Highlander, who had stood out till now, surrendered himself to the duke of Athol; but, finding he was not included in the act of grace, made his escape into the Highlands again.

June 12. The House of Peers having appointed the 18th for the trial of the earl of Oxford, the Commons desired the time might be enlarged; and accordingly the 24th instant was appointed.

June 14. Henry Berkeley, esq. was appointed one of the commissioners for executing the office of master of the horse, in the room of Conyers Darcy, esq.

June 16. Nicholas Lechmere, esq. was constituted chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster.

June 18. Robert Dundas, Esq., was appointed advocate solicitor general for Scotland, in the room of Sir James Stewart.

The Imperialists invested Belgrade.

June 19. Several of the Scotch clergy being convicted a second time, of not praying for king George by name, were suspended for three years.

June 24. The earl of Oxford was brought from the Tower by water to take his trial in Westminster hall.

July 1. The Earl was brought again to his trial; and proclamation being made for his prosecutors to come and make good their charge, and none of the Commons appearing, the Earl was acquitted.

July 3. The earl of Oxford took his place in the House of Peers.

Henry earl of Suffolk and Bindon, John Chetwyn, esq. Sir Charles Cooke, knt. Paul Dominique, John Molesworth, Thomas Pelham, Daniel Pultney, and Martin Bladen, esqrs. were appointed commissioners of trade and plantations.

Sir Joseph Jeykyl, knt. was constituted master of the rolls in chancery, &c. in the room of Sir J. Trevor, deceased.

The Commons addressed his Majesty to except the earl of Oxford out of the act of grace, with which he complied.

The King came to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to —

An act for redeeming several funds of the governor and company of the bank of England, pursuant to former proviso of redemption; and for securing to them several new funds and allowances redeemable by Parliament; and for obliging them to advance further sums not exceeding two millions five hundred thousand pounds, at five pounds per cent. as shall be found necessary to be employed in lessening the national debts and incumbrances; and for continuing certain provisions formerly made for the expences of his Majesty's civil government; and for payment of annuities formerly purchased at the rate of five pounds per cent. and for other purposes in this act mentioned.

An act for redeeming the yearly fund of the South Sea company (being after the rate of 6*l.* per cent. per annum) and settling on the said company a yearly fund, after the rate of 5*l.* per cent. per annum, redeemable by Parliament; and to raise for an annuity or annuities at 5*l.* per cent. per annum, any sum not above two millions, to be employed in lessening the national debts and incumbrances; and for making the said new yearly fund and annuities to be hereafter redeemable in the time and manner thereby prescribed.

An act for redeeming the duties and revenues, which were settled to pay off principal and interest, on the orders made forth on four lottery acts passed in the ninth and tenth years of her late Majesty's reign; and for redeeming certain annuities, payable on orders out of the hereditary excise, according to a former act in that behalf; and for establishing a general yearly fund, not only for the future payment of annuities at several rates, to be payable and

transferable at the bank of England, and redeemable by Parliament, but also to raise monies for such proprietors of the said orders, as shall choose to be paid the principal and arrears of interest in ready money; and for making good such other deficiencies and payments, as in this act are mentioned; and for taking off the duties on linseed imported, and British linen exported.

An act for the better collecting and levying the revenue of the tenths of the clergy.

An act to explain and amend several laws therein mentioned for the better preservation of game.

An act to empower commissioners in commissions of bankruptcy, issued since the 24th day of June, 1716, and on or before the 26th day of June, to make certificates for bankrupts; and the lord chancellor, lord keeper, commissioners of the great seal, or two judges to confirm the same; notwithstanding the act of the fourth and fifth of queen Anne are expired; and for continuing a clause in a former act, for adjusting accounts between bankrupts and their debtors.

An act for the better regulating the office of sheriffs, and for ascertaining their fees, and the fees for sueing out their patents, and passing their accounts.

An act for the better enabling sheriffs to sue out patents, and pass their accounts.

An act to enlarge the time for making claims before the commissioners to enquire concerning the forfeited estates.

An act for explaining an act passed the last session of Parliament, intituled, an act to oblige Papists to register their names and real estates, and for enlarging the time for such registering, and for securing purchases made by Protestants, and several others.

An act for the King's most gracious, general, and free pardon.

The following money bills received also the royal assent April 10 and June 22; for a land tax of three shillings in the pound; for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry.

And to others of a local nature.

After which, his Majesty declared from the throne, that he had ordered his lord Chancellor to deliver his speech to both Houses; wherein he told them the measures they had taken this Parliament had effectually defeated all the attempts of their enemies, both at home and abroad. He thanked the Commons for their supply, and that constancy and zeal they had shewn in reducing the national debts; and said, he could not but ascribe, in a great measure, the happy prospect of their affairs abroad to that public spirit which had appeared in their proceedings, and had convinced the world, that no insinuations or artifices could divert them from their duty to their sovereign, and a disinterested regard to their fellow subjects.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to Monday, the 12th of August.

Out of the act of grace were excepted Robert earl of Oxford, Simon lord Harcourt, Matthew Prior, Thomas Harley, Arthur Moor, James Duke Crispe, Butler Nodes, Daniel Obrian, William Redmayne, and Robert Thomson, as also Counter, &c. who were confined, on suspicion of being concerned in the assassination plot against king William.

Upon the passing the act of grace, the remainder of the Preston prisoners were discharged, and particularly 200 from the castle of Chester.

July 17. William lord Cadogan was made general of all his Majesty's foot forces employed, or to be employed, in his service.

George lord Forrester made captain and colonel of the second troop of horse grenadier guards.

Lieutenant-general Henry Withers made governor of the port of Sheerness, in the isle of Sheppy.

July 18. The earl of Leicester was made lord warden of the Cinque-ports and governor of Dover castle.

July 21, 22. There were dreadful storms of thunder and lightning in several parts of England.

July 24. The earl of Carnwarth, and the lords Widdrington and Nairn, were released out of the Tower, upon giving bail to appear in the House of Lords on the 12th of August.

Aug. 15. Count Gyllemberg, the Swedish envoy was sent home, and exchanged for Mr. Jackson, the British resident there.

Aug. 16. The Imperialists, under prince Eugene, gained a complete victory over the Turks, near Belgrade: whereupon the town capitulated the 18th, having endured a siege of two months.

The marquis de Lede the Spanish general, made a descent on the island of Sardinia, with 6000 foot, and 600 dragoons; and in a few days made himself entirely master of that island.

Aug. 30. Dr. William Lloyd, bishop of Worcester, died, in the 91st year of his age; he was one of the seven sent to the Tower in the reign of king James II.

Horatio Walpole, Esq., made auditor of trade and accounts in the plan-

tations, in the room of William Blaithwaite, esq.

Sept. 11. The Parliament met and was further prorogued to the 9th of October.

The earl of Peterborough was seized at Bologna by two Irish officers in the Pretender's service, and carried to Urbino, upon suspicion that he had some design upon the Pretender's person; but he was soon after set at liberty.

Sept. 15. Several frigates were sent to the West Indies to suppress the pirates, and dislodge them from the Bahama islands.

Sept. 17. Lord Cadogan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States of Holland, arrived at the Hague.

Sept. 18. The Rolls in Chancery-lane, the residence of the Master of the Rolls, begun to be rebuilt; towards which his Majesty gave 5000*l.*

The Irish House of Lords resolved, that whoever should appeal from any decree of their House to the British House of Peers, were enemies to their country.

This was occasioned by the appeal of Maurice Annesley to the House of Peers of Great Britain.

Sir William Lewen, knt. elected lord-mayor of London.

Oct. 2. His Majesty went from Hampton-court to Newmarket.

Oct. 4. Mr. Gregg, the vice-chancellor of Cambridge, with the heads of that University, attended the King at Newmarket, and invited him to Cambridge.

Oct. 6. His Majesty came to Cambridge, and was entertained at dinner by the University in Trinity college, and returned the same night to Newmarket.

Oct. 7. His Majesty returned from Newmarket to Hampton-court.

Oct. 8. A proclamation was issued for proroguing the Parliament from the 9th instant to the 21st of November.

Lord Lovat had a pension settled upon him of 400*l.* per annum, in consideration of his services in the late insurrection.

Oct. 22. Colonel Henry Lutterel was shot by an assassin, as he was going in a hackney chair, to his house in Stafford-street, in Dublin, and died the next day of his wounds.

Abraham Stanyan, esq. late envoy-extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the Imperial court, appointed ambassador in ordinary to the Grand Seignor.

Nov. 1. Orders were given for disbanding fifteen men out of each company of foot guards; ten out of each troop of horse and dragoon; and ten out of each company of the marching regiments; which reduced the forces in England to about 16,000 men.

Nov. 2. The Princess of Wales was delivered of a prince at St. James's.

Nov. 8. The Convocation was prorogued to the 14th of February next.

Nov. 11. Dr. Welton, late rector of Whitechapel, with his congregation, consisting of about 250 non-jurors, was surprised by the justices of peace and constables; and most of them refusing the oaths, they were ordered to be prosecuted.

Nov. 21. The Parliament met, and his Majesty delivered a speech to be read to both Houses, wherein he told them, that he never kept up any troops, but for the protection of his people; and had reduced the army to nearly one half, since the beginning of last session, and lessened them to such a number as would neither be a burden to his good subjects, or an encouragement to their enemies to insult them.

Nov. 22. Lord Widdrington and the earl of Carnwarth pleaded the King's pardon at the bar of the House of Lords, and were discharged; as was also lord Nairn the 6th of December.

Nov. 28. The young prince, son of the prince of Wales, was christened, by the name of George William, at St. James's, by the archbishop of Canterbury. The King and the duke of Newcastle godfathers, and the duchess of St. Albans godmother.

Nov. 29. The prince of Wales by order of his Majesty, removed from St. James's, and went to reside at the earl of Grantham's in Arlington-street, whither the Princess went with him; but the children remained at St. James's.

Dec. 4. Mr. Shippen, member of Parliament for Saltash, was set to the Tower for saying, that the second paragraph in the King's speech seemed rather calculated for the meridian of Germany than Great Britain; and that it was a great misfortune the King was a stranger to our language and constitution.

The Commons voted 10,000 men for the sea service, and granted 224,857*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* for the ordinary of the navy.

After some debates about the army, Mr. Walpole, and others, thinking 12,000 men sufficient, the Commons voted at last, 16,347 effective men, for guards and garrisons, for the year 1718, and granted for their maintenance 650,000*l.*, and 94,000*l.* for the half-pay officers.

Dec. 22. A proclamation was issued, declaring, that guineas should be current at

no more than twenty-one shillings; and half-guineas, double-guineas, and five-pound-pieces proportionably; that broad pieces of three-and-twenty shillings and sixpence should be reduced to three-and-twenty shillings, and those of five-and-twenty shillings and sixpence to five-and-twenty shillings; and smaller pieces proportionably.

Dec. 24. The royal assent was given to a bill for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax in Great Britain. This was three shillings in the pound.

His Majesty signified his pleasure to the peers and peeresses of Great Britain and Ireland, and to all privy-counsellors and their wives, that if any of them should go to the court of the prince and princess of Wales, they should forbear to come into his Majesty's presence.

One occasion of the King's resentment is said to be some warm expressions that fell from the Prince upon the duke of Newcastle's standing godfather to his son, when he had appointed his uncle the duke of York to stand.

A terrible inundation this year in Holland and Germany. Part of West Friesland and Groningen were laid under water; several villages were ruined, and great numbers of people and cattle lost. Part of Zealand also was overflowed, and 1200 inhabitants drowned. The countries of East Friesland, Oldenburg, Bremen, and Holstein suffered much. The city of Hamburgh, Gluckstadt, and all the flat country near the Elbe, received incredible damage.

1718, Jan. 10. Prince Frederick, eldest son to the prince of Wales, was created duke of Gloucester.

Jan. 26. The Prince removed from the earl of Grantham's to the house he purchased in Leicester-fields.

Feb. 3. The King came to the House, and gave the royal assent to an act to enable his Majesty to be governor of the South-Sea company.

The same day his Majesty was elected governor of the said company.

Feb. 6. The young prince George William, son of the prince of Wales, died, being three months and three days old; and was privately interred in Westminster-abbey the 12th.

Feb. 9. A proclamation was issued, for putting in execution the laws made against unlawful clubs and combinations, and for preventing tumults and riotous assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing of rioters.

Feb. 19. A proclamation was issued for allowing the importation of Swedish iron from all places, other than the dominions of the king of Sweden.

Feb. 28. Ferdinando marquis de Palcotti, brother to the duchess of Shrewsbury, was condemned for the murder of his servant; and executed at Tyburn the 17th of March.

March 3. Richard Burridge, corrector of the press to the Weekly Journal, was tried at Hick's-hall for blasphemous words, and convicted; whereupon he was sentenced to be whipped from the New Church in the Strand to Charing-Cross, to pay a fine of twenty shillings, and be imprisoned for a month.

Mar. 6. James Shepherd, a lad of about eighteen years of age, apprentice to a coach-painter, was convicted of high-treason, in conspiring the King's death. This young fellow looked upon it as a meritorious act to kill king George, and continued in these sentiments to the last, not being at all shocked at the approach of his execution, which took place the 17th in Tyburn.

Mar. 14. Lord Castlecomer was made secretary of war, in the room of James Craggs, esq.

Mar. 16. Charles earl of Sunderland was declared lord president of the council.

Mar. 18. James Craggs, jun. esq. was sworn principal secretary of state.

Dr. Richard Willis, bishop of Gloucester, was made lord almoner, in the room of Dr. William Nicolson, bishop of Carlisle.

James earl of Berkley, Sir George Byng, Sir John Jennings, James Cockburn, and William Chetwynd, esqrs. Sir John Norris, and Sir Charles Wager, were made lords commissioners of the Admiralty.

James earl of Berkley was made vice admiral of Great Britain.

Matthew Aylmer, esq. rear-admiral, and master of Greenwich hospital.

A pension of 1500*l.* per annum was settled on Sir Edward Northey, attorney-general.

Nicholas Lechmere, esq. was made attorney-general, in the room of Sir Edward Northey.

The envoy of the czar of Moscovy, notified to his Majesty, that the Czar's eldest son, the prince Alexis, had renounced the crown of Russia; and that his second son Peter was declared presumptive heir.

Mar. 21. The royal assent was given to an act for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry.

An act for vesting the forfeited estates in Great Britain and Ireland in trustees, to

be sold for the use of the public; and for giving relief to lawful creditors, by determining the claims; and for the more effectual bringing into the respective Exchequers the rents and profits of the said estates till sold.

An act to appoint commissioners to take, examine, state, and determine the debts due to the army; and to examine and state the demands of several foreign Princes and States, for subsidies during the late war.

An act to impower the commissioners appointed to put in execution the acts of the ninth and tenth years of her late Majesty's reign, for building fifty new churches in and about the cities of London and Westminster, and the suburbs thereof, to direct the parish church of St. Giles in the fields, in the county of Middlesex, to be rebuilt, instead of one of the said fifty new churches.

An act for the further preventing robbery, burglary, and other felonies; and for the more effectual transportation of felons, and unlawful exporters of wool; and for declaring the law upon some points relating to pirates.

An act for enforcing and making perpetual an act of the twelfth year of her late Majesty, intituled, an act for the preserving of all such ships, and goods thereof, which shall happen to be forced on shore, or stranded upon the coasts of this kingdom, or any other of her Majesty's dominions; and for inflicting the punishment of death on such as shall wilfully burn or destroy ships.

An act for making more effectual an act made in the eighth year of the reign of the late queen Anne, intituled, an act for employing the manufactures, by encouraging the consumption of raw silk and mohair-yarn.

And several local and private acts.

After which, his Majesty made a speech to both Houses, wherein he told them, that nothing could add so much to the credit and influence of the crown, as the repeated instances of their affection to him; and that this would enable him to procure, against their next meeting, such treaties to be concluded, as would settle peace and tranquility amongst their neighbours; and if he proved successful, he should have the satisfaction to silence those, who would never own themselves convinced; and to let all the world see plainly, that what he had most at heart was the good and welfare of his people, who might then be eased in their taxes, and enriched in their trade.

The following money-bills were also passed: for a land-tax of three shillings in the pound: for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 20th of May.

The bishop of Sarum was appointed dean of his Majesty's chapel.

Charles earl of Sunderland, John Aislabie, John Wallop, George Baillie, and William Clayton, esqrs. were made lords commissioners of the Treasury.

John Aislabie, esq. was made chancellor and under treasurer of the Exchequer.

James viscount Stanhope, was made one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Thomas lord Torrington, and Thomas lord Onslow, were made tellers of the Exchequer.

Richard Hampden, esq. was made treasurer of the navy.

Thomas Micklethwaite, esq. was made lieutenant-general of the ordnance.

William Thompson, esq. was made keeper of the change and money within the Tower of London, and keeper of his Majesty's coinage of gold and silver within the said Tower, and elsewhere in England.

Mar. 31. Charles duke of St. Alban's, captain of the band of pensioners; John duke of Montague, master of his Majesty's great wardrobe; Thomas Holles duke of Newcastle, lord chamberlain of his Majesty's household; and James earl of Berkley, vice-admiral, and first lord commissioner of the Admiralty; were elected knights companions of the most noble order of the Garter.

April 12. The countess dowager of Portland, was appointed governess to the young Princesses.

April 13. Dr. Nicholson, bishop of Carlisle, was translated to the see of Londonderry.

April 19. Mr. Justice Tracy, Mr. Justice Pratt, and Sir James Montague, were appointed commissioners for the custody of the great seal, the lord chancellor Cowper having resigned his office.

April 26. Dr. Samuel Bradford was nominated bishop of Carlisle, in the room of Dr. Nicholson, translated to Londonderry.

Mary Beatrix Eleonora d'Este, queen dowager to king James II. died at St. Germain en Laye.

April 28. Sir John Norris, with a squadron of men of war, sailed to the Baltic.

Out of the annual pension of 15,000*l.* per annum, allowed to the French Protes-

tants by the government, 400*l.* per annum was ordered to be applied towards the relief of poor converts of any nation from the church of Rome.

May 1. Robert Pringle, esq. was made secretary of war, in the room of lord Castlecomer.

May 3. The prince and princess of Wales went to reside at Richmond, in the late duke of Ormond's house, which his Highness purchased.

May 12. Thomas lord Parker was made lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

The government having notice that the Roman Catholics were about to celebrate the feast of St. Winifred, at Holywell in Wales, with great solemnity, sent down a party of dragoons thither, who seized their priest as he was officiating, with the image, plate, and other utensils; and found a parcel of writings, which discovered several estates settled to superstitious uses.

May 15. Sir John Pratt, one of the justices of the King's-bench, was made lord chief justice of that court, in the room of lord Parker.

Sir John Fortescue Aland, one of the barons of the Exchequer, was made one of the justices of the King's-bench.

Sir Francis Page was made one of the barons of the Exchequer.

May 20. The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 22d of July.

May 24. A pension of 4000*l.* per annum was settled on the lord chancellor Parker for life.

June 1. Dr. Samuel Bradford, was consecrated bishop of Carlisle at Lambeth.

June 3. Sir George Byng, with the fleet under his command, sailed from St. Helen's for the Mediterranean.

Several galley-slaves, confined on account of religion, were set at liberty at Marseilles, at the instance of his British Majesty.

The Spaniards having made preparations for above two years past, to fit out a great fleet, consisting of thirty ships of the line and frigates, and prodigious quantities of ammunition, provisions, &c. in order, as it was apprehended, to dispossess the Emperor of his Italian dominions, all which was owing to cardinal Alberoni's intrigues; king George on his part, fitted out also a strong squadron, in order to maintain the neutrality of Italy.

June 4. Sir George Byng sailed from St. Helen's, with this squadron, consisting of twenty ships of the line, two fire-ships, two bomb-vessels, a hospital-ship, and a store-ship; and arrived the 19th off cape St. Vincent, from whence he sent notice of his arrival to colonel Stanhope, the British envoy at Madrid; which, being notified to cardinal Alberoni, threw him into a violent rage.

The Spanish fleet set sail from Barcelona to Sicily, then in the possession of Victor-Amadeus II. duke of Savoy; and landing there the 21st about 30,000 men under the command of the marquis de Lede, they soon made themselves masters of the city and castles of Palermo, of the town of Messina, and of great part of the island.

June 26. The czar of Moscovy having caused his eldest son prince Alexis Petrowitz to be condemned to death, the dread of his approaching fate, as some say, threw him into a fit of sickness, which put an end to his life; but others suspected that he was taken off by poison.

July 1, 2. The marquis de Lede, general of the Spanish forces, made a descent on the island of Sicily near Palermo, with about 17,000 men, and were well received by the inhabitants, most of the towns in that island setting open their gates, and offering to submit to king Philip.

July 7. A Convention between Britain and France, for settling terms of peace between the Emperor and Spain, &c. signed at Paris, by the earls of Stanhope and Stair on the part of Great Britain, and the marshal d'Uxelles and the count de Chevency on the part of France.

July 22. The Parliament met, and was prorogued to the 16th of Sept.

The treaty of an alliance between the Emperor, Great Britain, and France, in order to settle the terms of treaties of peace between the Emperor and the king of Spain, and between his Imperial Majesty and the king of Sicily, was this day signed.

This alliance, upon the States General coming into it, afterwards obtained the name of the Quadruple Alliance; the principal design whereof was, to guarantee the succession in Great Britain and France; and to confirm the partition of the Spanish monarchy.

There had, for some time, been a great intimacy between the court of Great Britain and the duke of Orleans, regent of France. It was the duke of Orleans that disappointed the Pretender's schemes against England, by sending king George advice of all his motions, and stopping the ships, forces, and arms, with which the Pretender and the duke of Ormond design-

ed to have made a descent in the west of England, at the same time that the earl of Mar was in arms in Scotland.

July 31. Sir George Byng fell upon the Spanish fleet, consisting of twenty-six men of war, near Syracuse, and took and destroyed about fifteen of them.

Aug. 21. The Rev. Mr. Edward Bysse was convicted at the assizes at Wells in Somersetshire, on four several informations exhibited by the Attorney-general; two for seditious sermons preached by him at his parish church of Portbury in that county; and the other two for seditious words against the King and government. The most obnoxious expressions were, "That king George was an usurper, and that we had neither King, Parliament, or Laws, these thirty years." Nov. 27, he was adjudged by the court of King's-bench to stand twice in the pillory, to be imprisoned four years, and to find sureties for his good behaviour during life, and fined six hundred pounds.

The Pretender was married about this time to the princess Sobieski, third daughter to prince James Sobieski, eldest son of John Sobieski, king of Poland, who gained that remarkable victory over the Turks, when they were besieging Vienna. Her mother was daughter of the duke of Newburg, the eldest branch of the Palatine family. This Princess was seized at Inspruck, in her way to Italy, by the Emperor's orders, and kept prisoner there a considerable time; but found means to make her escape. The marriage was consummated; and she brought the Pretender two sons.

Sept. 15. The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 11th of November next.

Sept. 18. The citadel of Messina surrendered upon articles to the Spaniards.

Sept. 29. A proclamation was issued, declaring, that the Parliament should sit for the dispatch of business on the 11th of November.

Sir John Ward, knt. was elected lord mayor of London.

Four regiments of dragoons were disbanded; and two of dragoons and six of foot, sent to Ireland, and placed upon that establishment.

Oct. 28. The king of Sicily came into the Quadruple Alliance, and it was signed at Whitehall by his plenipotentiaries.

Nov. 9. Dr. White Kennet was consecrated bishop of Peterborough, at Lambeth.

Sir William Saunderson, knt. was made gentleman-usher of the Black-rod, in the room of Sir William Oldes, deceased.

Nov. 11. The Parliament met, and his Majesty made a speech to both Houses, wherein he acquainted them with his having concluded the Quadruple Alliance, by which he said the contracting powers were bound to support the succession of the crown in his family: he also acquainted them, that the Spaniards having rejected all amicable proposals, and broken through the most solemn engagements for the security of our commerce, it had been found necessary for our naval forces to check their progress; and he was persuaded, that a British Parliament would enable him to resent the ill-treatment of the Spaniards as became him. He said it was with pleasure he could assure them of the ready and friendly resolutions of his good brother the Regent of France, to concur and join with him in the most vigorous measures; his Majesty also acquainted them, that he had made a very considerable reduction of his land-forces, trusting that his naval power, in concert with the allies, would soon put an end to the troubles which the ambitious views of the court of Spain had occasioned.

A motion was made in both Houses for addresses, approving of the King's measures with regard to Spain; after great debates they were agreed to, and presented the 18th.

The Commons voted 18,500 sailors, and allowed for their maintenance 702,000*l.* They also voted 12,435 men for the land-service, whose pay amounted to 523,964*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* These sums, with what was voted for making good deficiencies, for the ordinary of the navy, and other things, amounted in all to 2,257,561*l.* 19*s.*

Nov. 15. William Stanhope, esq. late envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the court of Madrid, was appointed to reside in the same character at the court of Turin.

Nov. 25. The peerage bill was brought into the House of Lords.

Nov. 30. Charles the Twelfth, king of Sweden, was killed by a musket shot he received in his head, at an attack of one of the forts of Frederickshall in Norway.

Advice was received that captain Woods Rogers had taken possession of the Bahama islands, for the crown of England, in July last.

The prince de Cellamare, the Spanish ambassador at Paris, was put under a guard, and his papers sealed, for being in a plot to seize the Regent, securing the

King's person, &c. all which proceeded from cardinal Alberoni's intrigues, in order to hinder the Regent from joining with England against Spain.

Dec. 12. The King granted 1000*l.* out of his privy purse, for rebuilding the dormitory belonging to Westminster-school.

Dec. 13. Lord Forbes embarked for the Mediterranean, to take the command of the Imperial fleet.

Dec. 16. His Majesty sent a message to both Houses, to acquaint them, that all his endeavours, as well as those of the king of France, to procure redress for the injuries done to his subjects by the king of Spain, having proved ineffectual, he had found it necessary to declare war against Spain.

The royal assent was given to an act for granting to his Majesty an aid by a land-tax to be raised in Great Britain; (this tax was three shillings in the pound), and to,

An act for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, perry, &c.

A declaration of war was published against the king of Spain.

Dec. 19. George Treby esq. was made secretary of war, in the room of Robert Pringle, esq.

Dec. 21. A proclamation was issued for prolonging the time for the pirates to accept his Majesty's offers of pardon.

Dec. 22. A convention between the Emperor, the king of Great Britain, and the States General relating to the execution of certain articles of the barrier treaty, was signed at the Hague.

War was declared at Paris against Spain.

Dec. 29. The Pretender being applied to by cardinal Alberoni, entered into his scheme for raising disturbances in Great Britain. For that purpose the duke of Ormond repaired to Spain the latter end of the year, and measures were taken to stir up their friends in Great Britain and engage them to support the designs of Spain.

Madame Dacier the celebrated French critic died.

1719. Jan. An army of 36,000 French marched towards Spain, under the command of the duke of Berwick; and ships of war were fitted out in France for several expeditions.

Jan. 15. The ratifications of the king of Sardinia's accession to the Quadruple-alliance, were exchanged at Whitehall by the respective plenipotentiaries.

Jan. 19. A proclamation was issued by the lords justices of Ireland, offering a reward of 10,000*l.* to any one that should apprehend the duke of Ormond attempting to land in that kingdom.

Jan. 20. The lord Carteret was appointed ambassador and plenipotentiary to the court of Sweden.

Feb. 5. The earl of Stair, ambassador of Great Britain, made his public entry into Paris.

Feb. 6. Evelyn, duke of Kingston, was made lord president of the council.

Henry, duke of Kent, was made lord privy-seal.

John, duke of Argyle, was made lord steward of the household.

Charles, earl of Sunderland, was made groom of the stole, and first gentleman of the bed chamber.

A petition of the company of clock-makers was presented to the Commons, complaining of great numbers of artists in that trade having been seduced to leave this kingdom and settle in France.

Feb. 8. The States General acceded to the Quadruple alliance.

Feb. 18. The royal assent was given to,

An act for strengthening the Protestant interest in these kingdoms.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion.

An act for continuing an act made in the twelfth year of her late Majesty queen Anne, intituled, an act for encouraging the tobacco trade.

An act for the more effectual relief of such wives and children as are left by their husbands and parents upon the charge of the parish.

And to several private and local bills.

Feb. 20. The Convocation was prorogued to the 8th of April.

Baron Gortz was beheaded at Stockholm in Sweden.

It was moved in the House of Lords, that the peerage of Great Britain might be so settled, that the number of English peers might not be enlarged beyond six of the present number; and that instead of sixteen elective Peers in Scotland, twenty-five might be made hereditary on the part of that kingdom.

March 2. The House of Peers received a message from his Majesty, that he was willing his prerogative should not stand in the way of so great and necessary a work as settling the peerage.

It appeared in the debates on this head, that the number of Peers at the accession of king James I. amounted but to 59, but at this time they amounted to 178, besides the 16 Scotch Peers.

March 6. Captain Gardiner arrived express from France, with an account that the preparations of the Spaniards at Cadiz were certainly designed against South Britain.

March 10. The royal assent was given to,

An act for continuing certain duties upon coals and culm; and for establishing certain funds to raise money, as well to proceed in the building of new churches, as also to complete the supply granted to his Majesty, and to reserve the overplus monies of the said duties for the disposition of Parliament; and for more effectual suppressing private lotteries.

After which the King made a speech to both Houses of Parliament, wherein he acquainted them with the intended invasion by the Spaniards, which he said would engage him in some further expences by sea and land, than they had made provision for; and desired they would enable him to make the necessary dispositions for their security.

March 15. A proclamation was issued, offering a reward of 5000*l.* for apprehending the duke of Ormond; for every other Peer attainted 1000*l.* and for every Gentleman under the degree of a Peer, 500*l.*

March 16. An embargo was laid on all shipping outward-bound.

March 19. A surprising meteor was seen in the air about nine at night, being a globe of fire equal to the apparent bigness and brightness of the sun illuminating the hemisphere; it shot horizontally from the south west to the south east with great velocity, leaving a stream of light in the air, and disappeared in half a minute, but the stream of light continued a quarter of an hour.

A declaration for encouraging his Majesty's ships of war and privateers, by ordering all prizes that should be taken during the war with Spain, to be divided amongst the seamen, &c.

March 26. The Pretender arrived at Madrid in one of the king of Spain's coaches, and attended by his life-guards; and was received with all the honours shewn to a crowned head.

Upon his arrival, the squadron which had been fitting out some time for this expedition, sailed from Cadiz towards England. The duke of Ormond was the conductor of the undertaking, with the title of captain-general of the king of Spain, and was, in proper places, to publish a declaration. But when this squadron came to Cape Finisterre, a violent storm which lasted two days, dispersed and disabled it from pursuing its course.

March 29. The earl of Berkeley, with seven men of war, sailed from Spithead to the westward.

April 4. The earl of Marischal, the earl of Seaforth, and the marquis of Tullibardine, with about 400 men, landed at Kintaile in the shire of Ross in Scotland.

The widow Bowles of West-Hanny, near Abingdon, Berks, died in the 124th year of her age. She retained her senses and the use of her limbs till within three or four days of her death.

A convention between Great Britain and Hamburgh, wherein it was agreed, that the subjects of Great Britain might trade to Hamburgh with pickled herrings, and other salted and dried fish, on the same terms as the Dutch.

April 7. A proclamation was issued for taking off the prohibition of commerce with Sweden.

April 10. A proclamation was published in Ireland, offering a reward of 1000*l.* for apprehending —— Sarsfield, (commonly called earl of Lucan) who, with several other officers, were said to be landed in that kingdom, to raise an insurrection.

About this time the French, under the command of the marquis de Cilly, invaded Spain by land, and on the 13th took Port Passage, where they burnt six men of war that were almost finished upon the stocks.

April 11. Two thousand five hundred Dutch auxiliaries arrived in the Thames, and three Dutch battalions landed in the north of England; the whole commanded by general Keppel, brother to the late earl of Albemarle, who marched some English troops towards Scotland.

April 15. The House of Peers resolved, that the issuing money out of the chamber of London, for maintaining suits of law concerning controverted elections of the city magistrates, &c. was a gross mismanagement of the city treasure, and a violation of the freedom of elections in the city.

April 17. Lieutenant-general Wills was made lieutenant-general of the ordnance.

April 18. The royal assent was given to,

An act for redeeming the fund appropriated for payment of the lottery tickets, which were made forth for the service of the year 1710, by a voluntary subscription of the proprietors into the capital stock of the South Sea company; and raising a sum of money to pay off such debts and incumbrances as are therein mentioned; and for

appropriating the supplies granted in this session of Parliament.

An act for the recovering the credit of the British fishery in foreign parts; and for better securing the duties on salt.

An act for enlarging the time to determine the claims on forfeited estates.

An act against the clandestine running of uncustomed goods, and for the more effectual preventing of frauds relating to the customs.

An act to continue the commissioners appointed to examine, state, and determine the debts due to the army; and to examine and state the demands of several foreign princes and states, for subsidies during the late war.

An act for the better preventing frauds committed by bankrupts.

An act for the amendment of writs of error; and for the further preventing the arresting or reversing of judgments after verdict.

An act to prevent the inconveniences arising from seducing artificers in the manufactures of Great Britain into foreign parts.

An act for making more effectual the several acts passed, for repairing and amending the highways of this kingdom.

An act for making more effectual the laws appointing the oaths for the security of the government, to be taken by ministers of churches and meeting-houses in Scotland.

An act for continuing the act made in the 8th year of the reign of the late queen Anne, to regulate the price and the assize of bread; and for continuing the act made in the 12th year of her said Majesty's reign, for the better encouraging of making of sail cloth in Great Britain.

An act for the further punishment of such persons as shall unlawfully kill or destroy deer in parks, paddocks, or other inclosed grounds.

And to several private and local bills.

After which his Majesty made a speech to both Houses, wherein he acquainted them, That the court of Spain had acknowledged the Pretender.

That it was their happiness at that juncture to find themselves assisted by the greatest power in Europe, against an enemy that had no allies, but those who would betray the governments under which they lived and were protected.

He said, he reflected with satisfaction upon the law they had passed this session, (viz. the act for strengthening the Protestant interest) and as it was a signal instance of moderation and indulgence of our established church, so he hoped it would beget such a return of gratitude from all dissenting Protestants, as would greatly tend to her honour and security, both which he should ever have near at heart.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to Tuesday the 19th of May.

The trustees of the forfeited estates delivered in an account of Papists registered estates, which amounted to 375,284*l.* 15*s.* 8½*d.*

May 4. The ratifications of the convention, concluded at the Hague the 28th of April, between the Emperor, the king of Great Britain, and the States General, for removing some differences which hindered the execution of the barrier treaty, concluded at Antwerp in 1715, were exchanged at Whitehall by the respective ministers of the powers which were parties to the said treaty.

May 5. Peter Petrowitz, only surviving son of the Czar, died at Petersburgh, in the 5th year of his age.

May 7. Captain Hopson was appointed rear-admiral of the blue, and captain Francis Hosier of the white.

May 9. His Majesty declared in council his intention of going to Hanover, and appointed the archbishop of Canterbury and twelve others, to be lords justices in his absence.

May 11. The king embarked at Gravesend, and after a short passage of seventeen hours landed in Holland. He staid two days at Osnaburgh, and arrived at Herenhausen the 18th.

Admiral Byng sailed from the bay of Baiæ, with eight men of war and above 200 transports, having on board 10,000 foot and 3500 horse, which landed in the bay of Patti without opposition: whereupon the marquis de Lede raised the siege of Melazzo.

May 16. The French, under the command of the duke of Berwick, laid siege to Fontarabia, which surrendered June 5.

A representation was made of the island of Barbadoes, against the tyranny and oppression of Robert Lowther, esq. their governor.

Thomas Burnet, esq. appointed consul general in the dominions of the kingdom of Portugal, and agent and consul-general in the islands of Madeira.

Henry Worseley, esq. his Majesty's envoy extraordinary to the king of Portugal, appointed his Majesty's plenipotentiary to the said King.

May 19. The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 30th of June.

May 21. The earl of Mar and Mr.

Stuart were seized by the regency of Geneva.

June 7. Sir John Norris sailed with a squadron of English men of war to the Baltic.

June 10. There was an engagement at Glenshields, in Scotland, between the king's forces, commanded by general Wightman, and the Spaniards and Highlanders, commanded by earl Marischel, lord Seaforth, &c. wherein the latter were defeated, and the next day the Spaniards surrendered prisoners at discretion to general Wightman. The Spaniards were computed to be about 300 men, and the Highlanders in arms about 1000.

The King's troops that attacked them were said to amount to about the same number.

June 16. Fontarabia surrendered to the French.

June 17. Joseph Addison, esq. late one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, and a celebrated miscellaneous writer, died, aged 47.

June 18. The duke of Berwick invested St. Sebastian.

June 20. The Imperialists attacked the Spaniards near Franca-Villa, in Sicily; but were repulsed with the loss of 5000 men, and their general, count Merci, dangerously wounded.

Sir George Byng's son was dangerously wounded at the battle of Franca-Villa.

June 30. The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 18th of August.

July 11. The Moscovites made a descent in Sweden, and burnt and ravaged the country in a terrible manner; but upon the approach of Sir John Norris with the British squadron, they retired.

July 13. The duke of Ormond's house at Richmond purchased by the prince of Wales.

July 21. A proclamation issued for apprehending Wm. Murray, commonly called Marquis of Tullibardine, George Keith, late earl mareschal, and William Mackenzie earl of Seaforth, supposed to be concealed in the Highlands; and a reward of 2000*l.* offered for the taking of any one of them.

Aug. 1. The town of St. Sebastian surrendered to the duke of Berwick; and about the same time the whole province of Guipuscoa made their submission to the Duke, offering to remain under the obedience of the crown of France.

Aug. 11. The English seamen of captain Johnson's squadron, lying before St. Sebastian, being joined by some of the French troops, which formed the siege of that place, attacked St. Antonio, and took and destroyed three large men of war which were upon the stocks, with a prodigious quantity of timber, and other materials, that the Spaniards had provided for building.

The King having formed the project to make himself master of Peru in America, admiral Hosier sailed towards those parts with a squadron of men of war, and was to be joined by others; but this expedition was frustrated by contrary winds.

Aug. 17. The castle of St. Sebastian surrendered to the duke of Berwick.

Vice-admiral Mighels, with a squadron of men of war, and a body of 6000 landforces, commanded by lord viscount Cobham, set sail from St. Helen's for the coast of Spain, and being driven back by contrary winds, sailed again the 21st.

The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 1st of October.

Sept. 29. A proclamation issued for proroguing the parliament to the 23d of November.

Lord viscount Cobham made a descent with the land forces under his command, in the harbour of Vigo.

Sir George Thorold, knt. and bart. elected lord mayor of London.

Oct. 1. The town of Vigo surrendered to lord viscount Cobham; and on the 10th the castle.

Oct. 12. He took possession of Ponte Vedra; where he found 4000 small-arms; 300 barrels of powder, &c.

Oct. 19. The castle of Messina surrendered to the Imperialists. The British fleet under Sir George Byng did great service in this siege, and took and destroyed several large Spanish men of war in the harbour.

Dr. Hugh Boulter, archdeacon of Surrey, made dean of Christ Church and bishop of Bristol, in the room of Dr. Smalridge, deceased.

Oct. 23. The Convocation prorogued to the fourth of December.

Oct. 24. The duke of Ormond sailed from St. Andero with seven men of war, having on board 10,000 arms, and 1800 men, intending to make a descent on some part of Great Britain.

Oct. 25, 26. Lord viscount Cobham, with the British forces re-embarked at Vigo, to return to England.

Oct. 28. Sweden and Denmark accepted the mediation of his Britannic majesty, and agreed to a cessation of arms.

This month the King strenuously interposed by his ministers, in favour of the Protestants in Germany who were grievous-

ly oppressed by the Elector Palatine, and other powers.

Oct. 30. Mr. John Matthews tried and convicted of high-treason, in printing the paper called *Vox Populi*, &c. and executed at Tyburn the 6th of November.

Nov. 9. A treaty was concluded at Stockholm, between Ulrica and Eleonora queen of Sweden, and the King as elector and duke of Brunswick; by which, in pursuance of the preliminary treaty, concluded July 11, 1719, the duchies of Bremen and Verden were yielded to his Majesty, as elector and duke of Brunswick.

Nov. 14. The King arrived at St. James's from Hanover.

Nov. 21. Charles Spencer, earl of Sunderland, elected knight companion of the most noble order of the garter.

Nov. 23. The Parliament met, and the King made a speech to both Houses, in which he said he was persuaded it would be accounted by all his good subjects a sufficient reward for some extraordinary expence, that all Europe, as well as these kingdoms, was upon the point of being delivered from the calamities of war, by the influence of British arms and councils.

He said, They must all be sensible of the many undeserved and unnatural troubles he had met with during his reign: that their divisions at home had been magnified abroad; and, by inspiring some foreign powers with a false opinion of his force, had encouraged them to treat him in a manner, which the crown of Great Britain should never endure while he wore it.

That, by their assistance he had hitherto got through all his difficulties; and by the continuance of their help, he hoped very soon to overcome them, since the hand of God had so visibly been with him in all his undertakings.

Then he recommended to them the completing what was left imperfect the last sessions, viz. the peerage bill; and concluded, that all he had to ask of them was, that they would agree to be a great and flourishing people, since it was the only means by which he desired to become a happy King.

Nov. 25. The peerage bill was again brought into the House of Lords.

Dec. 2. The Commons voted 13,500 men for the sea service, and 14,469 for the land service.

Dec. 7. There was a long debate in the House of Commons concerning the committing the peerage bill, and it was carried in the negative, by 269 voices against 177.

Dec. 8. The governors of the bounty of queen Anne, for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy, gave notice, that they had agreed to augment sixty-three small livings, each with the sum of 200*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of lands or tythes.

Dec. 22. The royal assent was given to a bill for granting to his Majesty an aid by a land tax, to be raised in Great Britain, this was three shillings in the pound.

The court of Russia published a memorial, complaining, that the king of Great Britain had entered into an alliance with the Swedes, and sent a fleet of men of war into the Baltic to their assistance.

The court of England replied, that Russia was in confederacy with the Pretender; and, to induce Sweden to make a separate peace with Russia, the Czar had offered the Swedes to assist them in recovering Bremen and Verden from the king.

1720, Jan. 13. The ministers of the Emperor, Great Britain, and France, met at lord Cadogan's house at the Hague, and exchanged the ratifications of the late convention, for prolonging the time allowed to Spain by the quadruple alliance, to accept of the conditions therein stipulated in favour of that crown.

Jan. 18. The royal assent was given to an act for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry.

Jan. 26. The king of Spain accepted of the conditions of peace proposed to him by Great Britain and France.

Jan. 27, 28. The South Sea company and the Bank of England offered their several schemes to the House of Commons, for discharging the national debts.

Jan. 28. Resolved, that Jeffery Gilbert, esq. lord chief baron of the court of Exchequer in Ireland, and the other barons of the said court, in their proceedings in the cause between Annesley and Sherlock, in obedience to the orders of this House, (the English House of Peers) have acted according to law, in support of his Majesty's prerogative, and with fidelity to the court of Great Britain; and that his Majesty be addressed to confer on them some marks of his royal favour, as may recompence the ill usage they have received, by being unjustly censured, and illegally imprisoned for doing their duty; and that a bill be brought into Parliament for the better securing the dependency of Ireland upon the crown of Great Britain.

Feb. 1. It was resolved, that the proposals made by the South Sea company should be accepted.

Feb. 16. Earl Cadogan, count Morville, and the marquis de Berretti Landi, met at

prince Maurice's house at the Hague, and signed the convention made at Paris the 14th of July, 1718; and agreed to sign the treaty of London, made the 2d of August, 1718, the next day.

Jan. 24. Cardinal Alberoni and his papers, were seized in the territories of Genoa, at the instance of the Pope.

Feb. 27. Earl Cadogan and count Morville, the French ambassador, settled with the marquis de Beretti Landi the Spanish minister, the form of a convention for a cessation of arms by sea.

Feb. 28. A proclamation was issued, for a suspension of arms at sea between Great Britain and Spain.

March 19. Overtures were made about this time for a cessation of arms in Sicily, between the Imperialists and the Spaniards.

March 23. Philip York, esq. made solicitor-general in the room of Sir William Thompson.

The marquis de Lede, the Spanish general in Sicily, trifling with count de Mercy and admiral Byng, and refusing to deliver up Palermo, the count prepared to besiege that place.

March 27. William Finch, esq. was appointed envoy-extraordinary to the court of Sweden; and Robert Jackson, esq. his Majesty's resident at that court.

The czar of Muscovy loudly complained of the King, for making peace with Sweden and Denmark, &c. without his participation; and his Resident in London presented a memorial full of complaints to the same purpose.

March 28. Sir Robert Sutton, late ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, was appointed his Majesty's envoy extraordinary to the court of France.

This month South Sea stock gradually rose from 120 to above 300, and advanced to near 400; but after some fluctuation, settled at about 390.

April 7. The royal assent was given to an act for enabling the South Sea company to increase their present capital stock and fund, by redeeming such public debts and incumbrances as are therein mentioned; and for raising money, to be applied for lessening several of the public debts and incumbrances; and for calling in the present Exchequer-bills remaining uncancelled; and for making forth new bills in lieu thereof, to be circulated or exchanged upon demand, at or near the Exchequer.

An act for the better securing the dependency of the kingdom of Ireland upon the crown of Great Britain.

And to several local and private acts.

April 7. South Sea stock rose to 340.

April 12. There was a subcription at 300.

The royal assent was given to an act for issuing new Exchequer bills, not exceeding one million, at a certain interest; and for lending the same to the South Sea company at an higher interest, upon security of repaying the same, and such high interest, into the Exchequer, for the use to which the fund for lessening the public debts (called the sinking fund) is applicable; and for circulating and exchanging, upon demand, the said bills at or near the Exchequer.

April 16. Sir John Norris, with a squadron of twenty-three men of war, sailed from the Nore to the Baltic.

April 23. The king and prince were reconciled.

April 26. A convention for a suspension of arms, and for the evacuation of Sicily, was signed by Count Mercy, Sir George Byng, and the marquis de Lede; and the next day, a convention for the evacuation of Sardinia.

April 28. A subscription of South Sea stock opened at 400.

May 7. Sir Robert Raymond appointed attorney-general, in the room of Nicholas Lechmere, esq.

May 14. The king of Sweden was crowned at Stockholm.

May 19. A proclamation issued, for putting the laws in execution against the exportation of wool, fuller's earth, &c. with a reward of 40*l.* over and above all rewards formerly given by acts of parliament, to the discoverers, &c.

May 20. South Sea stock at this time rose to about 550.

May 28. The Convocation met, and were further prorogued to the 29th of October.

June 2. South Sea stock was at 890.

The earl of Mar set at liberty by the regency of Geneva.

June 11. A terrible earthquake happened at Pekin in China; many houses were demolished, and above 1000 persons perished in the ruins.

The royal assent was given to an act for laying a duty upon wrought plate; and for applying money arising from the clear produce by the sale of the forfeited estates, towards answering his Majesty's supply; and for taking off the drawbacks upon hops exported from Ireland; and for payment of annuities to be purchased after the rate of 4*l.* per cent. per annum at the Exchequer, redeemable by Parliament; and for appropriating supplies granted in this ses-

sion of Parliament; and to prevent counterfeiting receipts and warrants of the officers of the South Sea company; and for explaining a late act concerning foreign salt cellared and locked up before the 24th of June, 1719; and to give a further time for paying duties on certain apprentices indentures.

An act for preventing frauds and abuses in the public revenues of excise, customs, stamp-duties, post-office, and house-money.

An act for preventing frauds and abuses in the allowances on damaged wines, and for enlarging the time for drawbacks on the importation of wines.

An act for the further preventing of robbery, burglary, and other felonies, and for the more effectual transportation of felons.

An act for making perpetual so much of an act, made in the tenth year of the reign of queen Anne, for the reviving and continuing several acts therein mentioned, as relates to the building and repairing county gaols; and also an act of the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of William III. for the more effectual suppressing of piracy; and for making more effectual the act of the thirteenth year of the reign of king Charles II., intituled, An act for establishing articles and orders for the regulating and better government of his Majesty's ships of war, and forces by sea.

An act to explain and amend an act passed in the first year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, An act to encourage the planting of timber-trees, fruit-trees, and other trees for ornament, shelter, or profit; and for the better preservation of the game; and for the preventing the burning of woods, and for the better preservation of the fences of such woods.

An act to repeal so much of the act, intituled, An act for preventing frauds, in his Majesty's customs, passed in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of king Charles II. as relates to the prohibiting the importation of deal boards and fir timber from Germany.

The following money bills were also passed this session: for a land tax of 3s. in the pound; for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, perry, &c.; for laying a duty upon wrought plate; for applying money arising from the clear produce (by sale of the forfeited estates) towards answering his Majesty's supply; for payment of annuities, to be purchased after the rate of 4l. per cent. per annum, at the Exchequer, redeemable by Parliament; and for appropriating supplies granted in this session of Parliament; and to give a further time for paying duties on certain apprentices' indentures, &c.

And to several private and local acts.

After which, his Majesty made a speech to both Houses; and told the Commons, that the good foundation they had prepared this session for the payment of the national debts, and the discharge of a great part of them, without the least violation of public faith, would, he hoped, strengthen the union he desired to see among all his subjects.

He said, he proposed very speedily to visit his dominions in Germany, hoping to put an end to those troubles in the north, which were now reduced to a very narrow compass; and he flattered himself, that his presence this summer in those parts would prove useful to their poor Protestant brethren, for whom they had expressed such seasonable and charitable sentiments.

He could wish, he said, that all his subjects, convinced by time and experience, would lay aside those partialities and animosities which prevented them from living quietly, and enjoying the happiness of a mild, legal government. It was what he chose to recommend at this time, when he was sensible that all opposition to it was become vain and useless, and could only end unfortunately for those who should still persist in struggling against it.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 28th of July.

June 11. Charles lord viscount Townshend was declared president of the council; Evelyn duke of Kingston, lord privy-seal; and Charles duke of Grafton, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

His Majesty declared his intention of visiting this summer, his dominions in Germany; and named fifteen of the principal nobility and great officers of the crown, to be lords justices of the kingdom during his absence.

A proclamation was published, declaring that all the new projects, or bubbles, then on foot, and which were above 100 in number, should be deemed common nuisances and prosecuted as such; with the penalty of 500l. for any broker to buy or sell any shares in them. It was computed, that above a million and a half of money was won and lost by these unwarrantable practices.

The whole nation was now become stock-jobbers; persons of all ranks and professions, of both sexes, being wholly employed in attending some bubble or other.

June 14. The King went in the evening

from St. James's to Greenwich, and the next day embarked at Greenwich for Holland, where he arrived the 16th.

Upon the King's going abroad, many of those who went with him, withdrew their money out of the South Sea; which sunk the stocks considerably; but the directors, by promising prodigious dividends, and other indirect arts, afterwards raised it again, and even advanced it to a 1000, and held it up almost all the month of July to between 900 and 1000.

June 23. Charles earl of Sunderland, John Aislabie, and George Baillie, esqrs., Sir Charles Turnor, knt., and Richard Edgecumbe, esq. were appointed commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Paul Methuen, esq. was made comptroller of his Majesty's household.

Robert Walpole, esq. was made paymaster-general of his Majesty's forces; and colonel Charles Churchill, governor of the royal hospital at Chelsea.

Lord Glenorchy was appointed ambassador to the court of Denmark, in the room of lord Polworth.

June 27. About this time, the Mississippi company in France, from whence our South Sea gentlemen took their model, vanished into air.

Lord Kinsale was presented to the King by the duke of Grafton; and asserted the ancient right of his family, of being covered in his Majesty's presence.

July 12. An order of council was made, for dismissing about seventeen petitions that lay before the privy-council, for patents to raise joint stocks for various purposes; many of his Majesty's subjects having been drawn in to part with their money, on pretence of assurances, that their petitions for patents and charters to enable them to carry on the same, would be granted.

This ruined the several projects for carrying on the fishing trade, insurance from fire, manufacturing sail-cloth, curing tobacco for snuff, &c.

There was a multitude of other bubbles on foot at this time; the sums proposed to be raised by which did not amount to less than 300,000,000*l.* sterling.

July 28. The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 25th of August.

Aug. 1. About this time, a ship came from Sidon to Marseilles in France, and brought the plague into that city.

Aug. 8. The Imperialists made a cession of the kingdom of Sardinia to the late king of Sicily.

The powers lately engaged in the war with Spain, chose the city of Cambray for the place of congress, to treat of a general peace; which his Catholic Majesty agreed to; and the congress was appointed to be opened the 15th of Oct., 1720.

Aug. 15. The Lords Justices gave orders to the Attorney-general to bring writs of *Scire Facias* against the charters or patents of the York-Buildings company, the Lustring company, English copper, and the Welch copper and lead company; and also against any other charters or patents, where the patentees had exceeded the powers granted them.

Aug. 17. South Sea stock fell to 880, including the Midsummer dividend; but the directors buying the same day a considerable quantity of stock, it rose to 860. However, the disposition to sell continuing the two following days, the stocks fell again to about 890, at which price the transfer-books were opened on the 22d.

Aug. 24. This day the directors came to a sudden resolution to shut the transfer-books; and the next day, to open other books for taking in a money subscription of 1,000,000*l.* to the capital stock, at the rate of 1000*l.* for every 100*l.* capital stock. Accordingly the books being opened, the intended sum was subscribed in less than three hours.

Aug. 25. The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 20th of October.

The same day a proclamation was issued, requiring all ships coming from the Mediterranean to perform quarantine.

Aug. 26. The transfer-books were opened again; but South-sea stock, instead of advancing, being fallen under 800, the directors thought fit to lend their proprietors 400*l.* upon every 1000*l.* stock for six months, at four per cent. But the annuitants being very uneasy and clamorous, the directors came to a resolution, that thirty per cent. in money should be in the half year's dividend due at Christmas next; and from thence for twelve years, not less than fifty per cent. in money should be the yearly dividend on their stock. Though this resolution raised the stock to about 800*l.* for the opening of the books, yet it soon sunk again.

Sept. — The marquis de Grimaldo, secretary of state to the king of Spain, wrote a letter to colonel Stanhope, the British minister at Madrid, to assure him, that the warlike preparations the Spaniards were making, were not designed against Great Britain. However, the marquis de Lede, assembling his troops near Gibraltar, put our stock-jobbers into the utmost

consternation, and did not contribute a little to the falling of their stocks.

Sept. 8. South Sea stock fell to 640; and the next day to 550; and by the 19th instant, it came to 400.

The number of those who died of the plague at Marseilles, were computed, at this time, to amount to about 18,000.

Sept. 23. The Bank of England agreed with the South Sea company to circulate their bonds, &c. and to take their stock at 400 per cent. in lieu of 3,775,000*l.* the South Sea company were to pay them.

When the books were opened at the Bank, for taking in a subscription for supporting the public credit, the concourse of people was at first so very great, that it was judged, the whole subscription, which was intended for 3,000,000*l.* would have been filled that day. But the fall of the South Sea stock, and the discredit of that company's bonds, occasioned a run upon the most eminent goldsmiths and bankers; some of whom having lent out great sums upon South Sea stock, and other public securities, were obliged to shut up their shops.

The sword-blade company also, who had been hitherto the chief cash-keepers of the South Sea company, being almost drained of their ready money, were forced to stop payment. All this occasioned a great run upon the bank.

Sept. 27. Francis Nicholson, esq. being constituted captain-general and governor in chief of the province of South Carolina, took the oaths accordingly before the lords justices in council.

Sept. 29. Sir John Fryer, knt. was elected Lord Mayor of London.

Sept. 30. South Sea stock fell to 150.

The South Sea company agreed to admit the proprietors of the redeemable annuities and other funds, on the same terms with the Bank, viz. at 400 per cent.

Oct. 6. The lords commissioners of the Treasury came to the Bank of England, and subscribed, in his Majesty's name, and on his behalf, the sum of 100,000*l.* towards supporting the public credit.

Sir George Byng was appointed treasurer to the navy, and rear admiral of Great Britain.

Oct. 10. Sir John Jennings was constituted master of Greenwich hospital, and one of the governors thereof; as also house-keeper of the royal palace of Greenwich, and keeper of Greenwich park, in the room of lord Aylmer, deceased.

Charles Whitworth, esq. was created an Irish baron, and appointed one of his Majesty's ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary for the congress at Brunswick.

Oct. 12. A proclamation was issued for proroguing the Parliament from the 20th of October to the 25th of November.

Another proclamation was issued, requiring quarantine to be performed by ships coming from Bourdeaux, on any of the ports or places on the coast of France in the bay of Biscay.

Oct. 24. The marquis de Lede, having assembled the king of Spain's forces near Gibraltar, transported them to Africa, in order to drive the Moors from before Ceuta.

Dr. Kennet, archdeacon of Peterborough, was elected bishop of Peterborough.

Lord chief baron Gilbert was made lord chancellor of Ireland, in the room of lord Middleton.

Dr. Francis Hutchinson was elected bishop of Down and Connor in Ireland.

Oct. 25. Robert Lowther, esq. late governor of Barbadoes, was taken into custody of a messenger, by order of the privy-council, for his arbitrary and tyrannical administration in that island.

It appeared that the said governor had taken from the assembly, contrary to his Majesty's express instructions, 28,000*l.* Barbadoes money.

The lords of the Admiralty complained that the governor had imprisoned two captains of men of war, who were going in pursuit of the pirates; that he had taken away their commission from Mr. Hall, who was appointed judge of the Admiralty there by their lordships; that he had proceeded arbitrarily and tyrannically against the missionaries for propogation of the Gospel. And his case appeared so black, that the Attorney-general, one of his counsel, refused to plead for him. However, he was admitted to bail, by the lord chief justice Pratt.

Oct. 27. Another proclamation was issued, requiring quarantine to be performed by all ships coming from any place in the bay of Biscay, or from the isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sarke.

Nov. 10. The King landed at Margate, and the next day came to St. James's.

The marquis de Lede obtained a victory over the Moors near Ceuta.

Nov. 19. The university of Cambridge presented an address to his Majesty, on his giving them 2000*l.* towards building a library.

Sir John Norris with the Baltic squadron, returned to England, having lost the Monk, a forty-gun ship, in a storm.

Nov. 25. The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 8th of December.

Dec. 8. The Parliament met, and his Majesty made a speech to both Houses, acquainting them, that the face of affairs abroad were become more favourable since their last meeting: but, at the same time, he said, he could never sufficiently express his concern for the unhappy turn of affairs, which had so much affected the public credit at home; and recommended it to the Commons, to consider of the most effectual and speedy methods to restore the national credit, and fix it upon a lasting foundation.

He said, he was glad to observe, that our trade appeared to have been more extended this year, than in the preceding; and that he had the most flourishing navy of any nation whatever to protect it. He hoped they would turn their thoughts to the best methods for the security and enlarging their commerce; and they might depend on his hearty concurrence to all such provisions, as should appear necessary for the good of his people.

Dec. 12. The Commons ordered, that the directors of the South Sea company should forthwith lay before that House, an account of all their proceedings.

Dec. 17. Resolved, that 10,000 men be allowed for the service of the year 1721; and 14,294 men for guards and garrisons in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey.

Dec. 21. Mr. Robert Walpole laid before the Commons a scheme to restore public credit, namely, by ingrafting nine millions of South Sea stock into the Bank of England; and the like into the East India company: and a committee was accordingly appointed to receive proposals from the Bank, the South Sea company, and the East India company.

The Spaniards obtained another victory over the Moors.

Dec. 24. The South Sea company laid several books and papers before the House of Commons; whereupon Mr. Shippen moved, that the directors might lay before the House, the inducements on which they took in the third, and fourth money subscriptions at 1000 per cent., and also the scheme or calculation, or other inducements, upon which they grounded the resolutions of making a dividend of 30 per cent. at Christmas, and of not less than 50 per cent. per annum for twelve years after; and an order was made accordingly.

1721, Jan. 4. At the meeting of the House again, Sir Joseph Jekyll represented, that, before they proceeded any farther, they ought to secure the persons and estates of those they had reason to look upon as the authors of the public misfortunes; he therefore moved for a bill to restrain the sub-governor, deputy-governor, directors, treasurer, under-treasurer, cashier, secretary, and accountants of the South Sea company, from going out of the kingdom for the space of one year and till the end of the next session of Parliament, and for discovering their estates and effects, and for preventing the transporting or alienating the same; which was agreed to.

Next, they resolved, that a committee should be appointed to inquire into all the proceedings relating to the execution of the South Sea act.

Lord Hinchinbroke moved, that the directors, &c. might be immediately taken into custody, for fear the most criminal might withdraw out of the kingdom, before the bill against them was gone through both Houses. The directors petitioned in vain, to be heard by their counsel against the bill.

Earl Stanhope proposed, that the estates of the criminals, whether directors or not, should be confiscated, to make good the public losses.

Jan. 6. A select committee of thirteen Commoners were appointed to examine into the transactions of the South Sea company.

Jan. 12. The sub-governor, deputy-governor, and about twenty-four of the directors, and Mr. Robert Knight their cashier, were examined by the House of Lords; after which, their Lordships resolved, that they had prevaricated with them, in giving false representations of several matters of fact; that, by lending money on stock and subscriptions, they were guilty of a notorious breach of trust; and that they ought to make good the losses the company had sustained by their fraudulent management.

Jan. 14. The secret committee of the Commons repaired to the South Sea house, and took possession of it, and of all the books belonging to the several offices.

Jan. 22. Mr. Knight, cashier of the South Sea company, absconded, and the next day embarked on board a vessel in the river that carried him to Calais.

Jan. 23. A proclamation was issued, offering a reward of 2000*l.* for securing and apprehending the person of Robert Knight, cashier of the South Sea company.

Sir Theodore Jansen, and Mr. Sawbridge, two of the members, coming into the House of Commons, were voted guilty of a notorious breach of trust as directors

of the South Sea company, expelled the House, and taken into custody; with Sir Robert Chaplin and Francis Eyles, two other directors, and members of Parliament.

The Lords examined Mr. Joye, deputy-governor of the South Sea company, who made a very frank confession, and communicated Mr. Knight's letter to Surman. After which, Sir William Chapman, Mr. Holditch, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Gibbon, and Mr. Chester, all late directors, were ordered to be seized with their papers.

Two days after, Sir Harcourt Masters, and Mr. Astell, were examined by the Lords, and discovered, that large sums in the South Sea stock had been given to several persons, both in the administration, and in the House of Commons, for procuring the passing the South Sea act; which occasioned some vigorous resolutions.

John Aislabie, esq. resigned the seals of chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Jan. 24. The Lords ordered several of the Directors to be taken into custody of the Black rod, and the Commons, and several others to be taken into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

Jan. 25. The royal assent was given to,

An act for restraining the sub-governor, deputy-governor, treasurer or cashier, deputy cashier, and accountant, of the South Sea company from going out of this kingdom for the space of one year, and until the end of the next session of Parliament; and for discovering their estates and effects, and for preventing the transporting or alienating the same.

An act to disable the present sub-governor, deputy-governor, and directors of the South-Sea company, at, from, and after the respective times for electing a sub-governor, deputy-governor, and new directors of the said company, to take, hold, or enjoy any office, place or employment in the said company, or in the East India company, or bank of England; and from voting upon elections in the said companies.

The New Church in the Strand opened.

Feb. 2. The Lords resolved, that the South Sea directors declaring 30 per cent. dividend for the half year ending at Christmas, and 50 per cent. per annum for twelve years after, was a villainous artifice, to delude and defraud his Majesty's subjects.

Feb. 3. Mr. Robert Knight was stopped by an order of the marquis de Prie, at Tirlemont, and committed prisoner to the castle of Antwerp.

Feb. 4. Sir John Blunt, the chief projector of the South Sea scheme, refused to be examined by the House of Lords.

This occasioned some severe reflections on the Ministry; and earl Stanhope grew so exceeding warm and vehement in the defence of himself and his brethren, that he was seized with a violent pain in the head, and forced to go home, where he died the next day.

Feb. 8. The lord viscount Townshend was made one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, in the room of earl Stanhope deceased.

Feb. 9. The Commons addressed his Majesty, to give orders to his Ministers to use the most effectual mean for securing the person of Mr. Robert Knight, and that his papers and effects, might be delivered into the custody of their Sergeant at Arms.

The Lords addressed his Majesty to procure Mr. Knight to be delivered up.

Feb. 11. The royal assent was given to an act for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land-tax (three shillings in the pound) to be raised in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1721.

Feb. 13. Colonel Charles Churchill was dispatched to Vienna, to make the most pressing instances, in his Majesty's name, to the Emperor, that Mr. Knight, now prisoner in the citadal of Antwerp, might forthwith be delivered up, with his papers and effects, but was refused.

Feb. 16. The committee of secrecy, to whom it was referred to inquire into the proceedings of the South Sea company, made their report; whereby it appeared, that the following parcels of South Sea stock, were taken in for the several persons following; viz. at 150 to 180.

	£
For the earl of Sunderland, at the request of James Craggs, senior, esq.....	50,000
For the duchess of Kendal.....	10,000
For the countess of Platen.....	10,000
For the two nieces of the duchess of Kendal.....	10,000
For I. Craggs, senior, esq.....	30,000
For Charles Stanhope, esq.....	10,000
For the Sword-blade company....	20,000

It also appeared, that Mr. Aislabie, late chancellor of the Exchequer, had great quantities of South Sea stock given him; and a great deal of South Sea-stock had been taken in for the members of both Houses of Parliament.

This month the marquis de Lede em-

barked with the Spanish troops, and returned to Spain, not having been able to drive the Moors from before Ceuta, notwithstanding the accounts received of his repeated victories.

Feb. 27. The earl of Tankerville was admitted into the order of the Thistle.

Lord Conningsby was committed to the Tower by the House of Peers, for reflecting on the Lord Chancellor.

March 4. John lord Carteret was appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state in the room of James Craggs, esq. deceased.

Another proclamation issued, commanding the Peers of Scotland to meet at Holyrood House the 1st of June, and choose a Peer to sit in Parliament of Great Britain, in the room of the marquis of Annandale deceased.

March 6. Mr. Joseph Hall was convicted of publishing a blasphemous pamphlet, intituled, "A sober Reply to Mr. Higg's merry Argument of the Tritheistical Doctrine of the Trinity."

March 8. Pope Clement XI. died, having reigned above twenty years, in the seventy-second year of his age.

The Commons took into their consideration that part of the report of the secret committee, which related to John Aislabie, esq. a member of that House; and Mr. Aislabie was heard in his defence. But it being plainly proved, that he had caused a book of accounts between him and Mr. Hawes, to be burnt, and given him a discharge for the balance, amounting to 842,000*l.* it was resolved, *nemine contradicente* (among other things) that the said John Aislabie had encouraged and promoted the dangerous and destructive execution of the South Sea scheme, with a view to his own exorbitant profit; and had combined with the late directors of the South Sea company in their pernicious practices, to the detriment of great numbers of his Majesty's subjects, and the ruin of the public credit and trade of this kingdom.

They also resolved that he should be expelled the House, and committed to the Tower; and a bill was brought in for restraining him from going out of the kingdom, and from alienating his estates, as was done in the case of the Directors.

The Commons came to the same resolutions, in relation to Sir George Caswall, sheriff of London, and a member.

March 23. The royal assent was given to,

An act to enable the South Sea company to ingraft part of their capital stock and fund into the stock and fund of the bank of England, and another part thereof into the stock and fund of the East-India company; and for giving further time for payment to be made by the South Sea company to the use of the public.

An act to preserve and encourage the woollen and silk manufactures of this kingdom, and for the more effectual employing the poor, by prohibiting the use and wear of all printed, painted, stained, or dyed calicoes, in apparel, household-stuff, furniture, or otherwise, after the 25th of December 1722 (except as therein specified.)

And to several private and local bills.

March 27. Charles Fitzroy duke of Grafton, and Henry Clinton, earl of Lincoln, were elected knights of the Garter, in the room of the late duke of Bucks, and the duke of Rutland deceased.

The same day a letter was read in the House of Commons from the Emperor to his Majesty, expressing his Imperial Majesty's inclination to comply with his Britannic Majesty in delivering up Mr. Knight; but that he could not do it without the consent of the states of Brabant.

March 30. The House of Commons, to the number of above 300, with their Speaker, attended his Majesty with a representation of their dissatisfaction at the obstacles which had been raised under pretence of the privileges of the states of Brabant; and earnestly besought his Majesty to employ his most pressing endeavours for the delivering up of Mr. Knight.

April 2. The right hon. Robert Walpole, esq.; George Bailie, esq.; Sir Charles Turnor, knt. Richard Edgecumbe, and Henry Pelham, esqrs. were appointed commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer; and the said Robert Walpole was also appointed chancellor and under-treasurer of the Exchequer.

April 3. Petitions from the city of London, and other places, were presented to the Commons, demanding justice on the directors, &c. of the South Sea company.

April 8. The lord Cornwallis was appointed paymaster-general of his Majesty's forces.

The office of postmaster-general was granted to the hon. Edward Carteret, esq. and Galfridus Walpole, esq.

April 10. Francis Coleman, esq. was appointed his Majesty's minister at the court of Vienna.

Lord Belhaven was appointed gover-

nor of Barbadoes in the room of the lord Irwin.

April 15. The princess of Wales was delivered of a Prince at Leicester-house.

April 17. An estimate of the estates of the late South Sea Directors was delivered into the House of Commons, which amounted to two millions and upwards.

April 21. The earl of Ilay, brother to the duke of Argyle, was made keeper of the privy-seal in Scotland, in the room of the late marquis of Anandale.

April 28. An order of council was issued for suppressing of blasphemous clubs, commonly called "Hell fire Clubs," which abounded at that time.

May 1. The Commons resolved, that it appeared to that House, that James Craggs, esq. late post-master-general, was a notorious accomplice and confederate with Robert Knight, and some of the Directors of the South Sea company, in carrying on their corrupt and scandalous practices; and that all his estate, real and personal, be applied towards the relief of the unhappy sufferers in the South Sea company.

May 2. The ceremony of christening the young Prince was privately performed at Leicester-house, the king of Prussia and the duke of York, were godfathers, and the queen of Prussia, godmother. The young prince was named William Augustus, and was afterwards created by his Majesty duke of Cumberland.

May 8. Cardinal Conti was chosen Pope, and took upon him the name of Innocent XIII.

Mr. Vernon, a member of the Commons, having made a corrupt application to general Rosse, in relation to a matter depending before the House, was expelled.

May 17. The directors of the South Sea company having delivered into the House of Commons inventories of their estates, it was debated what allowance should be given them: some proposed an eighth part; but it was at last agreed, that the affair of each director should be particularly considered, and more or less favour shewn according as they should appear more or less guilty.

The value of their estates, as given in upon oath, amounted to about 2,014,000*l.* of which 334,000*l.* was left to the proprietors; viz. the greatest allowance, 50,000*l.* to one, and the least to another, 800*l.*

May. 27. The Weekly Journal having given an account of the restoration, and attempted to draw a parallel between the late times of rebellion and the present, the Commons unanimously resolved, that "The Weekly Journal, or Saturday's Post," &c. for Saturday, May 27, 1721, was a false, malicious, scandalous, infamous, and traitorous libel.

And it was ordered, that Nathaniel Mist, the printer and publisher of the said paper, be for his said offence, committed to Newgate.

The Commons addressed his Majesty, expressing the utmost abhorrence of the said traitorous libel and its author; and to assure his Majesty they would stand by him against all traitorous and seditious attempts.

June 3. Nathaniel Mist, the printer, was committed, by order of the House of Commons, close prisoner to Newgate, though he was at the same time a prisoner in the King's-bench, in execution for a debt of 500*l.*

June 5. A representation being made to the King of the great expence of the Green-cloth table at court, it was ordered to be laid aside.

June 7. The royal assent was given to,

An act for employing the manufacturers, and encouraging the consumption of raw silk, and mohair yarn, by prohibiting the wearing of buttons and button-holes made of cloth, serge, and other stuffs.

An act for regulating the journeymen taylors within the weekly bills of mortality.

And to several private and local bills.

June 15. Mr. Joseph Hall, for having written a blasphemous pamphlet, was sentenced to stand in the pillory, to pay a fine of 200*l.* be imprisoned for three months, and to give security for his good behaviour for seven years.

And William Wilkins, the printer of the blasphemy, was sentenced to pay a fine of 100*l.* to be imprisoned for three months, and to give security for his good behaviour for seven years.

Mr. Hall had 150*l.* remitted, and his standing in the pillory was pardoned.

June 16. The King sent a message to the Commons, that, having renewed the ancient alliances with Sweden, and stipulated to pay a subsidy to that crown, he hoped, from their known zeal and affection for the Protestant religion, and the true interest of their country, they would enable him to make good the engagements he had entered into upon that occasion.

Colonel Stanhope's secretary arrived from Madrid, with the treaty of peace and commerce signed between Great Britain and Spain.

June 24. The royal assent was given to an act for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry; to raise money by way of a lottery; and for transferring the deficiency of a late malt act to the land-tax for the said year; and for disposing certain overplus monies to proper objects of charity, &c.

And to several private and local bills.

June 25. Henry Boyle, lord Carleton, was made lord president of the council, in the room of lord viscount Townshend.

July 5. Nathaniel Wilkinson, Mist's assistant, being apprehended, was committed to Newgate by the Commons, for his contempt in refusing to be examined.

July 11. His Majesty sent a message to the Commons, to acquaint them with the difficulties he laid under, by reason of a debt of more than 550,000*l.* contracted in his civil government; and hoped he might be impowered to raise ready money, for discharging it, on the civil listr evenues, which should be reimbursed by a deduction to be made out of the salaries and wages of all officers, and the pensions and other payments from the crown; with which the Commons complied.

July 19. Sir Jonathan Trelawney, bart. bishop of Winchester, and prelate of the most noble order of the Garter, died.

July 24. Dr. Charles Trimnel, bishop of Norwich, was translated to the see of Winchester, vacant by the death of Sir Jonathan Trelawney.

July 29. The royal assent was given to an act for raising a sum not exceeding 500,000*l.* by charging annuities, at the rate of five pounds per cent. per annum, upon the civil list revenues, till redeemed by the crown. And for borrowing money upon certain lottery tickets; and for discharging the corporations for assurances of part of the money which they were obliged to pay to his Majesty; and for making good a deficiency to the East India company.

An act for raising money upon the estates of the late sub-governor, deputy-governor, directors, cashier, deputy-cashier, and accountant of the South Sea company, and of John Aislabie, esq. and likewise of John Craggs, sen. esq. deceased, towards making good the great loss and damage sustained by the said company; and for disabling such of the said persons as are living to hold any office or place of trust under the crown, or to sit or vote in Parliament for the future, and for other purposes in the said act expressed.

An act for appointing commissioners to examine, state, and determine the debts due to the army.

An act for explaining and making more effectual the several acts concerning bankrupts.

An act for the King's most gracious, general, and free pardon.

And to several private and local bills.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 31st instant.

July 31. The Parliament met, and the King acquainted the Houses, that the occasion of his calling them together so suddenly, was to give them an opportunity of resuming the consideration of the state of the public credit.

About this time several hundreds of the proprietors of the short annuities, and other redeemable public debts, of both sexes, came to the doors of the House of Commons, and demanded justice of the members as they went into the House, in a tumultuous manner; and some of them tore off part of the comptroller's coat, as he passed by; whereupon the House ordered the justices of peace and constables of Westminster to attend for their protection. And the justices having ordered the proclamation against riots to be twice read, the petitioners thought fit to disperse.

Aug. 4. Sir Nathan Wright, late lord keeper of the great seal, died.

Aug. 8. Sir John Villiers viscount Grandison in Ireland, created earl of Grandison in that kingdom.

Aug. 10. The royal assent was given to an act for making several provisons for restoring public credit, which suffered by the frauds and mismanagements of the late directors of the South Sea company, and others: and to one private bill.

After which his Majesty made a speech to both Houses, and said, it was a great comfort to him to observe, that the public credit began to recover; and he hoped it would be entirely restored, when all the provisions they had made for that end should duly be put in execution.

He acquainted them also, that he had renewed all the treaties of commerce with Spain, on the same terms as they were settled before the late war; and recommended to them the suppressing profaneness and immorality, and the preserving the peace and quiet of the kingdom.

The following money-bills were also passed during the course of this session. for a land tax of three shillings in the pound; for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, to raise money by way of a lottery, for the service of the

year 1721; and for transfering the deficiency of a late malt act to the land tax for the said year.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 19th of October.

The beginning of this month, the experiment of inoculating the small-pox, was tried upon seven condemned criminals with success.

About this time one hundred and thirty convict criminals were taken out of Newgate to be transported to the plantations.

Aug. 12. A treaty of peace was concluded between England and the Moors.

Aug. 23. Dr. Charles Trimnel, bishop of Winchester, was admitted prelate of the most noble order of the garter.

Aug. 24. A proclamation was issued, declaring the Parliament, that stood prorogued to the 19th of October next, should then sit for the dispatch of business.

Dr. Thomas Green, rector of St. Martin's in the Fields, was made bishop of Norwich, in the room of Dr. Trimnel, translated to Winchester; consecrated Oct. 8.

Sept. 1. A peace between Russia and Sweden was signed at Nieustadt. The Czar refused the mediation of Great Britain, there being a personal enmity between him and king George.

Sept. 8. A general court of the South Sea company was held; in which the subgovernor enlarged upon the advantages that might be gained by the Assiento contract, to which end the directors were fitting out a ship, whose cargo, amounted to 280,000*l.*; and acquainted them with the intention of carrying on a trade to Greenland, not hitherto meddled with by the company; which had proved so beneficial to Holland and Hamburgh.

Sept. 9. Henry Bentinck, duke of Portland, was appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the island of Jamaica; and colonel Charles Dubourgay lieutenant governor of that island.

Colonel John Hope was appointed lieutenant-governor and commander in chief of the Bermuda islands.

Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, bishop of Bangor, was translated to the see of Hereford, vacant by the death of Dr. Philip Bisse.

Sept. 15. Matthew Prior, esq. fellow of St. John's college in Cambridge died. He was secretary to the congress held at the Hague in 1690, secretary to the embassy at the treaty of Ryswick, and secretary to two other embassies in France. Afterwards, he was made secretary of state in Ireland, and was one of the plenipotentiaries at the last treaty of peace with France.

Sept. 22. Dr. William Talbot, lord bishop of Sarum, was translated to the see of Durham.

James earl of Berkley, Sir John Jennings, knt., John Cockburn, and William Chetwynd, esqrs., Sir John Norris, and Sir Charles Wager, knts., and Daniel Pulteney, esq. were constituted lords commissioners of the Admiralty. In this commission Daniel Pulteney, esq. came in the room of lord Torrington.

Thomas earl of Westmorland, Thomas Chetwynd, Paul Dominique, Thomas Pelham, Martin Bladen, Edward Ashe, and Richard Plummer, esqrs. and Sir John Hobart, bart. were made commissioners for trade and plantations.

Sept. 29. Sir William Stewart, knt. was elected Lord Mayor of London.

Oct. 18. Mr. Knight, cashier of the South Sea company, made his escape out of the castle of Antwerp, carrying with him the sergeant, who was appointed to guard him.

Oct. 19. The Parliament met, and the King made a speech to both Houses; wherein he acquainted them, that peace was restored in the north; and that by another peace concluded with the Moors, great numbers of his subjects were delivered from slavery.

He recommended the encouraging importation of naval stores from our plantations in America: and he put them in mind of discharging the debts of the navy; for that, as long as the navy and victualling bills were at a very high discount, they did not only affect all other public credit, but greatly encreased the charge and expense of the current service; and concluded with exhorting them to use all possible precaution for preventing the plague being brought in, and spreading among us.

Oct. 20. Sir John Norris arrived at the Nore with his squadron from the Baltic; and brought over with him Mr. John Law, the great contriver of the Mississippi scheme.

Oct. 22. The czar of Moscovy took the title of emperor of all the Russias.

Oct. 23. A proclamation was issued, for a general fast to be observed the 8th of December.

Dr. Edmund Gibson, bishop of Lincoln, appointed dean of the chapel, in the room of the bishop of Durham.

The Commons voted 7000 seamen for the service of the year 1722.

Oct. 31. The Commons voted 14,294 effective men for guards and garrisons for the year 1722.

Nov. 8. Lord Carteret, one of his Ma-

jesty's principal secretaries of state, the ministers plenipotentiary of the Emperor, the most Christian King, and the king of Spain, met at Whitehall; when the ministers of his Imperial Majesty, and of his Catholic Majesty, exchanged their respective master's renunciations of such part of the Spanish monarchy, as each of them was to give up by the last peace; and received from lord Cartaret and the French minister, their Britannic and most Christian Majesties guarantees of those renunciations.

Nov. 10. Lord Belhaven was cast away, with all his ship's crew and passengers, except two sailors and a boy, near the Lizard Point, as he was going to his government of Barbadoes, in the Royal-Anne galley.

Colonel Lumley, second son of the earl of Scarborough, appointed envoy to Portugal.

Dr. Joseph Willcox made bishop of Gloucester, in the room of Dr. Richard Willis, translated to Sarum.

Nov. 21. Henry Worsley, esq. envoy at the court of Portugal, appointed governor of Barbadoes.

Dec. 4. The captives redeemed from Morocco, to the number of about 300 men, marched through the city of London to St. Paul's cathedral, to return thanks to God for their deliverance; and a sermon was preached there upon the occasion by the reverend Mr. Berryman, chaplain to the bishop of London. They afterwards proceeded to St. James's, to return his Majesty thanks, who was pleased to order them a further bounty of 500*l.* Then they presented themselves before the Prince and Princess, at Leicester-house, and his Royal Highness ordered 250*l.* to be distributed amongst them.

Dec. 7. The royal assent was given to an act for granting an aid to his Majesty, by a land-tax to be raised in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1722; and to three naturalization bills. The land-tax was two shillings in the pound.

Dec. 11. A proclamation was issued for altering the stamps on hides and skins to be imported.

Dec. 13. The Quakers petitioned the Commons, that the words, "In the presence of Almighty God, &c." might be omitted in their solemn affirmation: and a bill was brought in accordingly, and passed into an act.

Dec. 15. Petitions were preferred to the Commons for building a bridge over the Thames near Vauxhall; but the project miscarried.

Died, Thomas Dogget, an actor, who bequeathed a sum of money for a coat and badge, to be rowed for on the 1st of Aug. by six watermen, in honour of the accession of the house of Brunswick.

1722, Jan. 6. An advertisement was published in the Gazette, offering a reward of 200*l.* for the apprehension of the persons concerned in assaulting and cruelly cutting and maiming Edward Crispe, esq.

Jan. 10. Arundel Coke, esq. barrister at law, and brother-in-law to the abovementioned Edward Crispe, esq. with one Woodburn, whom Coke had hired to murder Crispe, were committed to Bury gaol for the same.

Jan. 11, 12. Great debates arose in the House of Lords, concerning the French being permitted to build men of war in the ports of Great Britain. And it being questioned if this practice were lawful, the twelve judges (all but baron Montague who doubted) gave their opinions, that it was; whereupon lord Cowper moved to bring in a bill to prevent foreigners building men of war here; and a bill was brought in accordingly.

Jan. 13. A motion was made in the House of Peers, that the not paying off his Majesty's ships when they came home, but continuing them in pay during the winter, till they went out again, had been one great cause of contracting so large a navy-debt: it was resolved in the negative; which occasioned a protest, with reasons, by the duke of York, earl Cowper, lord Trevor, lord North and Grey, and three more.

Jan. 15. A motion being made in the House of Commons to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the quarantine act of 7. Geo. as gave the government power to remove to a ship or pest house any person whatsoever infected with the plague, or healthy persons out of an infected family from their habitations: and also of so much of the said act, as gave power for the drawing of lines round any city, town, or place infected; it was carried in the affirmative, 115 to 40.

Jan. 17. The London clergy petitioned the House of Peers against the Quakers bill; but it was rejected by a great majority, viz. 60 to 24. Among the last was the archbishop of York; who, with nineteen other lords, entered their protests, with reasons.

Eleonora, duchess dowager of Zell, mother to his Majesty's consort, aged eighty-four, died at Zell; whereupon the British court went into mourning for her on Sunday the 11th of February.

Feb. 1. Sir John Cope, bart. a member

of the Commons, charged Sir Francis Page, one of the barons of the Exchequer, with endeavouring to corrupt the borough of Banbury, in the county of Oxford, in order to promote Sir William Codrington to be chosen a representative of the said borough; and this matter was ordered to be heard at the bar of the House the 13th instant.

Feb. 12. The royal assent was given to an act for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for raising money, by way of a lottery; for transfering the deficiencies of a late malt act to the land tax for the said year; and for giving time for inserting the money given with apprentices in their indentures; and touching lost bills, tickets, or orders; for exchanging the tickets in the Exchequer for certificates; for suppressing lotteries denominated sales, and other private lotteries; and for enlarging the time for the accountant-general of the Bank of England to return duplicates of annuities into the Exchequer.

An act for taking off the duty upon all salt used in the curing of red-herrings, and laying a proportionable duty upon all red-herrings, consumed at home only; for ascertaining the customs and excise payable for the sugar-houses in Scotland; for making an allowance for salt lost in any harbour or river of this realm, and for the better securing the duties on salt delivered in Scotland.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion.

An act to enable his Majesty effectually to prohibit commerce (for the space of one year) with any country that is or shall be infected with the plague; and for shortening the continuance of an act passed in the seventh year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for repealing an act made in the ninth year of her late Majesty queen Anne, intituled, An act to oblige ships coming from places infected, more effectually to perform their quarantine; and for the better preventing the plague being brought from foreign parts into Great Britain or Ireland, or the isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sarke, or Man; and to hinder the spreading of infection.

An act for repealing such clauses in the act passed in the seventh year of his Majesty's reign (relating to quarantine and the plague) as gave power to remove persons from their habitations, or to make lines about places infected.

An act for giving further encouragement for the importation of naval stores, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act for granting the people called Quakers, such form of affirmation or declaration, as may remove the difficulties which many of them lie under.

An act for more equal paying and better collecting certain small sums therein mentioned, for relief of shipwrecked mariners, and distressed persons (his Majesty's subjects) in the kingdom of Portugal, and for other pious and charitable purposes, usually contributed to by the merchants trading to Portugal.

And to several private and local bills.

Feb. 14. A motion being made in the House of Commons, and the question being put, that Sir John Cope, bart. had made good his charge against Sir Francis Page, one of the barons of the Exchequer, for endeavouring to corrupt the borough of Banbury, in the county of Oxford; after a long debate, it was carried in the negative, 128 to 124.

A protest on refusing to commit the bill, for the better securing the freedom of elections.

Ordered, that the said protest be expunged.

In this bill there was a clause, which forbade the issuing of public money to influence elections.

The expunging the reasons in the above-said protest occasioned another protest.

The adjourning the debate on the further consideration of the causes of contracting so large a navy debt, for three weeks, occasioned another protest.

Feb. 20. Earl Cowper moved in the House of Peers, that it appeared, by the state of the public debts before that House, that the same (exclusive of the debt of the navy) was increased, between December 13, 1717, and December 31, 1720, at least 2,300,000*l.* notwithstanding that the sinking fund had produced within that time 1,910,365*l.* but it was carried in the negative, 50 to 23; which occasioned another protest, with reasons.

In the debates it appeared, that the national debt had been increased six millions since the year 1717.

March 7. The royal assent was given to an act for paying off and cancelling one million of Exchequer bills; and to give ease to the South Sea company, in respect of its present obligation to circulate, or contribute towards circulating, Exchequer-bills; and to give further time to that company for repayment of one million, which was lent to them; and for issuing a further sum in new Exchequer-bills, towards his Majesty's supply, to be discharged and cancelled, when the said company should repay the million owing by them; and

that the Exchequer-bills, which are to continue, may be circulated at easy and moderate rates; and for appropriating the supplies granted to his Majesty in this session of Parliament; and for relief of the sufferers at Nevis and St. Christopher's, by an invasion of the French in the late war; for laying a further duty on apples imported; and for ascertaining the duties on pictures imported.

An act for the encouragement of the silk manufactures of this kingdom.

An act to enable the South Sea company to dispose of the effects in their hands, by way of lottery or subscription.

An act to prevent the mischief by forging powers to transfer such stocks, or to receive such annuities or dividends.

An act to prevent the clandestine running of goods, and the danger of infection thereby.

An act for taking off the duty upon all salt used in the curing and making white-herrings, and, instead thereof, laying a proportionable duty upon all white-herrings consumed at home only; and for making an allowance for tobacco exported from Scotland, in the time therein mentioned; and for giving further relief to the refiners of rock salt.

An act for the better recovery of the penalties inflicted upon persons who destroy the game.

And to several other bills.

After which, his Majesty made a speech to both Houses: he said He could not in justice part with this Parliament, without returning them his sincerest thanks for their steady and resolute adherence to his person and government, and to the interest of the Protestant cause, both at home and abroad.

That they must be sensible, that his enemies were at this juncture, reviving with the greatest industry, the same wicked arts of calumny and defamation, which had been the constant preludes to public troubles and disorders; but he had so just a confidence in the affection of his subjects, and in regard for their own welfare, that he he was pursuaded they would not suffer themselves to be thus imposed upon, and betrayed into their own destruction.

For his part, as the preservation of the constitution in church and state should always be his care, he was firmly determined to continue to countenance such as had manifested their zeal for the present establishment, and had the religious and civil rights of his subjects truly at heart.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 15th instant.

A list was published about this time, of sixty Peers, created, advanced, or called up to the House in this reign.

March 10. A proclamation was issued for dissolving the Parliament, and declaring the speedy calling of another.

Charles Stanhope, esq. made treasurer of his Majesty's chambers, in the room of Henry Pelham, esq.

March 13. A proclamation came out for calling a new Parliament. The writs were to bear *teste* the 14th of this instant, March, and to be returned on Thursday the 20th of March following.

A proclamation was also issued for the electing and summoning the sixteen peers of Scotland.

Spenter Compton, esq. made receiver and paymaster general of all his Majesty's guards and forces; as also paymaster of the royal hospital at Chelsea.

Waller Bacon esq. made commissary-general of his Majesty's stores of war and provisions in the island of Minorca.

There were bonfires, illuminations, ringing of bells, and other demonstrations of joy, in the cities of London and Westminster, upon the dissolution of the septennial Parliament.

March 15. Arundel Coke, esq. and John Woodburne, labourer, were tried at the assizes at Bury in Suffolk, upon the Coventry act, for slitting the nose of Edward Crispe, esq. (whose sister Coke had married) with an intent to maim and disfigure the said Crispe, (though Coke's defence was, that they designed to murder him). The fact appeared so very barbarous, that it raised a general detestation in the nation against the criminals, and the King's counsel was ordered to prosecute them. They were both convicted before Sir Peter King, and received sentence of death; and were executed the 31st instant.

March 19. Dr. Willis, bishop of Sarum, and lord almoner, on behalf of his Majesty, laid the first stone in the foundation of the parish church of St. Martin's in the Fields; and presented the workmen with a hundred guineas from his Majesty.

The grants for the year amounted to 2,554,762*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

March 25. Lord Polworth, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary for the congress at Cambray, made his public entry into that city.

April 4. Hugh Campbell, earl of Loudon, appointed high commissioner of the general assembly of the kirk of Scotland, in the room of John Leslie, earl of Rothes.

April 6. The government offered a reward of 500*l.* for apprehending Mr. Weston, formerly clerk of Gray's-Inn chapel, for publishing a treasonable libel, intitled "The second Part of the Advantages accruing by the Hanover succession."

April 17. The small-pox was inoculated on the two young princesses, Amelia and Carolina, daughters of his royal highness the prince of Wales; and both recovered.

May 4. Sir James Montague, knt. one of the barons of the Exchequer, was made lord chief baron, in the room of Sir Thomas Bury, deceased.

The beginning of this month, his Majesty had full information of a conspiracy formed against him; the first notice of which came from the duke of Orleans, regent of France.

Upon this information, a camp was marked out in Hyde-park, to which the guards marched the next day. Orders were issued to all military officers immediately to repair to their respective commands. Lieutenant-general Macartney was dispatched to Ireland, to bring over some troops from thence into the west of England. Messengers were sent to Scotland, to secure some suspected persons; and the States of Holland were desired to keep in readiness the guarantee-troops, in order to be sent into England in case of necessity.

May 8. Lord viscount Townshend, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, by his Majesty's command, sent a letter to the Lord Mayor of London, to acquaint him, that his Majesty had received repeated and unquestionable advices, that several of his subjects had entered into a wicked conspiracy in concert with traitors abroad, for raising a rebellion in this kingdom, in favour of a Popish Pretender.

May 9. The Lord Mayor and aldermen presented an address to his Majesty, assuring him of their steady and unalterable affection and zeal for his person and government, and for the continuance of the Protestant succession in his family.

This address of the city of London produced others of the like nature from several parts of the kingdom.

A proclamation was issued for putting the laws in execution against Papists and Non-jurors; and for commanding all Papists and reputed Papists to depart from the cities of London and Westminster, and from within ten miles of the same; and for confining Papists and reputed Papists, to their habitations; and for putting in execution the laws against riots and rioters.

A petition from some eminent merchants of the city of London, was presented to one of the secretaries of state, wherein they set forth, that, confiding in the law of nations, and in the faith of the treaty of peace and friendship between Great Britain and France, they remitted to Paris, and other places in France, merchandize and specie to the value of 1,400,000*l.* sterling; but that when they were disposed to call in their effects, they were paid in state papers, which were sunk to nothing; therefore they humbly prayed his Majesty's royal protection to procure them a reimbursement from the crown of France.

A warrant passed the seals this month for the payment of 225,512*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* 4*o* the captors of the Spanish prizes taken by Sir George Byng's squadron in the Mediterranean, in the year 1718.

May 10. The Parliament met, and were prorogued to the 5th of June, pursuant to an order of council of the 5th instant.

May 16. Charles Douglas duke of Queensbury was made lord admiral of Scotland, in the room of John Leslie earl of Rothes, deceased.

May 20. Charles Mordaunt earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, was appointed general of all his Majesty's marine forces.

Sir James Montague was made lord chief baron of the Exchequer, in the room of lord chief baron Bury, deceased.

May 24. Jeffery Gilbert, esq. lord chief baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, was made one of the barons of the Exchequer in England.

May 28. Charles lord Cornwallis of Eye, was appointed warden, chief justice, and justice in Eyre, of all his Majesty's forests, chases, &c. south of Trent, in the room of Charles Bennet earl of Tankerville, deceased.

June 5. The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 3d of July.

June 11. His Majesty having reviewed the foot-guards encamped in Hyde-park, was magnificently entertained by earl Cadogan, general of the foot, with the Prince and a great number of the nobility, in a pavillion that prince Eugene formely took from the Grand Vizier.

June 16. About four o'clock this morning, died at Windsor, John Churchill, duke and earl of Marlborough, marquis of Blandford, lord Churchill of Sandridge in the county of Hertford, baron of Aymouth in Scotland, Prince of the holy Roman empire, K. G. &c.

He was one of the most successful generals that ever appeared in the world, and had amassed the greatest estate of any subject of the three kingdoms.

June 18. William Cadogan, earl Cadogan, appointed master general of the ordnance, &c.

June 22. Sir John Blencoe, knt. one of the justices of the Common Pleas, being old and infirm, resigned that office.

June 23. The king of Spain, at the instance of colonel Stanhope, the British ambassador, sent directions to all the ports in the Spanish dominions to hinder the embarking of any persons who were suspected to have intercourse with the Pretender; and not to suffer any Irish officers to quit the dominions of Spain, without particular license.

June 24. Alexander Denton, of Hillersden, in the county of Bucks, esq. and member of Parliament for Buckingham, was sworn one of the justices of the Common Pleas.

The foundation stone of the new theatre at Cambridge, laid by Dr. Cross, the vice-chancellor.

June 28. An order of council was made that the Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 3d of July, should be further prorogued to the 2d of August; and the Convocation, which stood prorogued to the 29th of June, instant, should be further prorogued to the 2d of August, and then meet for the dispatch of business.

July 2. One hundred and seventeen convict felons were transported to the plantations.

July 4. Thomas Crawford, esq. formerly secretary of the embassy at Paris, appointed his Majesty's resident at the French court.

His Majesty signified to the justices of peace of Middlesex, his approbation of their endeavours to suppress gaming-houses.

July 30. Captain Dennis Kelly committed to the Tower for high treason, by a committee of council.

Aug. 2. The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 4th of September.

Count Stahremburgh arrived from the Imperial court, with the character of the Emperor's ambassador extraordinary, and plenipotentiary to his Majesty.

Aug. 7. A proclamation issued offering a reward of 1000*l.* for apprehending John Sample, alias Semple, who had escaped out of the custody of a messenger, to whom he was committed for high treason.

Aug. 9. The funeral procession of his grace John, late duke of Marlborough, was performed with the greatest solemnity and magnificence.

Aug. 13. A proclamation issued, offering a reward of 1000*l.* for apprehending Mr. Thomas Carte, a nonjuring clergyman, accused of high treason.

Aug. 24. The lord bishop of Rochester, after having been examined by a committee of lords of the Privy Council, was committed prisoner to the Tower for high treason.

Aug. 25. This day Simon lord viscount Harcourt was sworn of the privy council, and took his place accordingly.

The same day a proclamation was issued, that the Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 4th of September, should be further prorogued to the 9th of October, when it was declared, they should sit for the dispatch of business.

Dr. Thomas Bowers, archdeacon of Canterbury, nominated lord bishop of Chichester, in the room of Dr. Thomas Manningham, deceased.

Aug. 28. There happened a hurricane at Jamaica, whereby twenty-six ships were cast away, a third part of Port Royal destroyed, and many families lost, by the sea breaking in; and the damage done to the plantations throughout the country was inconceivable. Not many days after, there happened also a dreadful storm in South Carolina.

His Majesty set out this day from his palace of Kensington; and being joined in his way by the Prince of Wales, who accompanied him in his progress, went to the duke of Bolton's seat at Hackwood, where he laid that night; on the 29th he came to Salisbury, and supped and lodged in the Bishop's palace; the 30th he reviewed the forces encamped on the plain, and returned to Salisbury again in the evening; on the 31st his Majesty went to Portsmouth, and the same day to the earl of Scarborough's at Stanstead, where the King slept that night, and the next day, being the first of September, he returned to Kensington.

Sept. 1. His Majesty, in this progress, gave orders for the releasing of such criminals as he thought proper objects of his clemency; and also for releasing at his own expense, all prisoners for debt in the gaols of those towns through which he passed; and at Salisbury only he gave between 2000 and 3000*l.* to release insolvent debtors, and for other pious and charitable uses.

A patent granted to William Wood, esq.

Sept. 20. Christopher Layer, esq. was committed to the Tower for high treason.

Sept. 28. Charles earl of Orrery, having been examined by a committee of the lords of the Privy-council, was committed prisoner to the Tower for high treason.

Mr. Philip Neynoe, a state prisoner, was drowned, in making his escape from a messenger's house.

Sept. 29. William lord North and Grey, having been taken on the 25th in the Isle of Wight was committed to the Tower.

Sir Gerard Conyers was elected lord mayor of London.

Oct. 9. The parliament met, and, being ordered to choose a Speaker, elected Spencer Compton, esq.

Oct. 10. Charles Paulet, duke of Bolton; John Manners duke of Rutland, and John Ker, duke of Roxborough; were elected knights companions of the noble Order of the Garter, in the room of Charles Paulet, duke of Bolton; John Churchill, duke of Marlborough; and Charles Spencer, earl of Sunderland; deceased.

Oct. 11. The Commons presented their Speaker to the King, who, having approved their choice, delivered a speech to the Lord Chancellor to read, wherein he acquainted them that a dangerous conspiracy had been formed against him in favour of the Pretender; that the conspirators had solicited the assistance of foreign powers, in which being disappointed, they resolved to attempt the subversion of his government by their own strength; that they had provided money, officers, arms, and ammunition; and had before this involved the nation in blood and confusion, if not timely discovered; that some of the conspirators had been secured, and endeavours used for apprehending others, and he left it to the parliament to consider what was proper to be done for the safety of the kingdom; and having summed up the benefits the nation reaped by his government, he concluded with the usual request of a supply, and that they would exert themselves with more than ordinary vigour against his enemies.

As soon as the King was withdrawn the duke of Grafton proposed the suspending the Habeas Corpus act for a year, which occasioned warm debates, but it was however carried.

Oct. 12. The Lords presented an address to the King, expressing their detestation of the conspiracy, and their happiness under his Majesty's administration, and promised to assist him against all his enemies at home and abroad.

The same day the Convocation met, and chose Dr. George Stanhope, dean of Canterbury, prolocutor of the lower House.

Oct. 14. The French king, Louis XV. crowned at Rheims.

Oct. 17. The Commons presented an address to his Majesty, congratulating him on the discovery of the plot, and applauding the wisdom of his conduct in ordering an encampment, sending for forces from Ireland, and requiring the assistance of the Dutch.

The same day the King passed the bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus act for a year.

As soon as the King was withdrawn, lord Carteret acquainted the House of Peers, that the bishop of Rochester, lord North and Grey, and the earl of Orrery, had been apprehended for high-treason, and desired the consent of the House for detaining them, to which the House agreed.

Oct. 22. A special commission of oyer and terminer for the county of Essex was opened at Rumford, where the grand jury found an indictment of high treason against Christopher Layer, esq.

Oct. 23. Sir Robert Raymond, attorney general, moved the King's-bench for a *certiorari*, to remove the indictment against Layer into that court, which was granted.

Oct. 24. Ten thousand men were voted for the sea service.

The duke of Norfolk was apprehended and brought up from Bath, on suspicion of being in the plot and committed to the Tower.

Oct. 26. An addition of 4000 men were voted for guards and garrisons, &c. which made the standing forces in Great Britain 16,294 men.

George Kelly, alias Johnson, was committed to the Tower on suspicion of high treason.

The same day a protest was entered in the House of Peers against the commitment of the duke of Norfolk: for that it was one of the undoubted privileges of that House, that no member be imprisoned during the sitting of the parliament, until the cause of such suspicion be communicated to the House.

Oct. 31. An address of the convocation was presented on the plot.

Christopher Layer, esq. being arraigned at the King's bench bar, pleaded a *misnomer* in abatement, which he afterwards retracted.

Mr. Layer insisted to have his irons taken off before he pleaded; he said he

was so loaded, that they were extremely painful to him.

The court answered, that as to his chains, it must be left to those to whom the custody of him had been committed, but when he came to his trial they should be taken off.

The Commons voted two shillings in the pound.

Colonel Williamson was made deputy-governor of the Tower in the room of Robert Doyley, esq. who resigned for a valuable consideration.

About this time came advice, that three English, six Dutch, and one French ship, perished in a storm at the cape of Good Hope, in their return from India.

Intelligence was also brought, that the French in Canada had incited the Indians to fall on the English plantations.

Advice received, that, on the 28th of August last, there happened a terrible hurricane at Jamaica; whereby 26 ships were cast away, one third part of Kingston destroyed, and many families lost by the sea breaking into it; and the damage done to the plantations throughout the country, in the language of the Governor, was inconceivable.

A terrible storm happened in Georgia and Florida.

Nov. 16. The King sent a message to the House of Peers by the lord viscount Townshend, importing, That many of the Pretender's declarations had been dispersed in England; among which was an original, which, his Majesty believed was signed by the Pretender himself. This, with one of the printed copies, was ordered to be laid before the House for their consideration.

The Lords hereupon resolved, That the paper communicated to them, intituled, "A declaration of James III. king of England, &c. to all his loving subjects of the three nations, and to all foreign princes and states, to serve as a foundation of a lasting peace, and signed James Rex, was a false, insolent, and traitorous libel, full of arrogance and presumption, in supposing the Pretender in a condition to offer terms to his Majesty, &c.

Resolved also, That the copy of the said declaration be burnt by the hangman: in which resolutions the Commons agreed, and joined with the Lords in an address on the occasion.

Nov. 17. The address of the Lords and Commons was presented to his Majesty, importing, That they were filled with astonishment at the presumption of the Pretender, in declaring himself in a condition to capitulate with his Majesty for the surrender of their religion and liberties, and promised to support his Majesty with their lives and fortunes, against the Pretender.

Nov. 21. Christopher Layer tried at the King's Bench bar for high treason, and found guilty of publishing a declaration, containing incitements, and promises of rewards, to stir up his Majesty's subjects to take up arms, and levy war against his Majesty; and his drawing up a plan of the insurrection, and communicating it to his accomplices.

Nov. 23. A bill was brought in for raising 100,000*l.* on Popish recusants, which was opposed, as looking a little too much like persecution, but was carried by a great majority.

Dec. 2. Samuel Redmayne was tried for printing a seditious libel, intituled, "The Benefits and Advantages of the Hanover Succession," and convicted.

Dec. 11. The execution of Christopher Layer was respited, from time to time, till the May following, to see if they could sift any thing out of him against the other state prisoners.

The earl of Essex took the oaths as lord lieutenant of the county of Hertford.

Dec. 19. The King gave the royal assent to the land-tax at 2*s.* in the pound.

Dec. 31. Henry Clinton, earl of Lincoln made constable of the Tower, in the room of Charles Howard, earl of Carlisle.

The Czar of Muscovy assumed the title of Emperor of Russia.

Jan. 28. About this time, there came advice, that the governors of New York, Virginia, and Pensylvania, had held a congress at Albany, with the Sachems, or kings of the Indians, called the Five Nations, or River Indians, in which all former leagues were confirmed between these governments and the said Indians.

Sir William Keith, governor of Pensylvania, entered also into a treaty with the Susquehana Indians, wherein those Indians agreed to remove back into the woods, and leave a tract of an hundred thousand acres of land, for the use of the English planters.

The emperor granted letters patent for establishing an East India company at Ostend, in the Austrian Netherlands; whereupon the States General of the United Provinces issued a placard, prohibiting their subjects, under severe penalties, to interest themselves in the Ostend East India trade. But, notwithstanding all the opposition they met with from the English and French as well as Dutch, they opened a subscription for their capital stock which was filled in a few days, and several English merchants become contributors.

A patent granted to William Wood, esq. for coining farthings and halfpence for Ireland; also halfpence and two-pences for the plantations in America.

The malt act passed.

Jan. 31. Henry Roper lord Teynham, made one of the lords of the bed-chamber.

Feb. 1. The Commons resolved, That the Hamburgh lottery, carried on in London, was an infamous and fraudulent undertaking.

Feb. 2. That the managers of the said lottery did frequently make use of his Majesty's name to countenance the said infamous project, and induce his Majesty's unwary subjects to engage therein; and a bill was brought into suppress the said lottery, and to prevent any foreign lotteries being carried on in this kingdom; and to oblige the managers of the Hamburgh lottery to make restitution for the money they had received of the contributors.

Feb. 4. A proclamation issued, promising a reward of 100*l.* for discovering persons hunting in disguise in the counties of Berks and Southampton, who had obtained the name of Blacks, and had occasioned the act for making it felony, without clergy, to hunt in disguise.

Feb. 13. Charles Strickland esq. made vice-admiral of the White, in the room of John Littleton, esq. deceased.

Sir James Walton, knt. rear admiral of the Blue, in the room of James Mighells, esq. made comptroller of the navy.

Feb. 15. The Commons resolved, *nemine contradicente*, That John lord viscount Barrington, a member of that House, had been notoriously guilty of promoting and carrying on that fraudulent undertaking called the Hamburgh lottery: and

That the said lord viscount Barrington be, for the said offence, expelled the House.

Feb. 24. The princess of Wales was delivered of a Princess at Leicester-house, baptized by the name of Mary.

Feb. 25. Sir Christopher Wren died in the 91st year of his age. After the fire of London, he was constituted surveyor-general for rebuilding the cathedral of St. Paul's, the parochial churches, and other public buildings of that city; all which he lived to finish. In 1669, he was constituted surveyor-general of all the royal works; which office he held till the 26th of April, 1718, when he was ungratefully displaced by a party. In 1680, he was elected President of the Royal Society, of which he had been one of the first promoters.

March 1. A report of the plot made by William Pultney, chairman of the secret committee.

March 8. The bishop of Rochester having written a letter to Mr. Morrice, his son-in-law, concerning his defence, it was taken away by force from him in the Tower, and the King ordered it to be laid before the Commons, who referred it to the committee for examining Layer.

Then the Commons resolved, that a detestable and horrid conspiracy had been formed and carried on by persons of figure, and their agents, in conjunction with traitors abroad, for invading these kingdoms with foreign forces; for raising insurrections and a rebellion at home; for seizing the Tower and city of London; for laying violent hands on his Majesty and the prince of Wales, in order to subvert the government, and place a popish Pretender on the throne.

Resolved also, that Christopher Layer, in his several examinations before the Lords of the council, and the committee of the Commons, had grossly prevaricated, suppressed the truth, contradicted himself, and endeavoured to disguise and conceal the said detestable conspiracy.

Resolved also, that John Plunket had been a principal agent in the said conspiracy, and that a bill be brought in to inflict pains and penalties on the said Plunket.

It being demanded of Mr. Layer, at his examination, if Plunket, one of the conspirators, ever explained to him who were meant by the Burford Club, he answered, "Plunket told him, it was an appellation made use of by the Pretender, and his agents, to denote a club of Tory Lords, and others, of which the lord Orrery was chairman; and lord Strafford, Sir Henry Goring, lord Cowper, Mr. Hutcheson, the bishop of Rochester, Sir Constantine Phipps, general Webb, lord Bingley, Mr. Dawkins, lord Craven, Mr. Shippen, lord Scarsdale, lord Bathurst, and lord Gower, were members, and several more he could not recollect; but that this club met monthly at each others houses."

Whereupon earl Cowper, to clear himself of this aspersion, published a declaration in print, wherein he said

"I do hereby declare, upon my honour, that I do not know or believe, and never heard before the said examination was talked of, that there was any such club, nor have I been but little in the company of the said lords or gentlemen, for some years.

"And whereas Layer, in his examination of the 19th of September last, said, That lord Orrery told him, that lord Cowper told him, (lord Orrery) that two hun-

dred Tories, and ninety Grumbletonians (or angry Whigs) would try their last effort in the House of Commons; I do declare, I never said so to lord Orrery, nor to that effect, or any thing like it; and I do verily believe lord Orrery never said it."

Mr. Hutcheson made the like declaration as to himself.

Earl Cowper made a speech in the House of Peers, on the 21st of March, complaining of the small regard that had been shewn to the members of that illustrious assembly, whose honour and reputation had been attacked, by being mentioned in the said report; and that he himself had just reason to be offended, to see his name bandied about in a list of a chimerical club of disaffected persons, on the bare hearsay of an infamous person, which alone was sufficient to give an air of fiction to the whole conspiracy; and moved, that John Plunket, of whom Layer pretended he had the list of the Burford club, might be immediately sent for to the bar and examined; but it was carried in the negative, eighty-one against twenty-six.

The earl of Strafford afterwards complaining, that his name was printed in a pretended list of the conspirators in the Weekly Journal, J. Read, in White-Friars, the printer thereof, was ordered to appear at the bar; and, on his absconding, was ordered to be taken into the custody of the black rod.

March 11. George Kelly and the bishop of Rochester voted guilty of the conspiracy.

March 14. The earl of Orrery admitted to bail.

March 15. Dr. John Friend committed to the Tower for high treason.

March 16. The Lords appointed a committee to inquire into the plot.

About this time, the Revolution, one of the Pretender's ships, having been seized at Genoa by a captain of a British man of war, was brought to Portsmouth; and four persons, taken on board her, were brought up to be examined concerning their knowledge of the plot.

A proclamation was issued, for a thanksgiving for our preservation from the plague.

Advice came about this time, that the English colony, which landed in the island of St. Lucia, on the 15th of February last, intending to settle there, had been driven from thence by the French.

March 20. The Commons presented an address to his Majesty, expressing again their abhorrence of the plot, and their resolutions to maintain his title; assuring him, that they would take care, that the wicked authors of the conspiracy should not escape punishment.

March 22. An act was passed, for redeeming certain annuities of the Bank.

An act for amending the laws relating to the poor.

An act for adding two millions to the stock of the South-Sea company.

An act for the continuance of several acts near expiring.

March 25. Upon the petition of the bishop of Rochester, the Commons assigned him Sir Constantine Phipps, and William Wynne, esq. for his counsel; and Mr. Joseph Taylor, and Mr. William Maurice, for his solicitors.

March 28. The bill for inflicting pains and penalties on John Plunket was read a second time in the House of Commons, to which Plunket did not think fit to make a defence; and on the 29th it passed the House.

April 1. The bill for inflicting pains and penalties on George Kelly, was read a second time, and counsel heard in his defence.

Mr. Bevil Higgins was apprehended, as the reputed author of a book, entitled, "A View of the English History;" and almost the whole impression was seized.

April 3. The bishop of Rochester sent to the Speaker of the Commons, intimating, he should make no defence before that House; whereupon they examined the witnesses, and passed the bill against him.

April 10. The royal assent was given to An act for the more easy assigning and transferring certain redeemable annuities payable at the Exchequer.

After which the Houses adjourned for the holidays.

April 11. John Plunket was sent to the Tower.

April 13. A Congé d'Elire passed the seals, for translating Dr. Edmund Gibson, bishop of Lincoln to London, in the room of Dr. Robinson, deceased.

April 18. Dr. Richard Reynolds, bishop of Bangor, translated to Lincoln.

Dr. William Baker, rector of St. Giles's, made bishop of Bangor.

April 23. The duke of Dorset, chairman of the select committee of the Lords for examining the plot, delivered their report of that matter to the House.

April 24. The Lords resolved, that a detestable and wicked conspiracy had been carried on, to destroy the King and the

Prince, our religion, and happy constitution, and to place a Popish Pretender on the throne.

April 26. John Plunket heard at the bar of the House of Lords, having only a solicitor.

The King's counsel offering to read Neynoe's confessions before a committee of council, Plunket opposed the reading of them, observing that the examinations of a dead man, neither signed or sworn to by him, ought not to be admitted in evidence: but the question being put, whether the examinations of Philip Neynoe, since dead, should be read, in proof of the conspiracy in general; it was carried, after a long debate in the affirmative; and it is remarkable, that the Lords who voted for the reading them, refused to insert the words, "not taken upon oath, or signed by him," though this was admitted to be the fact on all hands.

The next day the bill of pains and penalties to be inflicted on Plunket, being read a third time, was passed; against which several Lords protested.

His Majesty was pleased to grant to Henry St. John, lord viscount Bolingbroke, his pardon about this time.

April 30. George Kelly was heard at the Lords' bar, against the bill for inflicting pains and penalties on him; assisted by his counsel, Sir Constantine Phipps and Mr. Pratt.

Kelly made the same objections to the reading the confessions of Neynoe, which were neither signed or sworn, as Plunket had done, but was over-ruled in like manner: Mr. Bingley, who was taken up with Neynoe at Deal, also deposed, that Neynoe owned to him, that, in order to humour those in power, and to get money from them, he had told them several stories of a pretended conspiracy, and by this means got three or four hundred pounds of Mr. Walpole; and among other drudgeries Mr. Walpole required of him, he prevailed on him to convey into one of Mr. Kelly's drawers, a list of names of persons concerned in the said conspiracy, that the said list might be seized when Kelly was apprehended.

This being a heavy charge upon Mr. Walpole, it was thought proper to adjourn the hearing till next day, that Mr. Walpole might have an opportunity of clearing himself.

Whereupon Mr. Walpole attended the House the next day, (May 2.) and gave the following account of the matter upon oath, viz. That on the 28th of July last, he received a letter, subscribed S. T. intimating, that if the writer received encouragement, he would make considerable discoveries: that he (Walpole) thereupon put an advertisement in the Gazette, that he would comply with the writer's proposals.

Whereupon Neynoe came to him (Walpole, next day; and that he finding Neynoe at first very ready to tell all he knew of the conspiracy, gave him, as an encouragement 200*l.* by the King's order, and afterwards 150*l.* that as he never saw Neynoe till the last of July, or beginning of August, it was impossible he could tamper with Neynoe to convey a list into Kelly's drawer, who was taken the preceding May.

May 6. The bishop of Rochester heard at the Lord's bar, against the bill for inflicting pains and penalties on him, assisted by his counsel.

These proceedings occasioned several speeches and protests.

May 17. Christopher Layer was executed at Tyburn.

May 25. Francis Godolphin, earl of Godolphin, appointed groom of the stole.

Charles Steward, earl of Carlisle, appointed constable of Windsor castle.

Robert Herbert, son of Thomas earl of Pembroke, appointed groom of the bed chamber.

Philip lord Stanhope, son of Philip Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield, appointed captain of the yeomen of the guard.

Richard Temple, lord viscount Cobham, appointed governor of the isle of Jersey.

May 26. Francis Godolphin, earl of Godolphin, sworn of the privy-council.

Dr. Edmund Gibson, lord bishop of London, sworn of the privy-council.

Lords justices appointed during his Majesty's absence.

Order of council, for admitting to bail Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk, William North lord North and Grey, Dennis Kelly and Thomas Cockran, esqrs. and David du Bois.

May 27. The King gave the royal assent to the following acts:

An act for laying a tax on Papists and Nonjurors.

An act for continuing the duties for the encouragement of coinage.

An act for enabling his Majesty to put the customs of Great Britain under the management of one or more commissions; and for ascertaining the duties on tobacco; and to prevent frauds in exporting tobacco and other goods.

An act for enlarging the times for determining claims on the estates vested

in trustees of the South Sea company, &c.

An act to oblige Papists and Nonjurors in Scotland to register their estates.

An act for the more effectual punishing wicked and evil persons going armed in disguise, and doing injuries and violence to the persons and properties of the subject; and for the more speedy bringing the offenders to justice.

An act to enable lords of manors the more easily to recover their fines, and to exempt infants and femme-coverts from forfeitures of their copyhold estates.

An act for the more effectual execution of justice in a pretended privileged place, called the Mint, in the parish of St. George, in the county of Surrey; and for giving relief to such persons as are proper objects of charity there.

An act to prevent journeymen shoemakers pawning boots, shoes, leather, or other materials, and for regulating the said journeymen.

And to other acts.

Then his Majesty acquainted both Houses, that he had ordered the Lord Chancellor to declare to them, in his name and words, the reason of his coming that day to Parliament: whereupon the Lord Chancellor read a paper, called The King's Speech, wherein he applauded the prudent measures they had taken for the defence of the kingdom; and assured them, the confidence they had reposed in him, should never be made use of, but for their safety and defence; that the conspirators had brought their wicked arts to such perfection, that they confidently carried on their traitorous projects in defiance of law, from an assurance of their being able to elude it; which made it necessary for the legislature to exert itself in punishing the offenders; and yet the justice of Parliament had been so tempered in mercy, that the most dissatisfied must acknowledge the lenity of their proceedings.

That their firmness must convince all the world, how much they were mistaken, whose chief hopes were founded on the disaffection of his people; and their enemies would now cease to flatter themselves with the vain imagination of being able to subvert the establishment.

He acknowledged their readiness in raising the supplies, and commended them for doing it without laying any new burthens on his people; he congratulated them, that notwithstanding the late alarms and disturbances, credit should so far revive and flourish, that the supplies were raised at a lower interest than formerly, and part of the national debt reduced from an interest of five to three per cent., and put in a course of being soon discharged.

He acquainted them with his design to go abroad, and confided in their wisdom to prevent the enemy taking any advantage in his absence; and said, that it should always be his first design to gain the affections of his people, and they might depend on his protection in the full enjoyment of their religion, liberty, and property.

The deprived bishop of Rochester, with Mr. Morrice, his son in law, and his daughter, embarked on board the Aldborough man of war, on the 18th of June, and on the 21st arrived at Calais, where he met lord Bolingbroke returning to England; whereupon he observed they were exchanged.

A patent passed the seals for pardoning Henry St. John, late lord viscount Bolingbroke.

May 29. James Ogilvie, earl of Finlater, sworn one of the lords of the council.

Dr. Samuel Bradford, bishop of Carlisle, was translated to the see of Rochester, and appointed dean of Westminster, both which belonged to Dr. Francis Atterbury.

Dr. John Waugh, dean of Gloucester, made bishop of Carlisle.

June 3. The King embarked for Holland.

James Waldegrave lord Waldegrave of Chewton, was appointed one of the lords of the bedchamber.

June 20. Dr. Middleton was fined 50*l.* by the court of King's-bench, for reflecting on that court, in a book he wrote in defence of the university of Cambridge.

June 21. Dr. John Friend was admitted to bail.

July 2. Samuel Redmayne, printer, was fined 300*l.* and condemned to suffer one year's imprisonment, for printing a libel, intitled, "The Advantages of the Hanover Succession."

Richard Phillips, sen. printer, was fined and imprisoned in like manner, for printing the second part of it.

July 5. Sir Richard Hopkins, and Felix Feast, esq. were declared Sheriffs of London, after a long contest.

July 11. James Edmondson, late one of the South Sea directors, was indicted for felony, in concealing part of his estate from the trustees; but the grand jury refused to find the bill.

About this time came advice of a new persecution of the Protestants, or new converts, in France, and particularly of several of their preachers, who were condemn-

ed to perform the *amende honorable*; that is, to be stripped to their shirts, and with a rope about their necks, and a burning wax taper in their hands, to declare in some public place, that they have wickedly disobeyed the orders of his Majesty concerning religion, in performing their functions; and having begged pardon of God and the King, to be hanged till they were dead. Those who entertained them, or heard them, were condemned to the galleys, or perpetual imprisonment; and the houses where their assemblies were held, were ordered to be razed to the ground.

This year came advice from Jamaica that captain Taylor, commander of a pirate ship, called the Cassandra, formerly belonging to the East India company, made an offer to the duke of Portland, governor of Jamaica, to surrender himself and his crew, with most of their riches, upon condition of a pardon; but that the Duke refused his offer, and issued his orders for destroying or apprehending the said pirates; whereupon the captain of the Cassandra made the like offer to the governor of Porto Bello, who accepted of the terms; and there the captain and his crew went ashore to enjoy their plunder among the Spanish Indians. It is said the value of the goods in this ship amounted to a million sterling; one-fourth part whereof the pirates agreed to give the Spanish governor, and the rest they divided among themselves, being 144 men, most of them English.

About the same time came advice from Rhode Island, that at a court of Admiralty held there in July, twenty-five pirates, taken by captain Peter Solgard, commander of the Greyhound man of war, were found guilty, and ordered to be executed on the 19th of that month.

Sept. 2. Dr. Richard Willis, bishop of Salisbury, was translated to the see of Winchester, in the room of Dr. Trimnel, deceased.

Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, bishop of Hereford, translated to the see of Salisbury.

Dr. Thomas Green, bishop of Norwich, translated to the see of Ely, in the room of Dr. Fleetwood, deceased.

Dr. John Long, made bishop of Norwich.

The hon. Dr. Henry Egerton, made bishop of Hereford.

Sept. 3. Mr. Richard Cromwell, an attorney of Clement's-Inn, and grandson to Oliver Cromwell, the protector, was married to a daughter of Sir Robert Thornhill.

Sept. 21. The Commons of Ireland addressed his Majesty against the half-pence imported by Mr. Wood into that kingdom; wherein they represented that it would occasion a dimunition of the King's revenue, the ruin of their trade, and impoverishment of the people; and that the said Wood would gain 150 per cent. by that patent.

The House of Lords also presented an address to the same effect.

To this Wood replied, that the kingdom wanted copper coin for their manufacturers; that it was better copper than the kingdom ever had; that the kingdom would lose nothing by the coin, and that his gains were no more than three halfpence a pound, as he observed before.

Upon the address of the House of Commons to his Majesty against Wood's halfpence, the King answered, He was concerned his granting that patent had given them so much uneasiness, and, if there had been any abuses committed by the Patentee, he would give order for the inquiring into them, and punishing them, and do every thing that was in his power for the satisfaction of the people.

Sept. 26. Sir Peter Delme, knt. was declared Lord Mayor of London.

Sept. 30. The camp which had been formed in Hyde-park this summer, was broke up.

Oct. 19. Sir Godfrey Kneller, the King's painter, died. He was succeeded by Thomas Jervis, esq.

Oct. 20. Cosmo de Medicis, great duke of Florence, died, and was succeeded by his son, John Gaston de Medicis.

Oct. 26. Dr. Richard Willis, bishop of Winchester, was appointed clerk of the closet to his Majesty.

Dr. Richard Smallbrook, made bishop of St. David's.

Dr. Lancelot Blackburne, bishop of Exeter, made lord high almoner.

Nov. 14. Peregrine Osborne, duke of Leeds, was committed to the custody of a messenger, by the Privy Council.

Nov. 16. Sir Robert Eyre, knt. one of the justices of the King's-bench, was appointed lord chief baron of the Exchequer, in the room of Sir James Montague, knt. deceased.

Thomas Reeve, esq. appointed one of the justices of the King's-bench.

Nov. 22. Philip duke of Orleans, Valois, Chartres, Nemours, and Montpensier, regent of France during the minority of Louis XV. died at Versailles in the 50th year of his age.

Nov. 28. Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk; Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery;

William North, lord North and Grey; Dennis Kelly, esq.; John Friend, esq. M. D. and Thomas Cockran, esq. who had been prisoners in the Tower, and admitted to bail, appeared on their recognizances, and were discharged.

Dec. 4. Seven persons were executed on the Black-act, for hunting armed, and in disguise.

Dr. Godolphin gave 4000*l.* towards the augmentation of poor benefices, about this time.

Dec. 17. Edward Finch, esq. fifth son of Daniel Finch, earl of Nottingham, was appointed his Majesty's plenipotentiary at Ratisbon.

Dec. 21. The university of Oxford, in full convocation, voted that a statue should be erected to the memory of Dr. John Ratcliffe, their benefactor.

Dec. 28. The King arrived at Margate from Hanover.

1724, Jan. 3. Mr. Sergeant Darnel was appointed judge of the Marshalsea-court.

Jan. 4. Philip V. king of Spain, resigned the crown of Spain to his eldest son Don Louis, prince of Asturias, and retired to his palace of Ildefonso, to attend his devotions.

Jan. 6. The bishop of London preached a sermon against masquerades, which, with the representations of some other bishops, had such an effect, that orders were issued there should be no more masquerades than were subscribed for the beginning of this month, viz. six.

Jan. 8. Horatio Walpole, esq. was appointed his Majesty's envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the court of France.

Jan. 9. The Parliament of Great Britain met, and the Lord-Chancellor, by the King's command, read his Majesty's most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament; wherein he congratulated them on the rise of the public credit, and the flourishing condition of their trade and manufactures; and told them, that the augmentation they had made of the naval forces had not only secured the quiet of the kingdom, but given him such weight and credit in all foreign negotiations, as greatly contributed to the peace of Europe.

He desired the necessary supplies of the Commons, and recommended to them the public debts; and said, it must be a great satisfaction to his subjects, to see the Sinking-fund improved and augmented and the debt of the nation thereby put in a method of being paid off.

Jan. 17. Ten thousand men, at four pounds per month, were voted by Parliament for sea-service, for the year 1724, and 18,264*l.* for guards and garrisons in Great Britain.

Towards lessening the public debts, some annuities of 5*l.* per cent. and the unsubscribed blanks of the lottery of 1714, were ordered by Parliament to be discharged out of the Sinking-fund.

Protections from foreign Ministers, Peers, and Members of Parliament, which were grown quite a nuisance, were ordered to be cancelled.

Jan. 18. The duke of Leeds was discharged out of custody.

The King was rechosen governor of the royal African company.

Jan. 20. Philip lord Stanhope, eldest son to the earl of Chesterfield, made captain of the yeomen of the guards.

Jan. 23. Peregrine Bertie, duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, lord great chamberlain of England, and one of the lords of the bed-chamber, sworn of the privy-council.

The King signed a guarantee, concerning the duchies of Parma, Placentia, &c.

Jan. 24. The land tax was voted to be two shillings in the pound.

Feb. 1. Sir Robert Raymond, attorney-general, was appointed one of the judges of the King's-bench.

Sir Philip Yorke, solicitor-general, was made attorney-general.

The duke of Ancaster was made lord lieutenant, and *Custos Rotulorum* of the county and city of Lincoln.

Feb. 3. The King was elected governor of the South Sea company.

Clement Wearg, esq. was made solicitor-general.

Feb. 25. Pope Innocent XIII. died.

March 3. Colonel Charles Dubourgay was appointed envoy extraordinary to the king of Prussia.

March 19. The King gave the royal assent to

An act for continuing the duties on malt, and an act for redeeming certain annuities, &c.

An act to amend an act for obliging Papists in Scotland to register their estates.

March 20. Lewis Watson, earl of Rockingham, viscount Sondes, died; and was succeeded by his grandson, Lewis Watson, esq.

The King ordered that the duty of preaching at the chapel at Whitehall should be performed by twenty-four persons, fellows of colleges in the two Universities, viz. twelve out of each University, two of them for every month, to be recommended by the dean of his Majesty's chapel; and that

a salary of thirty pounds per annum be paid to each person; the first sermon to be preached on Sunday the 5th of April next, being Easter.

The grants this year amounted to 1,769,279*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*

March 28. Edward Bellamy, esq. was elected sheriff of London for the remaining part of the year, in the room of Sir Felix Feast, deceased.

George Doddington, esq. was made one of the commissioners of the Treasury, in the room of Henry Pelham, esq.

Henry Pelham, esq. was made secretary of war.

Charles Harrison, esq. was appointed his Majesty's resident at the court of Vienna.

Francis Coleman, esq. was appointed his Majesty's resident at the court of Florence.

April 1. John lord Carteret was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of the duke of Grafton.

Thomas Holles Pelham duke of Newcastle, was appointed secretary of State, in the room of lord Carteret.

Charles Fitroy, duke of Grafton, was appointed lord chamberlain of his Majesty's household, in the room of the duke of Newcastle.

Hugh Boscawen, viscount Falmouth, and Richard Edgecumbe, esq. were appointed to execute the office of vice-treasurer, and receiver-general and paymaster-general of his Majesty's revenues in Ireland, and also treasurer of war in that kingdom.

Robert Walpole, esq., George Baillie, esq., Sir Charles Turner, knt., William Yonge, esq., and George Doddington, esq. were appointed commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Alan Broderick lord viscount Middleton, lord chancellor of Ireland, Richard Boyle lord viscount Shannon, and William Conolly, esq. were constituted lords justices of that kingdom, till the arrival of lord Carteret.

James Ogilvie, earl of Finlater and Seafield, was appointed high commissioner to the general assembly in Scotland.

April 14. The honourable Pattee Byng, was appointed treasurer of the navy, on the resignation of his father lord viscount Torrington.

April 24. The royal assent was given to

An act for repealing certain duties payable on coffee, tea, chocolate, &c. and for granting certain inland duties in lieu thereof.

An act to prevent multiplicity of prosecutions, on the 12 W. III. intituled, an act for the more effectual employment of the poor, by encouraging the manufactures of this kingdom.

An act for continuing the acts for preventing theft and rapine on the northern borders of England; and for better regulating of pilots; and for regulating the price and assize of bread; and for the better encouragement of making sail-cloth in Great Britain.

An act for the better viewing and examining all drugs, medicines, and compositions used in physic, within the city of London, and seven miles round it.

An act for encouraging the Greenland fishery.

An act to amend an act of the 6th Geo. for ascertaining the breadth, and preventing frauds in manufacturing serges; and for regulating the manufactures of stockings in Scotland.

And others of less importance.

Then the Lord Chancellor read to both Houses his Majesty's speech; in which he thanked them for continuing the same forces that were raised last year, which he apprehended would support the public credit; and for augmenting the sinking fund, and improving the public revenues, by putting them under a stricter management.

And the Parliament was prorogued to the 4th of June.

May. 2. Dr. Lancelot Blackburn, bishop of Exeter, was translated to the see of York, in the room of Sir William Dawes, deceased.

May 15. Horatio Walpole, esq. was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to France.

A severe edict was published in France the 14th of May, against the Protestants or new converts there.

May 16. The King sent a letter to each of the Universities, declaring his intention of establishing Professors of modern history; and that he would allow each of them 400*l.* per annum.

Addresses of thanks on this occasion from both Universities.

May 18. Cardinal Vincent Maria Ursini, was elected Pope, who took upon him the name of Benedict XIII.

Mr. Francis Cawood, was convicted of projecting a bubble in the year 1720, called The North Seas, fined and imprisoned during the King's pleasure.

Nathaniel Mist, was convicted of libelling the government in his Weekly Journal of June 8, 1728, fined 100*l.* imprisoned

for a year, and to give security for his good behaviour during life.

Thomas Payne was convicted of four several libels against the government, in a paper called The True Briton, fined 100*l.* for each, imprisoned for a year, and to give security for his good behaviour during life.

June 17. The honourable Edward Finch, esq. youngest son of the earl of Nottingham, sent plenipotentiary to the diet of Ratisbon.

July 9. The right honourable Richard Lumley, earl of Scarborough, and the right honourable Charles Townsend lord viscount Townsend, elected knights of the Garter.

July 20. The honourable Mr. Finch, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Sweden, appointed to go in the same character to the States General of the United Provinces.

Stephen Poyntz, esq. appointed to succeed Mr. Finch as envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Sweden.

July 24. Mr. Wood's patent for coining Irish half-pence, &c. and his conduct therein, justified by the Privy Council of England; and the complaints of the Irish Parliament on that subject proved to be groundless.

The council of the city of Edinburgh prohibited walking in the streets with pistols or dirks; and also forbid all servants wearing broad swords.

July 25. A violent persecution in France against the Protestants, or new converts.

The South Sea company fitted out twelve ships of 310 tons each, in order to revive the English whale fishery in Greenland.

Aug. 7. Dr. Hugh Boulter, bishop of Bristol, translated to the archbishopric of Armagh, in Ireland, vacant by the death of Dr. Thomas Lindsay.

Aug. 18. Mr. Samuel Harris appointed Professor of modern history and languages by his Majesty, in the university of Cambridge; and Mr. David Gregory, in the university of Oxford.

Aug. 20. Louis I. king of Spain, died of the small-pox in the eighth month of his reign; whereupon king Philip, his father, resumed the government of that kingdom.

The court of France declared, that the edict against Protestants should not affect the inhabitants of Alsace, their religious rights being founded on treaties of peace.

Aug. 23. Dr. William Bradshaw made bishop of Bristol, and dean of Christ church in Oxford.

Aug. 25. Dr. Edward Waddington made bishop of Chichester, in the room of Dr. Bowers, deceased.

Dr. Robert Clavering made bishop of Landaff, and dean of Hereford, in the room of Dr. John Tyler, deceased.

Sept. 29. Sir George Martyns, knt. elected lord mayor of London.

Brigadier Mackintosh was taken with his brother (by a messenger) in the Highlands; but the brigadier made his escape again, though a proclamation offering a reward of 1000*l.* was issued for the taking him.

Oct. 9. The Swedes invited the French refugees, and other mechanics, to set up manufactures in their country.

Nov. 12. The Parliament of Great Britain met, when the lord Chancellor read his Majesty's speech to both Houses; wherein he told them, He was persuaded they shared with him in the satisfaction he felt in the prosperous situation of affairs; peace with all the powers abroad, at home perfect tranquillity and plenty, and an uninterrupted enjoyment of all civil and religious rights.

That the same provision by sea and land as they made last year, would render them respected abroad, and secure at home; the same attention to the improvement of the public revenues, and encouragement of trade and navigation, would establish credit on the strongest basis, and enable them to discharge the national debt, and increase the wealth of the kingdom.

He recommended the making provision for disabled seamen, and unanimity and dispatch in their deliberations.

Nov. 16. John Shepherd, a notorious felon, executed at Tyburn.

Nov. 20. Ten thousand men voted for the sea service, for the year 1725.

Nov. 23. Mr. Pelham, secretary of war, moved, That the same number of land forces should be maintained in Great Britain as in the preceding year, viz. 18,264 men; and being put to the vote, it was carried for the motion by 206 votes against 69; and that the sum of 654,468*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* be granted for the charge of the said 18,264 effective men; and 152,637*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* more for maintaining the forces and garrisons in the plantations of Minorca and Gibraltar.

Dec. 5. Great disorders having been committed in Wapping, by persons sheltering themselves for debt there, a bill was brought in for suppressing the same.

Dec. 7. The princess of Wales delivered of a princess, afterwards named Louisa.

Dec. 8. Dr. Stephen Weston made bi-

shop of Exeter, in the room of Dr. Blackburne.

Dec. 11. Dr. Blackburne, archbishop of York, called to the Privy-council.

Dec. 16. His Majesty gave the royal assent to

An act for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax, for the service of the year 1725.

Dec. 27. Thomas Guy, esq. formerly a bookseller of London, and afterwards member of Parliament for Tamworth, died in the 80th year of his age. He left a benefaction of about 200,000*l.* to an hospital for incurables, erected by himself, and nearly finished in his life time; and besides other charities, 100*l.* a piece to fifty of his relations.

THE NET AMOUNT OF THE CUSTOMS IN

	£
1720....was.....	1,555,600
1721.....	1,593,000
1722.....	1,621,300
1723.....	1,740,000
	£ 6,509,900

At Burwell in Cambridgeshire, a fire happened in a barn, in which 150 persons were assembled; who all lost their lives, and were buried in one vault.

1725, Jan. 4. Thomas Parker earl of Macclesfield, lord chancellor of England, being charged with selling the places of the masters in Chancery for extravagant sums, and permitting the masters to embezzle the suitors money, was obliged to resign the seals.

Jan. 5. Sir Joseph Jeykel, master of the Rolls, Jeffery Gilbert, esq. one of the barons of the Exchequer, and Sir Robert Raymond, one of the justices of the King's bench, appointed commissioners of the great seal.

Jan. 11. Sir Peter King, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, chosen Speaker of the House of Lords.

Jan. 21. Edward Howard, earl of Suffolk, committed to the Tower by the House of Peers, for granting written protections, contrary to the standing order of that House.

July 28. A motion was made in the House of Commons, That the proper officers lay before the House copies of the accounts and effects of the suitors in the hands of the masters in Chancery; whereupon a debate arose, and severe reflections were made on the late lord Chancellor, the earl of Macclesfield.

Feb. 2. William Capel, earl of Essex, Francis Scot, earl of Dalkeith, and Alexander Hume, earl of Marchmont, admitted into the order of the Thistle.

Feb. 8. Peter the First, emperor of Great Russia, died; and was succeeded by his empress Catharine Alexewina.

Feb. 9. A message from his Majesty to the Commons, acquainting them, That he had reason to apprehend the suitors in the court of Chancery were in danger of losing considerable sums by the insufficiency of the masters in Chancery; and that he had ordered the reports laid before him of that matter to be communicated to the House.

Feb. 10. A message from his Majesty, That the Commons would provide a suitable maintenance for the ministers of the eleven new churches, part of the fifty designed to be built.

Feb. 13. Thomas earl of Macclesfield impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

About this time was published a list of the number that had been prosecuted by the society for reformation of manners, from the first of December, 1723, to the first of December, 1724, in the cities of London and Westminster, and places adjacent, viz.

For lewd and disorderly practices..	1951
For keeping houses of ill fame.....	29
For exercising trades on the Lord's Day.....	609
Profane swearers.....	108
Drunkards.....	12
Common Gamesters.....	21
For keeping gaming-houses.....	2
	2732

The number of persons prosecuted by the societies in and near London, for thirty-three years past, amounted to.....	80302
The number of books given away by them	400000

Feb. 17. His Majesty gave the royal assent to

An act for preventing the inconveniencies arising for want of elections of mayors, or other chief magistrates of corporations, being made upon the days appointed by charter, &c.

An act for indemnifying the masters in Chancery, upon their discovering what consideration they paid for the purchase of, or admission to, their respective offices.

Feb. 28. Sir Robert Raymond appoint-

ed lord chief justice of the court of King's bench.

March 16. James Reynolds, esq. appointed one of the justices of the court of King's-bench.

March 24. His majesty gave the royal assent to an act for continuing the duties upon malt, &c. for the year 1725; and for explaining the late act, in relation to duties on newspapers, &c.

An act for rating unrated goods and merchandizes, and that they pay a duty *ad valorem*, &c and for continuing a duty upon apples.

An act for continuing several annuities to the Bank of England until Midsummer, 1727, and then reducing them; and for preventing the uttering of forged, counterfeited, or erased bank bills or notes.

And to several local and private acts.

The grants for this year amounted to 1,748,122*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*

March 27. William Cavendish, duke of Devonshire, declared lord president of the Privy-council, in the room of Henry Boyle lord Carleton, deceased.

April 5. The French king having determined to separate himself from the Infanta of Spain, whom he had espoused very young, in order to take a wife that was marriageable, she was sent back to Spain.

His Majesty sent a message to the Commons, to desire them to enable him to pay his debt due to the civil list, &c. which amounted to 508,367*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* and had been contracted the last three years: this request was complied with after some warm debates.

Thomas earl of Macclesfield, having been impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, wherein the principal charge against him was, his selling the offices of masters in Chancery at extravagant rates, and suffering them to embezzle the suitors money, he put in his answer about this time; wherein he attempted to justify himself by the example of his predecessors.

Hugh Campbel earl of Loudon, appointed his Majesty's high commissioner to the kirk of Scotland.

April 12. Sir Robert Raymond, knt. lord chief justice of the King's-bench, sworn of the Privy-council.

April 20. His Majesty gave the royal assent to

An act for redeeming the annuities of 90,000*l.* per annum, charged on the civil list revenues by 7 Geo. I. and for discharging the debts and arrears due from his Majesty to his servants, tradesmen, and others.

A petition of the late lord viscount Bolingbroke was the same day presented to the House of Commons, praying, that the family estate might go according to his marriage settlement, notwithstanding his attainder; which occasioned some debate, but however was carried by a great majority in his favour, 231 against 113.

April 22. A report of the trustees appointed for raising money on the estates of the late South Sea directors, was presented to the House of Commons, shewing that the estates sold amounted to 1,769,112*l.* and upwards.

April 26. The Commons sent up their replication to the earl of Macclesfield's answer to the House of Peers; and it being moved, that a day be appointed for the trial of the said earl at the bar of the House, the same occasioned a debate, and afterwards a protest; many of the Lords being of opinion, he ought to be tried in Westminster-hall, in the most public manner; but it was carried for a trial at the bar of the House.

April 30. A treaty of peace signed between the Emperor and Spain, called the Vienna treaty, whereby they confirmed to each other such part of the Spanish dominions as they were respectively possessed of, and formed a defensive alliance. They also signed a treaty of commerce, which gave umbrage to the English and Dutch, and occasioned another treaty in opposition to it.

They also signed a private treaty, wherein the Emperor engaged, to concur in employing force for having Gibraltar restored to Spain; to use means for placing the Pretender on the British throne; and that his two daughters, the archduchesses, should be married to the infants of Spain.

May. 3. A bill being brought up to the House of Peers, for disarming the Highlands, occasioned a protest there; for that the disorders mentioned in the preamble were not proved.

May 6. The earl of Macclesfield's trial began, and lasted to the 26th. The charge was fully proved against him, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of 30,000*l.*

May 14. The King allowed 1000*l.* per annum, to encourage the Presbyterian itinerant preachers in Scotland.

May 22. A protest in the House of Peers, against the bill for enabling the late lord viscount Bolingbroke, and his issue, to inherit the family estates.

May 27. His Majesty was pleased to re-establish at St. James's, that degree of knighthood which had been nominated the knighthood of the Bath, and to erect the

same into a regular military order for ever, by the name and title of the Order of the Bath; and to appoint his grace John duke of Montague, to be the first great master of the said order.

At the same time his Majesty assigned the chapel of king Henry VII. in Westminster-abbey, as the chapel of the order; and ordered banners of the arms of the knights, with plates also of their arms and stiles, to be placed on their several stalls, in the same manner as the knights of the Garter, in St. George's chapel at Windsor, allowing them supporters to their arms, and a ribband of the order.

This day his Majesty conferred the honour of this order of knighthood on his royal highness prince William.

May 31. The royal assent was given to an act for preventing frauds in the public revenues in the salt duties, and for securing the stamp duties on polices of insurance, &c.

An act for the more effectual disarming the Highlands, and for securing the peace of Scotland.

An act to continue the acts for preventing frauds committed by bankrupts; for encouraging the silk manufactures; for preventing the running of goods; and for explaining an act for the punishment of those who wilfully destroy ships, &c.

After passing these acts, his Majesty gave the Speaker a speech to read, wherein he thanked the Commons for raising the supplies, and paying his debts; he expressed his satisfaction in their disarming the Highlands, and the other instances of their affection.

And then the House was prorogued to the 1st of July.

June 4. The general assembly of the kirk of Scotland met at Edinburgh.

June 13. Talbot Yelverton, earl of Sussex, was appointed deputy to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, hereditary earl marshal of England.

June 15. Jonathan Wild, the infamous thief-catcher, who had for many years screened from justice such criminals as obeyed his orders, and hanged multitudes of others, received sentence of death at the Old Bailey, having been convicted of receiving stolen goods, and taking a reward of the owners for returning them, without discovering the robbers. And the 24th of May being appointed for his execution, he took a large quantity of laudanum the night before, without effect, and lived to be hanged at Tyburn the next day, though he was pelted with stones, and almost killed by the populace before he got there.

June 27. Thomas Parker earl of Macclesfield was carried to the Tower.

The same day Sir Robert Eyre, knt. lord chief baron of the Exchequer, was made lord chief justice of the Common-pleas, in the room of Peter lord King.

John Campbell duke of Argyle and Greenwich, was made master-general of the ordnance, in the room of the earl of Cadogan.

May 31. Charles Paulet, duke of Bolton, was appointed constable of the Tower of London, and lieutenant of the Tower-hamlets, in the room of Henry Clinton, earl of Lincoln.

The Commons having presented an address to his Majesty, that the fine of 30,000*l.* imposed on the earl of Macclesfield by the House of Lords, might be paid into the court of Chancery, and applied towards making good the losses of the suitors, occasioned by the deficiencies of the masters in Chancery. His Majesty answered he would give the necessary orders for it.

Richard West, esq. was appointed lord-chancellor of Ireland, in the room of Alan Broderick, viscount Middleton.

July 1. His Majesty was pleased to appoint the right hon. John Sidney, earl of Leicester, to be captain of the yeomen of the guards, in the room of Philip lord Stanhope.

Sir Robert Walpole, knt. of the Bath, Sir Charles Turner, Sir William Yonge, knt. of the Bath, George Doddington, esq. and Sir William Strickland, to be commissioners of the Treasury.

James earl of Berkley, Sir John Jennings, knt., John Cockburne, William Chetwynd, esqrs., Sir John Norris, Sir Charles Wager, knts., and Sir George Oxendon, bart., to be commissioners of the Admiralty.

Peter lord King was sworn lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

The King having declared his intention of going abroad in the summer, appointed the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and fourteen other great officers of state, to be lords justices during his absence.

Sir Jeffery Gilbert, knt. one of the barons of the Exchequer, made lord chief baron.

Bernard Hale, esq. lord chief baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, made one of the barons of the Exchequer in England.

July 3. The King embarked at Greenwich for Hanover.

Dr. Samuel Bradford, bishop of Rochester, appointed dean of the order of the Bath.

Grey Longueville, esq. appointed king of arms by the title of Bath; Edward Montague, esq. appointed secretary; Edward Yonge, esq. register; John Anstis, esq. genealogist; and Edmund Sawyer, esq. gentleman usher of the revived order of knighthood of the Bath.

July 7. A treaty of peace between the emperor Charles VI. and Philip V. king of Spain, was concluded at Vienna. This treaty with the three others concluded in April and May last, were negociated by the baron de Ripperda.

July 8. Brigadier general James Dormer, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary to Portugal, in the room of Sir Thomas Lumley Sanderson, knt. of the Bath.

July 9. The lords justices opened their commission, and appointed Charles de la Faye, esq. their secretary.

June 10. Louis XV. the French king, took the government into his own hands; the duke of Bourbon being removed from the administration, through the intrigues of the bishop of Frejus, who was made prime minister.

June 24. A tumult happened at Glasgow in Scotland, on account of the malt tax.

July 5. Dr. Peters and Dr. Stephens, were chosen travelling physicians, upon Dr. Radcliff's foundation, being to travel five years in Great Britain, and five abroad, and to have a salary of 300*l.* per annum each.

July 16. General Wade, and the Lord-advocate, having imprisoned seventeen men and boys, and four women, on account of the late tumult at Glasgow, apprehended also the Lord-provost, bailies, dean of guild, and deacon-convener, magistrates of the said city, and sent them the next day under a strong guard of dragoons to Edinburgh.

July 19. At their arrival near that city they were met by a vast concourse of people of all degrees, who attended them to the prison door, the magistrates being in their coaches. After a short confinement the government thought fit to release the magistrates without bringing them to a trial.

July 22. Thomas Parker, earl of Macclesfield, paid his fine of 30,000*l.* and was discharged from his imprisonment in the Tower of London.

Aug. 25 The French king was married at Fontainblean, to princess Mary Leczinski.

John Ker duke of Roxburgh, resigned his office of one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Aug. 30. Reynold Campbel, esq. was appointed keeper of the signet in Scotland, under the duke of Newcastle, and the lord viscount Townshend, secretaries of state for England.

Sept. 3. A treaty of alliance was concluded at Hanover between the kings of England and France, and the king of Prussia; called the Hanover treaty.

Sept. 29. Sir Francis Forbes, knight and alderman, was elected lord mayor of London for the year ensuing.

Eleven of the Glasgow rioters were tried at Edinburgh about this time, for treason and rebellion, and four men being convicted, the government were so favourable to them on account of the zeal they had shewn for king George at the time of lord Mar's rebellion, that they were sentenced only to be transported, after they had been whipped at Glasgow, and a woman was ordered to stand in the pillory there.

Oct. 15. The Highlanders were disarmed by general Wade.

Nov. 14. Dr. Francis Gastrel lord bishop of Chester, died.

Nov. 30. Curll, the bookseller, was tried at the King's-bench bar, and convicted of publishing several obscene books, tending to the corruption and depravation of manners.

Dec. 4. An order of the court of Chancery, for the masters of that court to lodge the money and effects of the suitors in their hands, in the Bank of England.

1726, Jan. 3. The King landed at Rye in Sussex, after a tempestuous passage.

Jan. 14. Mr. Samuel Peploe, vicar of Preston, was made bishop of Chester.

Jan. 20. The Parliament of Great Britain met, and the King delivered a speech to them, wherein he acquainted them with the Hanover treaty, which he had entered into, to defend them against the effects of the Vienna treaty, and desired the same number of forces and supplies they gave the preceding year.

Jan. 21. The Lords presented an address of thanks to his Majesty, and the Commons another the next day.

Jan. 26. After a long debate in the House of Commons it was resolved to raise the same number of forces for guards and garrisons as the preceding year.

Feb. 19. The Commons presented another address to his Majesty, to assure him, that they would stand by and assist him in defence of his German dominions, if they were attacked by the Emperor.

The House of Peers also presented an address to his Majesty, to assure him they

would exert themselves to the utmost, in defence of his foreign dominions, if they were attacked; but these addresses met with great opposition in both Houses, before they were resolved on.

Feb. 24. The royal assent was given to an act for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax, for the year 1726.

An act for granting to his Majesty the sum of one million, to be raised by way of lottery.

An address from the royal boroughs in Scotland was about this time presented to his Majesty; wherein they declared, that the malt-tax was a burden too heavy for their country to bear.

March 2. Several petitions were also presented to the House of Commons on the same subject.

March 6. Thomas lord Trevor was appointed lord keeper of the privy seal.

March 11. Richard Hampden, esq. late treasurer of the navy, having trafficked with the public money in the year 1720, and lost near 100,000*l.* of it, had the assurance to petition the Commons, that his estate might not be applied to make good the deficiencies, and did in some measure succeed.

One half was ordered to be sold towards paying what he had defrauded the public of, and the rest settled upon his wife and family.

It was ordered, that several clauses be inserted in the malt-tax bill, for the satisfaction of the Scotch, viz. That the produce of it in Scotland, after 20,000*l.* should be paid into the Exchequer, and be applied towards the encouragement of the trade and manufactures in that kingdom; that the deficiency of the last year should be made good out of the produce of the next.

March 24. His Majesty sent a message to the Commons, to desire he might be enabled to encrease the number of seamen, already voted for this year; and to enter into and make good such engagements as the circumstances and exigencies of affairs may require.

This occasioned a debate, and was compared to another message sent to the House in 1717, to enable his Majesty to defend himself against Sweden, when the parliament granted him 250,000*l.* but could never get any account of it.

However, an address was agreed on, to assure his Majesty, they would effectually provide for, and make good, all his expenses and engagements for the defence of the kingdom, &c.

Carried by 270 voices against 89.

The grants for this year amounted to 1,727,344*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

The amount of the sale of the late South Sea directors estates was 1,984,352*l.*

Disbursements and allowances to them, amounted to 845,376*l.*, and there remained then unsold 809,000*l.*

April 7. The South Sea company sent twenty-four ships to fish for whales in Greenland.

A squadron of seven men of war commanded by admiral Hosier, sailed to Porto Bello, the beginning of this month.

April 8. John Thompson, esq. alderman, was elected sheriff of London, in the room of Jeremiah Murden, deceased.

April 22. Richard Arundel, esq. was made surveyor-general of his Majesty's works, in the room of Sir Thomas Hewit, knt. deceased.

April 23. Charles Talbot, esq. eldest son of the bishop of Durham, was appointed his Majesty's solicitor-general, in the room of Sir Clement Wearg, knt. deceased.

Sir Charles Wager having been sent into the Baltic to assist the Danes and Swedes against the Russians, &c. arrived at Copenhagen.

April 26. The royal assent was given to

An act to continue the duties upon malt, &c. in England; and for granting to his Majesty certain duties upon malt, &c., in Scotland; and for ascertaining the price of ale to be sold in Scotland, &c.

An act for laying a duty upon victuallers, and retailers of beer and ale, within the bills of mortality; and prohibiting their sending it out of their houses in vessels containing less than a gallon; and for adding an hundred additional hackney chairs, and to several others.

April 30. Thomas Ripley, esq. appointed Comptroller of his Majesty's works, in the room of Sir John Vanbrugh, deceased.

May 14. The duke de Riperda, prime minister of Spain, who had negociated the Vienna treaty, fell under the displeasure of king Philip, and took refuge in the house of Mr. Stanhope, the English ambassador at Madrid.

May 16. John Ward, of Hackney, esq. having been convicted of forging a deed, was expelled the House of Commons.

May 17. The duke de Riperda being taken out of the English ambassador's house by force, occasioned a misunderstanding between the courts of Spain and England.

William Cavendish, esq. usually stiled marquis of Hartington, made captain of the band of Pensioners.

May 24. The royal assent was given to
An act for settling the duty upon snuff; and for encouraging the Greenland fishery.
An act for the improvement of his Majesty's revenues of customs, excise, and inland duties.
An act for the better securing of the monies and effects of the suitors of the court of Chancery; and for preventing the counterfeiting of East-India bonds, and indorsements thereon, as likewise indorsements on South Sea bonds.
An act for the relief of the suitors of the high court of Chancery.
An act to prevent unlawful combinations of workmen employed in the woollen manufactures, and for the better payment of their wages.
An act to prevent frivolous and vexatious arrests.
An act for the better regulating trials by *Nisi Prius* in the county of Middlesex.
An act for continuing the act of 9 Geo. for the more effectual punishment of persons going armed in disguise, and doing injuries to the persons and properties of his Majesty's subjects, &c. commonly called "The Black act."
An act to prevent abuses in the making of bricks and tiles within fifteen miles of London.
And to several private and local acts.
After which the Lord Chancellor read the King's speech, wherein he thanked the Parliament for the many instances they had given of their affection to him, and particularly for the discretionary power of applying the public money as he saw fit; assuring them, that the confidence they had reposed in him, should not be abused. Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 21st of July next.

May 26. Charles Lenox, duke of Richmond, and Sir Robert Walpole, elected knights of the garter.

June 3. Admiral Hosier having been sent to America, with a squadron of men of war, to prevent the Spanish galleons coming to Europe, arrived at Porto Bello; whereupon the galleons unloaded their treasure again.

June 10. A messenger having been sent to Madrid with a letter, under the privy-seal, from his Majesty to the duke of Wharton, commanding the duke to return to England; his Grace being in his coach when it was delivered to him, contemptuously threw it into the street without opening it; and soon after, it is said, declared himself a Roman catholic.

June 13. Mr. Stanhope, the English ambassador at Madrid, delivered a memorial to that court, complaining of their taking the duke de Riperda out of his house by violence.

June 15. King George having sent a letter to the Czarina, by Sir Charles Wager, admiral of the Baltic squadron, to demand the reason of her sea-armament; and suggesting, that she was in a confederacy with the Pretender; the Empress, in her answer, laughed at these insinuations, and told him, he sent his fleet into the Baltic, rather to disturb the peace of the north, than to preserve it.

The Imperialists prohibited the importation of the English woollen manufactures into Sicily.

July 8. Prince Frederic created duke of Edinburgh.

July 15. Prince William created duke of Cumberland.

July 16. Duke Maximilian William of of Brunswick-Hanover, colonel of a regiment in the Emperor's service, and brother of king George, died a Roman Catholic at Vienna, in the 60th year of his age.

Aug. 17. The Spaniards delivered a memorial to the English minister at Madrid, wherein they desired to know his Britannic Majesty's intentions, in sending Sir John Jennings with a squadron of men of war upon their coast.

Aug. 20. The East-India company obtained a charter for incorporating their towns of Madrassapatan, Bombay, and fort William, to be governed each of them by a mayor and aldermen, who were empowered to make bye-laws, and exercise criminal as well as civil jurisdiction, except in cases of high-treason.

Aug. 21. A dreadful earthquake happened at Palermo in Sicily, whereby part of that city was destroyed, and great numbers of people buried in the ruins.

Henry Lowther, viscount Lonsdale, appointed governor of the Tower of London.

Sept. 18. William Mackenzie earl of Seaforth was pardoned, having been attainted of high treason for the Preston insurrection.

Sept. 14. James Hamilton duke of Hamilton was appointed one of the knights of the order of the Thistle.

Sept. 29. Sir John Eyles, bart. was elected lord mayor of London.

Oct. 10. Sir Thomas Pengelly, knt. was appointed lord chief baron of the Exchequer.

Mr. Baron Price was made one of the justices of the Common-pleas.

Nov. 2. Sophia Dorothy, queen of Great Britain, died at the castle of Ahlen, in the electorate of Hanover, where she had been confined for many years. She was the only daughter and heiress of George William, duke of Brunswick Zell; born Anno 1666, and married to George Louis, elector of Hanover, since king of Great Britain, anno 1682; by whom she had issue George Augustus, king of Great Britain, born the 30th of October, 1683, and Sophia Dorothy, born the 16th of March, 1687, and married to Frederick William, the late king of Prussia, anno 1706.

Nov. 3. Mr. Baron Page made one of the justices of the Common-pleas, in the room of Robert Tracy, esq. who resigned.

John Comyns, esq. sergeant at law, made one of the barons of the Exchequer.

Edmund Probyn, esq. sergeant at law, made one of the justices of the King's-bench, in the room of Sir Littleton Powis, who resigned.

1727, Jan. 17. The Parliament of Great Britain met, and the King gave the Lord Chancellor his speech to read to both Houses; acquainting them that a secret and offensive alliance had been concluded between the Emperor and Spain; that the placing the Pretender on the British throne was one of the secret articles of that treaty; that Russia had been concerned in the invasion, if they had not been prevented by the British fleet sent to the Baltic: whereupon his allies of France and Holland had augmented their forces, and Sweden and Denmark were about to accede to the Hanover alliance; and he did not doubt but his Parliament would assist him to perform his part: that the Spanish minister was recalled abruptly, and had left a memorial behind him, little short of a declaration of war; wherein he demanded the restitution of Gibraltar, and made the recalling the squadrons his Majesty had sent to the Mediterranean and West Indies, the condition of any further correspondence between the two crowns, looking upon the continuance of those fleets abroad, as actual hostilities, and threatening to repel them by force: that the king of Spain was actually assembling an army in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar, but he had undoubted intelligence, their first and principal design was to invade these kingdoms; he demanded therefore of the Commons the supplies necessary for the defence of their country.

Jan. 18. The Lords presented an address to his Majesty, thanking him for communicating the situation of affairs to them, and for the wise measures he had taken for their security; promising to maintain his Majesty's right and title to the crown, and the present happy establishment.

The same day a motion was made in the House of Commons for an address to his Majesty; in which it was proposed to thank him for acquainting them with the state of affairs; to declare their resentment at the unjust demand of Gibraltar, and the Emperor's usurpations on our trade; but, above all, at the engagements to set the Pretender on the throne; to thank the King for employing his fleets for their security, and to desire his Majesty to give orders for putting the kingdom in a state of defence; and that they would stand by and support him in such measures as he should take for the security of his people, and the common interest of Europe, it was carried by a majority of 251 to 80.

Jan. 23. Twenty thousand men were voted for the sea service, and an augmentation of 8000 men for the land service.

Twenty-six thousand three hundred and eighty-three men were voted for the land-service for the year ensuing, and 865,494*l.* for maintaining them, besides 157,637*l.* for the garrisons in the plantations, Minorca and Gibraltar; and if we reckon 10,000 land forces in Ireland, the British land forces consisted of about 40,000 men this year, besides 12,000 mercenary Hessians; 30,750*l.* also was voted, for defraying several extraordinary expences and services incurred, and not provided for by Parliament.

Jan. 27. Four shillings in the pound land-tax voted by the Commons for the service of the year 1727.

Jan. 30. Brigadier-general Hunter appointed governor of Jamaica, in the room of the earl of Portland, deceased.

Feb. 3. Richard Sutton, esq. brigadier-general, appointed envoy to the court of Prussia.

Feb. 10. Mr. Pelham, secretary at war, presented to the House an estimate of the charge of 4000 horse and 8000 foot of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel's forces, from the 1st of April to the 24th of December, 1727, stipulated for by a convention between his Majesty and the said Landgrave.

Feb. 13. Resolved, that the sum of 50,000*l.* to complete the sum of 125,000*l.* payable to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, for maintaining a body of 12,000 men, pursuant to a treaty dated the 12th of March,

1725, be granted to his Majesty; and that the sum of 170,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty for a subsidy to the said Landgrave, and to pay off 12,000 men, &c.

That the sum of 160,306*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* be granted to make good the deficiencies of the year 1726.

Feb. 14. Resolved, to address his Majesty for a particular and distinct account of the distribution of the sum of 125,000*l.* which is charged to have been issued for other engagements and expences.

Feb. 15. Ferdinand Farnese, duke of Parma, died, and was succeeded by his brother Don Antonio Farnese.

Feb. 20. The royal assent was given to an act for granting an aid to his Majesty for a land tax for the year 1727.

Feb. 22. The Spaniards, having invested Gibraltar, opened the trenches before it this day.

Advice came to England, that admiral Hosier had been obliged to retire from Porto-Bello to Jamaica with his squadron, on account of the great mortality among the seamen.

The office of register of the court of Chancery, granted to Charles duke of St. Alban's, for three lives.

Feb. 25. The Swedes accede to the treaty of Hanover, and have a pension granted them of 50,000*l.* per annum.

March 4. Part of the Flotilla arrived at with Cadiz eight millions of pieces of eight on board; and, a few days after, the rest of the Flotilla arrived in the ports of Spain with ten millions more.

Mr. de Palm, the Emperor's resident, ordered to depart the kingdom, having two days before presented in Latin a very insolent memorial to his Majesty.

Expresses were sent from the court of Spain to all the sea ports of that kingdom, to seize all the effects of the British subjects residing in Spain.

March 16. An address of both Houses to his Majesty, to shew their resentment of Mr. Palm's memorial.

The money granted this session of Parliament, for the service of the year 1727, amounted to 2,998,104*l.*

March 20. Sir Isaac Newton, knt. master of his Majesty's Mint, president of the Royal Society, and one of the most celebrated philosophers and mathematicians in Europe, died, being 85 years of age.

March 24. The royal assent was given to

An act for redeeming sundry annuities transferrable at the bank of England, and the annuities payable on standing orders for army debentures by the produce of the sinking fund, for applying to the same fund the money remaining in the Exchequer, on the head of the bankers debt, and making provision for future claims on the same debts, &c.

An act for transporting salt from Europe to Pensylvania.

And to several private and local acts.

The grants for this year amounted to, 1,989,285*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*

General letters of reprisals granted against the Spaniards.

The corpse of Sir Isaac Newton lay in state in the Jerusalem chamber, and was buried from thence in Westminster Abbey.

April 7. Monsieur de Chavigny, the French minister at the general Diet at Ratisbon, presented a declaration to the Diet, importing, That the preparations, which were making in France, were only for the preservation of peace, and not to invade the territories of Germany: That the report, (as if the king of France's ambassador at the Porte had solicited the Turks to come to resolutions against the peace of the Empire,) was a calumny, &c.

The Imperial commissioners at the Diet were highly offended at this declaration; and published, a few days after, an Imperial decree, full of invectives against the steps taken by the courts of Great Britain and France; particularly against his Britannic Majesty's speech to his Parliament.

Isaac le Heup, the British minister at Ratisbon, delivered, the next, to the Diet, a declaration of the same import as Chavigny's; which raised a great ferment among the Imperialists.

April 12. In a committee of the whole House of Commons, it was moved, That they receive a clause of appropriation, with a power to his Majesty to apply such sums of money as shall be necessary for answering and defraying such expences and engagements, as have at any time been, or shall, before, or until the 25th of December, 1727, be made by his Majesty, in concerting such measures, as he thinks will best conduce to the security of the trade and navigation of this kingdom, and to the preserving and restoring the peace of Europe. This motion occasioned a very warm and long debate, but was, at last, carried in the affirmative.

The same affair caused a very high debate in the House of Lords, on the 16th; and seventeen lords entered a strong protest against it, on the 19th: but, in the end, it was carried there also in the affirmative.

Upon reading the order of the day, for the House to resolve itself into a committee to consider of the malt-bill, Mr. Scrope moved, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they receive a clause of appropriation, with a power to his Majesty to apply such sums as should be necessary for answering and defraying such engagements as had been, or should be made by his Majesty, conducing to the security of the trade and navigation of this kingdom, and preserving and restoring the peace of Europe; upon which there arose a debate that was the longest and warmest this session.

April 16. A treaty of alliance between Denmark, Great Britain, and France, was signed at Copenhagen.

April 19. Debates in the House of Peers on the clause of credit in the malt-bill, but carried in the affirmative; which occasioned a protest for much the same reasons as were urged against it in the House of Commons.

April 24. The royal assent was given to

An act for continuing the duties upon malt, mum, cyder and perry in England; and for granting certain duties on malt, mum, cyder and perry in Scotland for the year 1727; and for appropriating the supplies granted this session of parliament, &c.

An act for enabling the South Sea company, with the consent of the East-India company, to take in negroes within their limits of trade; and to deliver them up at Buenos Ayres.

And to several private and local acts.

April 28. Sir John Norris sailed with a squadron of men of war for the Baltic.

May 6. Sir Thomas Lyttleton, bart. was appointed one of the commissioners of the Admiralty, in the room of Sir John Jennings.

The czarina Catharina Alexowina, empress of Russia, died in the 39th year of her age, and was succeeded by Peter Alexowitz, (grandson of the late Czar, Peter the Great) born the 22nd of October 1715.

May 15. The royal assent was given to

An act for granting to his Majesty the sum of three hundred and seventy thousand pounds, to be raised by loans or Exchequer-bills, to be charged on the surplus monies of the duties on coals and culm granted by the 5th and 6th of George, and since made perpetual.

An act for allowing time to persons on board the fleet, or beyond sea, to qualify themselves for offices, &c.

An act for the free importation of cochineal.

An act for enlarging the times for determining claims by the trustees for raising money on the estates of the late directors of the South Sea company; and for relief of the creditors of Robert Knight, esq. late cashier of the said company; and for relief of persons who have entered claims for contingent debts and incumbrances, &c. and for empowering the trustees to dismiss claims for want of prosecution; and for applying the produce of the said estates for the benefit of the South Sea company.

An act for the sale of such of the forfeited estates in Scotland as remained unsold, and were vested in the crown; and for determining such claims on the said estates, as remained undetermined.

An act for the better regulation of the woollen manufacture, and for preventing disputes among the persons concerned therein; and for limiting a time for prosecuting for the forfeiture, appointed by 12 Geo. in case of payment of the workmen's wages in any other manner than in money.

An act for the better regulating of the linen and hempen manufactures in Great Britain, called Scotland.

An act for encouraging and promoting the fisheries and other manufactures, and improvements in Scotland.

An act for continuing the laws therein mentioned, relating to copper bars exported; and for better preventing frauds committed by bankrupts; and for searching drugs and compositions for medicines.

An act for preventing frauds and abuses in the dyeing trade.

And to several private and local bills.

After which the Lord-chancellor read his Majesty's speech, wherein he thanked them for the zeal and dispatch with which they had proceeded upon the several points he had recommended to them, for the confidence they had reposed in him, and for the assurance of their support and assistance.

May 20. Preliminary articles for a general pacification were signed at Paris by the ministers of the emperor, the king of Great Britain, the French king, and the States General.

May 31. His Majesty declared in coun-

oil his intention of going abroad; and nominated fifteen Lords-justices for the administration of the government during his absence.

June 3. The King landed in Holland.

June 9. A patent passed for granting the office of Garter, principal King at Arms, to John Anstis, senior, and John Anstis, junior, esqrs. and to the survivor of them.

June 10. George I. king of Great Britain, elector of Brunswick Lunenberg, &c. died at Osnaburgh in Germany, in the night between the tenth and eleventh of June, aged sixty-seven years, and thirteen days. His Majesty landed at Vaert in Holland on the seventh instant, and proceeded from thence to Utrecht by land, being attended by the Dutch guards through the territories of the States. He arrived at Delden on Friday the 9th instant, about eleven o'clock at night, to all appearance in perfect health. He ate a hearty supper and among other things part of a melon. Setting out about three the next morning, he had not travelled two hours before he felt some griping pains, and being come to Linden where his dinner was provided, could eat nothing; whereupon he was let blood, and had such remedies as were thought proper given him. Being desirous to reach Hanover, he bid his people drive on with all speed; and falling into a kind of doze in his coach, he remained in that condition in the arms of a gentleman, that was in the coach with him, to whom, as it was reported, he said in French, 'I am a dead man.' About ten at night he arrived at the duke of York's palace at Osnaburgh, when he was let blood in the arm and foot, but to no purpose; for his lethargy increased, and he died about midnight. His Majesty was the son of Ernest Augustus, duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, the first elector of Hanover, and great treasurer of the Empire, who died 1698, and of the princess Sophia, who died anno 1714: which princess was daughter of Frederick V. elector palatine, and of the princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I. king of England. He ascended the throne of Great Britain on the 1st of August 1714, and was crowned on the 20th of October following, having reigned twelve years, ten months, and ten days. His marriage with the princess Sophia Dorothy, daughter of George William duke of Zell, and his issue, have been already mentioned in the relation of the death of his queen, who died on the 2d of November before him.

SOVEREIGNS &c. OF EUROPE DURING THIS REIGN.

Emperor of Germany.

1711 Charles VI.

Kings of France.

1643 Louis XIV.
1715 Louis XV. the well beloved.

Kings of Spain.

1700 Philip V.
1724 Louis I. resigned.
Philip V. again.

King of Hungary.

1711 Charles VI.

Kings of Sweden.

1699 Charles XII.
1718 Ulrica Eleonora (queen).
1720 Frederick.

King of Denmark.

1699 Frederick IV.

King of Poland.

1710 Frederick Augustus II.

King of Prussia.

1713 Frederick William I.

Emperor of Russia.

1682 Peter I.

Emperor of the Turks.

1703 Achmet III.

King of Portugal.

1707 John V.

Prince of Orange, Stadtholder.

1711 Charles Henry Friso.

Chief Governors of Ireland.

1714 William King, A. of Dublin, John A. of Tuam, and Robert earl of Kildare.
Charles Spencer earl of Sunderland.
1715 Charles duke of Grafton, and Henry earl of Galway.
1716 Charles Viscount Townsend.
1717 Alan lord Broderick, William archbishop of Dublin, and W. Conolly.
Charles Poulet duke of Bolton.
1718 Alan viscount Middleton, Wil-

William archbishop of Dublin, and W. Conolly.
1719 Charles duke of Bolton, Alan viscount Middleton, and W. Conolly.
1721 Charles duke of Grafton.
1722 William archbishop of Dublin, Richard viscount Shannon, and W. Conolly.
1723 Alan viscount Middleton, Richard viscount Shannon, and W. Conolly.
Charles duke of Grafton.
1724 John lord Carteret.
Alan viscount Middleton, Richard visc. Shannon, and W. Conolly.
1726 Hugh archbishop of Armagh, Richard West, and W. Conolly.
Hugh archbishop of Armagh, Thomas Wyndham and W. Conolly.

Popes.

1700 Clement XI.
1721 Innocent XIII.

Archbishops of Canterbury.

1694 Thomas Tennison.
1715 William Wake.

Archbishops of York.

1713 Sir William Dawes, bart.
1724 Lancelot Blackburne.

Lord Chancellors.

1714 William Lord Cowper.
1718 Robert Tracy, Sir J. Pratt, and Sir John Montague *Commissioners.*
Thomas earl of Macclesfield.
1724 Sir Joseph Jekyll, Sir Jeffery Gilbert, and Sir Robert Raymond *Commissioners.*
1725 Sir Peter King *keeper*, created Lord King and Chancellor, 1727.

Secretaries of State.

1714 Charles viscount Townsend.
James Stanhope.
1716 Paul Methuen.
1717 Charles earl of Sunderland.
Joseph Addison.
1718 James Craggs.
James earl Stanhope.
1721 Charles viscount Townsend.
John lord Carteret.
1724 Thomas duke of Newcastle.

Chancellors of the Exchequer.

1714 Sir Richard Onslow.
1715 Robert Walpole.
1717 James Stanhope.
1718 John Aislabie.
1721 Sir John Pratt.
Robert Walpole.

Chief Justices of the King's Bench.

1710 Sir Thomas Parker.
1718 Sir John Pratt.
1724 Sir Robert Raymond.

Chief Justices of the Common Pleas.

1714 Sir Peter King.
1725 Sir Robert Eyre.

Chief Barons of the Exchequer.

1695 Sir Edward Ward.
1716 Sir Thomas Bury.
1722 Sir James Montague.
1723 Sir Robert Eyre.
1725 Sir Jeffery Gilbert.
1726 Sir Thomas Pengelley.

Masters of the Rolls.

1692 Sir John Trevor.
1717 Sir Joseph Jekyll.

Attorneys General.

1710 Sir Edward Northey.
1717 Nicholas Lechmere.
1720 Sir Robert Raymond.
1723 Sir Philip York.

Solicitors General.

1714 Nicholas Lechmere.
1715 John Fortescue Aland.
1716 Sir William Thompson.
1719 Sir Philip York.
1723 Sir Clement Wearg.
1726 Charles Talbot.

Mayors of London.

1715 Sir William Humphreys.
1716 Sir Charles Peers.
1717 Sir James Bateman.
1718 Sir William Lewen.
1719 Sir John Ward.
1720 Sir George Thorold.
1721 Sir John Fryer.
1722 Sir William Stewart.
1723 Sir Gerard Conyers.
1724 Sir Peter Delme.
1725 Sir George Meritins.
1726 Sir Francis Forbes.
1727 Sir John Eyles, bart.

Sheriffs.

1715 Robert Breedon, Sir R. Knipe.
1716 Sir John Ward, Sir John Fryer.
1717 Sir Gerard Conyers, Charles Cook.
1718 Sir P. Delme, Sir H. Masters.
1719 Sir John Bull, Sir T. Ambrose.
1720 Sir John Eyles, Sir John Tash.
1721 Sir George Caswell, Sir William Billers.

1722 Sir George Merttins, Edward Beecher.
1723 Humphrey Parsons, Francis Child.
1724 Felix Feast, Edward Bellamy.
1725 Robert Baylis, Joseph Eyles.
1726 Francis Forbeon, Jeremiah Marden, and John Thompson.
1727 Sir John Lock, Sir William Ogborn.

GEORGE II.

June 14. A Messenger brought advice to Sir Robert Walpole, at Chelsea, about three in the afternoon, that his Majesty king George I. died at the duke of York's palace at Osnaburgh in Westphalia, in the night between the 10th and 11th of this instant June. Sir Robert thereupon went to Richmond, and communicated this intelligence to their Majesties; and attended them from Richmond to Leicester-house; where several of the privy-council, and other persons of quality, being assembled, a proclamation was drawn up for proclaiming his Majesty king George II.

June 15. The next morning about ten o'clock his Majesty was proclaimed.

The same day the Lord Mayor and aldermen of London waited on his Majesty; and by the mouth of the recorder, baron Thompson, made their compliments of condolence and congratulation.

A proclamation was also issued for the meeting of the Parliament, on the 27th of June; being the day to which it stood prorogued.

June 17. A proclamation was issued requiring all persons in offices or employments, civil or military, to continue to act in their respective stations, after they had taken the oaths.

June 19. His Majesty was proclaimed both at Edinburgh and Dublin.

Henry Pelham, esq. brother to the duke of Newcastle was appointed secretary at war.

Sir Robert Walpole, knight of the garter, appointed chancellor and under-treasurer of the Exchequer.

June 27. The Parliament of Great Britain met, when his Majesty made a speech to both Houses: and said, he was persuaded they all shared with him in his grief and affliction for the death of his late royal father, which brought on him the care and weight of the government; and it added much to his concern lest he should not be as successful in his endeavours, as he was desirous to make them a great and happy people: he wished, in this first solemn declaration in Parliament, he could give them a perfect sense of his fixed resolution to merit the love and affection of his people, which he looked upon as the best support of his crown.

That it should be his constant care to preserve the constitution in church and state, and secure to all his subjects the full enjoyment of their religious and civil rights.

He saw with pleasure the happy effects of that vigour and resolution which was exerted in the last session of Parliament for the defence of the nation and maintaining the balance of power: that the strict harmony which had hitherto subsisted among the allies of the treaty of Hanover, had chiefly contributed to the near prospect of peace; he had therefore given his allies the strongest assurances of pursuing the same measures, and making good the engagements entered into by the crown of Great Britain; that the public expences should be lessened, as soon as the circumstances of affairs would permit; and that he would reduce his forces, as soon as it could be done without prejudice to the kingdom.

He put them in mind, that the civil list revenues were now determined; and that it was necessary they should make some provision for him and his family.

June 28. The next day the House of Lords and Commons presented addresses of condolence and congratulation, and promised to provide for the civil government, and the honour and dignity of the Crown.

It was unanimously resolved, by the Commons, that the entire revenues of the civil list (which produced 130,000*l.* a year above the yearly sum of 700,000 granted to his late Majesty) should be settled on his present Majesty during his life.

July 6. His Majesty sent a message to the House of Commons, recommending their making a farther provision for the Queen.

July 7. Whereupon it was resolved, the next day, that a provision be made for the queen, in case she should survive his Majesty, of 100,000*l.* per annum, during her life.

July 17. The King came to the House of Peers, and passed the following acts.

An act for the better support of his

Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown.

An act to enable his Majesty to settle a revenue on the Queen, in case she should survive him.

And others of less importance.

After which his Majesty made a speech; thanking the Commons for their unanimity and dispatch, in granting him the revenues necessary for the support of his family, and the civil government.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 29th of August.

Philip Dormer Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield, appointed ambassador to the court of France.

The honourable William Finch, esq. appointed plenipotentiary to the congress at Aix la Chapelle.

Aug. 7. Orders were given by the Spaniards for making reprisals on the English in America.

A proclamation was issued for dissolving the present Parliament, and calling another. The writs to bear teste the 10th instant, and to be returnable the 26th of November.

Aug. 23. Admiral Hosier died on board his ship in America.

Lieutenant general Wade, made commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in Great Britain.

In the night between the 3d and 4th instant, the corpse of the late King was delivered at Osnaburg, into the hands of the present king of Great Britain's officers, and conducted to the frontiers by a detachment of the duke of York and bishop of Osnaburgh's life guards; it was escorted by a detachment of dragoons of the regiment of Pont Pietin as far as the plain between Ahle and Limmer, where fifty of the life-guards received it at midnight, and conducted it to Hanover, the place of its interment. The baron Von Goertz, governor of the castle, had the direction of the funeral.

Sept. 17. His Majesty dissolved the privy council, and at the same time appointed the present members to be of the new privy council.

The sixteen peers to represent the nobility of Scotland were chosen, consisting of the following noblemen; viz. James Graham duke of Montrose, John Hay marquis of Tweedale, John Sutherland earl of Sutherland, John Leslie earl of Rothes, David Erskin earl of Buchan, Thomas Hamilton, earl of Hadington, Hugh Campbel earl of Loudon, James Ogilvie earl of Finlater, John Dalrymple earl of Stair, George Hamilton earl of Orkney, Charles Hamilton earl of Selkirk, Charles Hope earl of Hopton, Henry Scot earl of Deloraine, Archibald Campbel earl of Hay, Alexander Hume earl of Marchmont, John Murray earl of Dunmore.

Sir Edward Beecher, was elected lord mayor of London.

Prince Mensikoff, prime minister of the court of Russia, was disgraced, and afterwards banished into Siberia.

Oct. 11. The coronation of king George II. and queen Caroline, was solemnized at Westminster, with great magnificence.

A proclamation was published for proroguing the parliament from the 28th of this month to the 11th of January.

Oct. 16. An insurrection of tinners in Cornwall, who plundered all the granaries in that country.

Charles Mordaunt, earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, made general of the marines.

Spencer Cowper, esq. made one of the justices of the court of Common-pleas.

Mr. Justice Page made one of the justices of the King's-bench, in the room of Sir John Fortescue Aland, who was superseded.

John lord Carteret constituted lord lieutenant of Ireland.

A pension of 6600*l.* per annum was granted to the lord Chancellor Sir Peter King, and pensions of 2000*l.* per annum each to the earls of Finlater and London, and a pension of 800*l.* per annum to the earl of Warwick.

Nov. 27. His Majesty appointed prince Frederic, the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord Chancellor, and all the great officers of state, and judges, with many more, to be commissioners or governors for the building and better management of the royal hospital of Greenwich, for the encouragement and increase of seamen.

Sir Hans Sloane chosen president of the Royal Society.

Mr. Franklyn, the bookseller, was tried at the King's-bench, on the 2nd of December, for printing and publishing a libel, entitled "The Craftsman," No. 81., containing some reflections on the administration.

Jan. 23. The Parliament met, and the Commons made choice of Arthur Onslow, esq. for their Speaker; his Majesty made a speech to both Houses, wherein he told them, he wished the first period of his reign might have been distinguished by putting an end to the troubles in Europe, by a reduction of his forces, and the diminution of the taxes; he was sensible of the uneasy situation their affairs had been in for some

time, and concerned to see many of the inconveniencies of war attending them, without any opportunity of redressing the injuries they sustained; they were sensible preliminary articles of peace had been signed some time ago, but the ratifications had been retarded by the refusal of Spain to execute some of the most material points; he had received from the most Christian King, and the States General, the greatest proofs of their sincerity, and the strongest assurances, that they would make good all their engagements in support of their mutual interests; and he had good reason to hope the difficulties, which had retarded the execution of the preliminaries, would soon be removed: in the mean time, it was necessary to continue, as their allies had resolved to do, those preparations which had hitherto been their security, that they might be in a condition to vindicate their honour, and assert their rights.

The Commons might be assured, that the supplies they should give, should be employed solely for the interest and security of the nation.

He desired they would consider of some means for the increase and encouragement of seamen, that they might be invited, rather than forced, into the service; and that they would make some addition to the fund for the maintenance of Greenwich Hospital.

He had great hopes of a general pacification, to which nothing would contribute more than a dispatch of the public business.

Stephen Poyntz, esq. appointed one of his Majesty's ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the intended congress at Cambray.

1728, Jan. 29. The House of Peers presented his Majesty an address of thanks for his speech; wherein they acknowledged, that the great hopes his Majesty had of seeing peace restored, were the consequences of that spirit and resolution with which he had asserted their rights, tempered with a noble self-denial of all the success and glory that might attend his Majesty's arms in the prosecution of a just war, when put in the balance with the ease and quiet of his subjects.

They were deeply sensible of the happiness they enjoyed under the best of governments, administered by the best of Kings; and should shew they knew how to set a just value on these blessings, by admitting no other contention amongst them, but who should be most active and zealous in preserving them, by rendering his Majesty's reign easy and glorious to himself, as it was happy and advantageous to his people.

Feb. 2. The Commons presented an address to his Majesty, giving him thanks for his speech, and assuring him, that whatever supplies should be wanting, they would grant, depending on his Majesty's wisdom and justice, that they would be applied in the most beneficial manner.

Feb. 9. Fifteen thousand seamen voted for the current year 1728.

Twenty-two thousand nine hundred and fifty-five men voted for the land service.

Two hundred and thirty thousand nine hundred and twenty-three pounds voted for maintaining 12,000 Hessian troops.

Fifty thousand pounds for one year's subsidy to the king of Sweden.

Twenty-five thousand pounds for one year's subsidy to the duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle.

Resolved, That three shillings in the pound be raised on lands for the year 1728.

The total of the sums granted for the service of the ensuing year, amounted to four millions; to be raised on the following funds, viz.

The malt-tax 750,000*l.*

The land-tax 1,500,000*l.*

A loan of the bank 1,750,000*l.* for which annuities, to the amount of 70,000*l.* being after the rate of four per cent. were to be raised by duties on coals imported into the city of London, and granted to the bank.

March 10. Thomas Ward, esq. appointed consul-general for the several ports in the Russian empire, to which the British subjects trade.

THE WHOLE GRANTS MADE BY PARLIAMENT TO THE CROWN THIS SESSION, WERE AS FOLLOWS:

	£	s.	d.
For 20,000 seamen.....	1,040,000	0	0
For 26,383 land-men ...	865,494	9	4
For garrisons in the plantations, and in Minorca, Gibraltar, &c.....	157,637	6	5
For extraordinary expenses not provided for..	30,750	19	5
For the office of land-ordnance.....	100,000	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy.....	199,971	7	8
For half-pay officers....	60,000	0	0
For Chelsea-Hospital out-pensioners.....	4,847	2	9
For arrears to the landgrave of Hesse.....	50,000	0	0
For 12,000 Hessians....	170,000	0	0

For deficiency of funds..	160,396	17	5
For making good the deficiency of the general funds	54,196	7	9
£	2,998,104	11	0

March 28. John Hodges, esq. was appointed one of his Majesty's ambassadors plenipotentiaries at the intended congress to be held at Soissons.

April 2. Letters patent passed the Great Seal for renewing and confirming a professorship of modern history in each university, and for instructing twenty scholars in each, in modern history, and modern languages; and Mr. Samuel Harris (Apr. 8.) was continued professor of modern history in Cambridge, and Mr. Gregory in Oxford.

April 17. The royal assent was given to An act for a land-tax.

And then the House adjourned to the 29th instant.

April 23. His Majesty set out from St. James's, about nine in the morning, being attended by a numerous retinue of noblemen, and persons of distinction; and among the rest Sir Robert Walpole the prime minister; and arrived at Newmarket at six the same evening. The next day the university of Cambridge in a body, with Dr. Lambert, their vice-chancellor, at their head, attended the King at Newmarket, and congratulated his Majesty on his arrival there, and desired he would honour them with his royal presence at Cambridge; whereupon his Majesty appointed the next day to dine with the university at Cambridge; and came thither accordingly the next morning, attended by the dukes of Dorset, Grafton, Richmond, Ancaster, Newcastle, and Manchester; the earls of Essex, Cardigan, and Scarborough, Sir Robert Walpole, and many other persons of distinction.

His Majesty was met at some distance from the town by the corporation in their formalities on horseback; and at the regent-walk was received by the chancellor, (the duke of Somerset) and the whole body of the university, and conducted into the Senate-house; from whence his Majesty went to King's college chapel, and then to Trinity college, where he dined in the hall; and having made the university a present of two thousand pounds, in consideration of the expenses of his entertainment, which was extremely magnificent, his Majesty returned to Newmarket the same evening, and on the 27th instant the King and court returned to St. James's.

The preliminaries being adjusted between the courts of Great Britain and Spain, the siege of Gibraltar was raised; the British fleets recalled, and his Majesty's plenipotentiaries, Stephen Poyntz, esq. and the right hon. William Stanhope, esq. set out for the congress, which was agreed to be held at Soissons in France, in order finally to adjust all matters in difference between the contending parties, by the mediation of France.

About the same time the court received advice, that John Russel, esq. his Majesty's consul-general and envoy to the emperor of Morocco, had renewed the articles of peace with that prince, and obtained the liberty of several British captives.

About this time died Dr. John Woodward, who erected a professorship for natural philosophy in the university of Cambridge, and left a handsome annual revenue for the endowment of it; he also left the university the refusal of his collection of fossils, and other natural curiosities, if they would purchase them, which the university afterwards did for 2000*l.* and constituted the Rev. Mr. Mason, of Trinity college, the first professor.

May 1. The Commons resolved, That his Majesty be enabled to raise 500,000*l.* by loans, or Exchequer Bills.

That his Majesty be enabled to apply ten thousand pounds out of the money granted for the year 1728, for the support of Greenwich hospital; and for enabling the commissioners to take in an additional number of disabled seamen, not exceeding 220 men.

May 6. Sir Paul Methuen, treasurer of the household, delivered to the House a message in writing, signed by his Majesty, which was read by the Speaker, viz.

That his Majesty being under some engagements entered into, and concerted, with the advice and concurrence of the last Parliament for securing the trade and navigation of this kingdom, and for restoring and preserving the peace of Europe; and having been enabled to answer and defray the charges and expenses thereof, so far as they have hitherto become due and payable; and there being still wanting a sum not very considerable to perfect and fulfil these engagements; relying upon the duty and affection of his Commons, hoped they would enable him to discharge such engagements as still remained unsatisfied upon this head of service.

Several of the members opposed this measure, but after some warm speeches by Mr. Pulteney, and others, it was resolved by a great majority, 237 against 101, that an address be presented to his Majesty, to assure him they would enable his Majesty to answer and defray the charges and expenses that still remained unsatisfied of the engagements entered into.

Vice admiral Hopson who commanded the fleet on the coast of Spanish America, died on board his ship on the 8th of May, in that unhealthy climate, which carried off not only the two admirals, but the whole ships crews almost twice over; and the ships were so eaten up by the worms, that it was with difficulty they returned to Europe again, where most of them were rebuilt, or broken up.

Sir Theodore Janssen, one of the late South Sea directors, presented a petition to the House of Commons, praying he might be allowed the produce of his estate between the 1st of June, 1720, and the 20th of September, 1721, it being doubtful whether that produce was vested in the company, for he had a numerous family, and was a loser by the South Sea scheme near 200,000*l.* of his old estate, which was given to the company by act of Parliament.

Some members shewed a surprize at this petition, Sir Theodore Janssen having been favoured more than any of the directors, 50,000*l.* being allowed him out of his forfeited estate; however, he met with so many friends, that a clause was ordered to be received for the petitioner's relief, in the South Sea bill that was depending.

May 27. Charles Leopold duke of Mecklenburgh was deposed by the Emperor, and his younger brother duke Christian Louis, was appointed administrator of the duchy.

On the other hand, the kings of France, Great Britain, Sweden, Denmark, the Czar, and the duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle, as guarantees of the treaty of Westphalia, represented to the Emperor, that the manner of proceeding against duke Charles Leopold, of Mecklenburgh was contrary to the constitutions of the empire; according to which his Imperial Majesty had no right to make any change in the empire, without the consent of the princes who compose it.

May 28. The following acts received the royal assent, viz.

An act for granting an aid to his Majesty by sale of annuities to the Bank, at four per cent. charged on the duties of coals and culm; and for further applying the produce of the sinking fund; and for applying the arrears of his Majesty's civil list revenues.

An act for removing doubts concerning the additional duty of two-pence per gallon on low wines, and for obviating questions relating to appeals in matters of excise, and for appointing the number of commissioners of excise, who may hear causes depending before them.

An act for repealing the present duties on wine lees, and *lignum vitæ*; and laying new duties on wine lees, and for prohibiting the importation of wine in flasks or bottles, or small casks; and for preventing frauds in the exportation of silk manufactures.

An act for granting an aid to his Majesty of 500,000*l.* towards discharging the wages due to seamen, and for the constant, regular, and punctual payment of seamen's wages for the future; and for appropriating the supplies granted this session of Parliament.

An act for encouraging seamen to enter into his Majesty's service.

An act to explain and amend the act of 13 Geo. I. for sale of the forfeited estates in Scotland, and for determining claims on the said estates.

An act to oblige ships coming from infected places to perform quarantine.

An act to indemnify persons who have neglected to qualify themselves for offices.

After the passing which acts, his Majesty made a speech, wherein he informed the House, he expected very soon to hear that the congress at Soissons was opened, and that they should soon see a happy conclusion of that important transaction. He thanked the Commons for the effectual supplies they had raised, and their prudent application of the sinking fund; and the power they had given him of borrowing 500,000*l.* for the discharge of the seamen's wages; and recommended to them the preservation of the public peace; and then the Parliament was prorogued to Thursday the 8th of August next.

June 14. The congress at Soissons, consisting of the following ambassadors and plenipotentiaries, was opened, viz. the Imperial ambassadors, the British ambassadors, those of France, Spain, and the States General: the French plenipotentiaries received the rest at the door of the hall of the castle of Soissons, and being all seated in elbow chairs at a round table without ceremony, count Sintzendorf the

Imperial ambassador made a speech to the assembly, and after him, cardinal Fleury another; and then the several ministers produced their full powers.

The duke of Richmond and Sir Robert Walpole, surrendered their badges of the order of the Bath, having been made knights of the Garter.

The new church at Millbank, Westminster, was consecrated by the bishop of Rochester, as dean of Westminster.

Sir William Wolsely, of Wolsely in Staffordshire, was drowned by his coach being overturned in a rapid stream of water, occasioned by a thunder shower, which broke down a mill-dam just above the road; the footman and horses were drowned, but the coachman saved himself by catching hold of an apple-tree.

July 17. The queen of France was brought to bed of a princess.

The Parliament was prorogued to the 15th of October.

July 25. Arthur Onslow, esq. Speaker of the House of Commons, sworn of the privy-council.

July 28. Dr. Richard Mead was appointed physician to her Majesty, in the room of Dr. Friend, deceased.

Aug. 3. Ernest Augustus prince of Brunswick, duke of York, and bishop of Osnaburgh, uncle to his Britannic Majesty, died.

A very rich lead mine discovered near Inverlochy, in North Britain.

A terrible hurricane happened at South Carolina, which began the 1st day of this month; twenty-three ships were forced on shore; the rice-fields near the sea were overflowed with sea-water, and spoiled; 1500 barrels of rice were lost in Charles-Town only.

Sept. 5. A petition was presented to his Majesty in council for a pardon for the late earl of Mar, which was granted.

Sept. 6. The Parliament was prorogued to the 5th of December.

Sept. 28. Sir Robert Baylis, was elected Lord Mayor of London.

A patent was granted to Henry Brown, esq. for the sole benefit of the new invention of making cannon and great guns, both in iron and brass, much shorter and lighter, and which, with less powder, will carry farther than those of equal bore now in use.

Oct. 11. The duke de Riperda made his escape from Spain, and arrived at London.

Oct. 24. The elector of Cologne, was chosen bishop and prince of Osnaburgh in Westphalia, in the room of prince Ernest Augustus of Brunswick Lunenburgh, and duke of York, deceased.

Oct. 26. Advice received that two thirds of the city of Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, was burnt down by a fire which began on the 20th instant, and lasted three days.

Nov. 2. The earl of Kinnoul was named ambassador to Turkey.

Dec. 3. The princess Natalia Alexowitz, grand princess of Russia, and only sister to Czar Peter II. died.

Dec. 4. His royal highness prince Frederic arrived at St. James's from Hanover.

The Parliament prorogued to the 21st of January.

Dec. 6. George Cholmondeley viscount Malpas, appointed master of the horse to prince Frederic.

Sir John Fortescue Aland made one of the justices of the Common-pleas.

Dec. 18. His royal highness prince Frederic introduced into the Privy-council.

The plenipotentiaries being removed from Soissons to follow cardinal Fleury, and the court of France, the negociations of peace were said to be renewed at Fontainebleau about this time.

Dec. 20. The right hon. William Stanhope, and Horatio Walpole, esq. two of his Majesty's plenipotentiaries at Soissons, returned from France.

Sir William Thomson, cursitor baron, made one of the barons of the Exchequer.

1729, Jan. 9. A patent passed the great seal for creating his royal highness prince Frederic prince of Wales, and earl of Chester; his former titles were prince of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, duke of Cornwall, and Rothsay, duke of Edinburgh, marquis of the isle of Ely, earl of Eltham, viscount Launceston, baron of Snaudon, and Renfrew, lord of the Isles, steward of Scotland, and knight of the most noble order of the Garter.

Jan. 21. The Parliament met, and the King made a speech to both Houses, wherein he told them, that the execution of the preliminary articles, and the opening the congress at Soissons, might make them entertain hopes of a general peace very soon; but the reconciling the different interests and pretensions of so many powers, appeared to be a work of such time and difficulty, that the project of a provisional treaty was thought of, as a proper expedient, which being concerted and negotiated among the ministers of the principal powers, parties to the treaties of

Hanover and Vienna, was approved by him and his allies; but no definite answer being yet returned by the courts of Vienna and Madrid, nor the project of the provisional treaty either accepted or rejected, the fate of Europe was still in suspense: and in these circumstances some might be indeced to think an actual war preferable to such a doubtful and imperfect peace; but he hoped they would believe, that it was a just regard for the ease and interest of his people alone, that prevailed on him rather to suffer some temporary inconveniencies than precipitately to kindle a war in Europe, and plunge the nation into still greater and unknown expences.

He suggested that the discontents and divisions of his subjects, and a prospect of seeing difficulties arise at home, had greatly encouraged the courts of Vienna and Madrid in their dilatory proceedings; but he hoped a due regard for the honour and interest of the nation would determine them to discourage the unnatural and injurious practices of some few, who suggested the means of distressing their country, and afterwards clamoured at the inconveniencies which they themselves had occasioned; but he relied on their wisdom and unanimity, to convince the world that such pernicious designs should not alter that affection, and good understanding, which had hitherto subsisted, and he hoped would always subsist, between him and his parliament.

The prince of Wales was introduced into the House of Peers, and took the oaths, and his seat.

Jan. 22. The two Houses of Parliament presented addresses of thanks for his Majesty's speech.

This month Don Ferdinand prince of Asturias, son of Philip V. king of Spain, was married to Mary Magdalen, the infanta of Portugal, daughter of John V. king of Portugal.

Don Pedro prince of Brazil was married to Mary infanta of Spain; who had been formerly married to Louis XV. king of France, but sent back to Spain, because she was not of an age fit for marriage.

The two princesses were exchanged on the frontiers of Spain and Portugal, on the 19th of Jan.

Jan. 31. It was resolved that 15,000 men be employed for the sea service for the year 1729.

A motion being made to continue the same number of forces as were provided for the year before; this met with great opposition; but being put to the vote, it was resolved to keep the same number of national troops on foot this year as was done the last, viz. 22,255 effective men.

The House of Commons resolved, that 241,259*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* be granted for defraying the expenses of 12,000 Hessians for the year 1729; 50,000*l.* for one year's subsidy to the king of Sweden, and 25,000*l.* for one year's subsidy to the duke of Wolfenbattle.

But it was resolved to address his Majesty, that whenever it should be necessary to take any foreign troops into his service, he would use his endeavours to clothe them with the manufactures of Great Britain.

Feb. 18. The act for continuing the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the year 1729; and for making good the deficiency of a late malt act, received the royal assent.

About this time James Oglethorpe, esq. a member of the Commons, having a friend in the Fleet-prison, named Castel, an ingenious architect, whom he used to visit there; and being informed, that the hardships Castel suffered in that prison, had been the occasion of his death, he moved that a committee might be appointed to enquire into the state of the gaols of this kingdom. And a committee being appointed accordingly, of which Mr. Oglethorpe was chairman, they visited the Fleet prison on the 27th of February, and examined several of the prisoners; and among the rest Sir William Rich, bart. whom they found loaded with heavy irons by the warden Mr. Bambridge; whereupon they ordered his irons to be taken off, but the committee were no sooner withdrawn, than Bambridge ordered Sir William to be put in irons again, in which condition they found him the next day. Whereupon the House resolved, that Mr. Bambridge, warden of his Majesty's prison of the fleet, be taken into custody of the sergeant at arms.

March 5. A salary of 2500*l.* per annum settled on lord Londonderry, governor of the Leeward-islands, and a present of 6000*l.* made him.

March 14. The Commons resolved, that from the peace concluded at Utrecht in the year 1713, to this time, the British trade and navigation to and from the several British colonies in America, had been greatly interrupted by the continual depredations of the Spaniards, who had seized very valuable effects, and had unjustly taken and made prizes of great numbers of British ships in those parts, in manifest

violation of the treaties subsisting between the two crowns; and they presented an address to his Majesty, that he would use his utmost endeavours to prevent such depredations, and procure a reasonable satisfaction for the losses sustained; and secure his subjects the free exercise of commerce and navigation to and from the British plantations in America.

March 20. Mr. Oglethorpe, from the committee to enquire into the state of the gaols of this kingdom, reported the resolutions of the committee thereupon; and the said resolutions were agreed to by the House, being of the following tenor:—

Resolved, *Nemine contradicente*, that Thomas Bambridge, the acting warden of the Fleet-prison, hath wilfully permitted several of the debtors to the crown in great sums of money, as well as debtors to divers of his Majesty's subjects, to escape; that he hath been guilty of the most notorious breaches of his trust, great extortions, and the highest crimes and misdemeanours, in the execution of his said office; and hath arbitrarily and unlawfully loaded with irons, put into dungeons, and destroyed prisoners for debt, treating them in the most barbarous and cruel manner, in high violation and contempt of the laws of this kingdom.

Resolved, that John Huggins, late warden of the Fleet-prison, did, during his wardenship, wilfully permit many considerable debtors in his custody to escape; and was notoriously guilty of great breaches of his trust, extortions, cruelties, and other high crimes and misdemeanours in the execution of his said office, to the great oppression and ruin of many of the subjects of this kingdom.

Resolved, that James Barnes, William Pindar, John Everett, and Thomas King, were agents of, and accomplices with the said Thomas Bambridge, in the commission of his said crimes. And it was agreed to address his Majesty, to order the Attorney General to prosecute the said offenders; and they were ordered to be committed close prisoners to Newgate; and two bills were ordered to be brought in, the one to disable the said Thomas Bambridge to hold the office of warden of the Fleet, or exercise any authority relating thereto; the other for the better regulating the Fleet-prison, and more effectually preventing and punishing arbitrary and illegal practices of the wardens of the said prison.

March 24. The following acts received the royal assent, viz.

The land-tax for the year 1729, three shillings in the pound.

An act for raising the sum of 1,200,000*l.* by sale of annuities to the bank of England, after the rate of 4*l.* per cent. and for applying the sinking fund.

An act for making good the loss occasioned by a sum of money being stolen out of the Exchequer, in the year 1724.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion.

The grants for this year amounted to 3,123,449*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

March 25. Both Houses addressed his Majesty, that he would, for maintaining and securing the trade of this kingdom, take effectual care in the present treaty, to preserve his undoubted right to Gibraltar and the island of Minorca.

April 1. The jubilee began at Rome.

April 3. The duke of Wharton (said to have been in the enemy's army before Gibraltar) was proclaimed a traitor.

It was resolved to lay a duty of five shillings a gallon on geneva and compound waters.

May 10. The Lords taking into consideration the granting the King 115,000*l.* to make good what his annual revenue fell short of 800,000*l.* it was resolved in the affirmative.

John Verney, esq. a Welsh judge, made attorney-general to the Queen.

Francis Fane, esq. made solicitor-general to the Queen.

Alexander Denton, esq. one of the justices of the Common-pleas, made chancellor to the prince of Wales.

May 14. William Lee, esq. appointed attorney-general to the Prince.

William Fortescue, made solicitor-general to the Prince.

Mr. Oglethorpe, from the committee to inspect the goals, reported the following resolutions, which were agreed unto by the House:—

That William Acton, clerk of the Marshalsea-prison, and farmer of the said goal, and the profits thereof, by lease from Mr. John Derby, keeper of the said prison, had been guilty of many high crimes and misdemeanours in the execution of his office, and had arbitrarily and unlawfully loaded with irons, tortured and destroyed, in the most inhuman, cruel, and barbarous manner, prisoners for debt, under his care.

That the charities given for the relief of the poor debtors in the same prison, were notoriously and scandalously misapplied; that the keeper of the said prison, and his agents, instead of distributing the said charities to the prisoners, had perverted the same to their own uses; to the oppres-

sion of the said prisoners in general, and the starving of many, who had perished in the said prison for want thereof.

That John Derby, the keeper, having, contrary to law, let to farm his said office unto the said William Acton, and having grossly neglected his duty, in not preventing the said inhumanities, cruelties, frauds, and abuses, was guilty of a high misdemeanour, and notorious breach of trust.

And it was agreed to address his Majesty, to direct the Attorney-general to prosecute the said William Acton and John Derby, for their said crimes.

The same day the King came to the House, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:

An act for laying a duty upon compound waters or spirits; and for licensing the retailers thereof.

An act to ascertain the custom payable for corn and grain imported; and for ascertaining the price of grain for which a bounty is payable on exportation, &c.

An act to enable her Majesty to be regent of the kingdom, during his Majesty's absence, without taking the oaths.

An act to repeal a clause in an act of 9 George I. which prohibits the importation of tobacco stripped from the stalk or stem.

An act to discharge the trustees appointed by an act of 7 George I. for raising money on the estates of the late South-Sea directors, and others, of their trust; and to vest in the company such of the said estates as were vested in the said trustees, as remain undisposed of; as also the produce of such estates and effects as have been sold by the said trustees.

An act to indemnify those who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices.

An act for obviating doubts that may arise from an act for sale of the forfeited estates in Scotland, &c.

An act for amending an act of 12 George I. for preventing abuses in making bricks and tiles.

An act to prevent bribery and corruption at elections of members of Parliament.

An act for the further punishment of forgery, perjury, and subornation; and to make it felony to steal bonds, notes, or other securities for money.

An act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

An act for the relief of debtors, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons.

An act for the better government of seamen in the merchants service.

An act for the better regulation of attorneys and solicitors.

An act for the trial of murders, where the stroke of death only happens in that part of Great Britain called England.

The royal assent was given at the same time to several private and local acts.

May 15. A commission passed the Great Seal, constituting queen Caroline guardian and lieutenant of the kingdom, during his Majesty's absence.

May 17. His Majesty set out for Hanover, from St. James's, and landed in Holland on the 20th instant.

June 7. Mr. Bambridge, late warden of the Fleet, was brought by *Habeas Corpus* from Newgate to the King's-bench bar, where the matters he was charged with were read: 1. A commitment of the House of Commons for the many barbarities in the execution of his office. 2. An indictment for the murder of Mr. Castel. 3. A charge of felony for stealing goods of the value of 27*l.* the property of Elizabeth Sparkes.

His counsel moved he might be admitted to bail, the first commitment being expired with the session of Parliament; and he had been acquitted of the second charge on a fair trial; and on the third there was no indictment found. But the court refused to bail him, because one of the King's witnesses were absent at the last sessions of the Old Bailey; and the court ordered his detainer till next session.

June 10. Robert Knell the compositor, and John Clark the pressman, were set in the pillory, for printing Mist's Journal of the 24th of August last, but protected from being pelted by their friends among the mob.

The elector of Hanover, and the duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle, refused to withdraw their forces out of Mecklenburgh, or part with the chest of the revenues thereof, until an entire satisfaction be given them for the arrears of the charges they had been at, in putting the sentence of the Aulic Council in execution against the duke of Mecklenburg.

A misunderstanding happened at this time between the courts of Great Britain and Prussia, on account of the Prussians forcing some Hanoverians to enlist in their service, and the Hanoverians seizing some Prussian officers and soldiers by way of reprisal.

The right hon. William Stanhope, esq. appointed ambassador to the court of Spain.

Aug. 27. The treasure brought by the galleons to Cadiz began to be delivered.

Sept. 1. Died Sir Richard Steele, this gentleman introduced the Tatlers, Spectators, and Guardians, and was the author of many of them; but assisted by some of the most celebrated wits of that time, particularly Mr. Addison. He was secretary to the lord Cutts, and afterwards an officer in the army in king William's wars. He made his fortune by marrying a Welch lady who had an estate of 6 or 700 per annum.

Sept. 12. His Majesty arrived at Kensington from Hanover.

Oct. 14. The right honourable the lord viscount Townsend declared president of the council.

Oct. 28. A peace was concluded on the 9th of November, at Seville, between the crowns of Great-Britain, France, and Spain.

Nov. 28. Mr. Woolston received sentence on four informations preferred against him for blasphemy, &c. On the first three he was to pay a fine of 25*l.* on each, and the fourth he was fined 25*l.* and to suffer one year's imprisonment; he was also to give security for his good behaviour during life, himself in 2000*l.* and his sureties in 1000*l.* each.

Nov. 30. Prince Dolgoruky, prime minister to the young Czar Peter II. prevailed on him to espouse his daughter Catharine Alexowina.

This month was remarkable for four terrible calamities, three of which affected almost every country in Europe.

1. The perpetual stormy weather, by which abundance of shipping, as well as mens' lives, were lost.

2. A sickly season, people being taken with colds, and afterwards fevers, which carried them off in a week. In London only there died near a thousand weekly; and the rest of the great towns in Europe were equally unhealthy, and country places not much less.

3. There were continual rains, which caused such inundations as destroyed abundance of men and cattle.

4. The fourth affected only the cities of London and Westminster, and the neighbourhood of those cities, which proceeded from the number of footpads and street-robbers, insomuch that there was no stirring out after it was dark for fear of mischief; these villains knocked people down, and wounded them, before they demanded their money; but the offering a reward of 100*l.* for apprehending any one of these offenders, in some measure put a stop to these outrages.

About this time a messenger arrived from Spain with advice, that the states-general had acceded to the treaty of peace with Spain.

Dec. 19. A table of fees for the prisons in London was settled by the judges, in pursuance of an act for the relief of debtors, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons.

In this year died Congreve the dramatic author, and Dr. Samuel Clark.

1730. On New-year's day in the evening, there was so thick a fog about London as made it exceeding dark; chairmen mistook their way, and fell into the canal in the park with their fare; several people fell into Fleet-ditch; the boats lost their way on the Thames, and some were run down, it being impossible to discern any object through the fog.

Jan. 13. The parliament assembled on the day they were prorogued to, his Majesty made a speech to both Houses; wherein he told them, he had concluded peace with Spain; and it was to be hoped, from this happy beginning, a general pacification would soon be perfected: but, if new troubles should be raised to oppose the execution of these articles, he was confident he should not want their support and assistance in maintenance of their stipulations.

And that they might reap the earliest fruits of this advantageous peace, he had already ordered a reduction of his forces, and laid up part of his fleet.

The House of Peers addressed his Majesty, thanking him for his speech, and congratulating his arrival in England.

Jan. 15. The address of the Commons, which was presented to his Majesty, differed very little from that of the Lords.

It being proposed in the House of Peers to resolve, that the treaty of peace concluded at Seville doth contain all necessary stipulation for maintaining and securing the honour, dignity, rights, and possessions of the crown; and that all due care is taken therein for the support of the trade of the kingdom, and repairing the losses suffered by the merchants; it was carried in the affirmative by a great majority.

Jan. 19. The czar Peter II. died of the small-pox, in the fifteenth year of his age, and the third year of his reign; and was succeeded by the princess Anne duchess of Courland, and daughter of John Alexowitz, elder brother of the czar Peter the great.

Feb. 16. Pope Benedict XIII. died at Rome.

Col. Chartres was this month tried for a rape on his servant-maid, for which he was convicted, and condemned to die, and all his goods and chattels forfeited; but he afterwards obtained a pardon on his paying a large sum to the girl.

The bill for excluding pensioners from the House of Commons having passed the Commons, and being brought up to the House of Peers; after a long debate, whether the bill should be committed, it was resolved in the negative.

March 24. His Majesty came to the House, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion.

An act to enable his Majesty to prohibit his subjects, or any person residing in this kingdom, to advance or lend any sum to any foreign prince or state without his Majesty's license.

Some other acts of a local nature were also passed.

The grants for this year amounted to 3,067,869*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

March 26. The Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, father of the king of Sweden, died; and his Swedish Majesty was declared successor to all his dominions.

March 30. A fire broke out so suddenly at the end of Fetter-lane in Fleet-street, that above thirty people lost their lives in it, though not above three Houses were burnt.

The lord chief baron Pengelly, and several of his officers and servants, dying at Blandford in Dorsetshire on the western circuit during the lent-assizes; as also John Piggot, esq. high sheriff of Somersetshire; it was supposed to proceed from the stench of some prisoners brought to their trials, there having been such instances formerly; particularly at Oxford, where the judge, high sheriff, grand jurymen, and some hundreds, lost their lives at that assizes, by the infection they took when the prisoners were brought to their trials.

The Corsicans took arms, to defend themselves against the oppression of their sovereigns, the republic of Genoa.

April 1. Benjamin Keene, Arthur Stert, and John Goddard, esqrs. appointed his Majesty's commissaries to treat with those of Spain, concerning the captures made by the subjects of either kingdom, &c.

April 18. The differences between the king of Prussia and the king of Great Britain adjusted.

April 21. A proclamation published, prohibiting all persons lending money to any foreign prince or state without his Majesty's license.

April 25. The czarina Anne published a declaration for banishing prince Dolgoruky and his family, whom she charged with disloyalty and insolence, in marrying his daughter Catherine to the late Czar in his minority, and with embezzling the public treasure; but his greatest crime, for which it is presumed he was banished, was, his putting conditions upon the Czarina at her accession, and endeavouring to restrain her prerogative by converting Russia into a limited monarchy.

The instrument which contained these conditions being cancelled, the Dolgorukis, who contrived it, were first made sensible of that absolute power which the Czarina had resumed.

April 30. Sir James Reynolds, one of the justices of the King's-bench, made lord chief baron of the Exchequer.

The lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council, petitioned his Majesty to suppress the new play-house in Goodman's-fields; with which his Majesty concurring, they ceased acting there for some time.

May 15. His Majesty came to the House, and, besides the acts already mentioned, viz. The land-tax (two shillings in the pound), &c. gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

An act for continuing the duties on malt, &c.

An act for raising 550,000*l.* by Exchequer bills towards the supply, and for the further application of the produce of the sinking fund.

An act for reducing the annuity or fund of the united East-India company, and ascertaining their right to the trade to the East-Indies.

An act to amend the act for making of bricks.

An act for the better regulation of the coal-trade.

An act for the better regulation of juries.

An act for taking off certain duties on salt.

An act for the amending the act for the relief of debtors.

An act for providing a maintenance for the minister of the new church near Bloomsbury market; and for rebuilding the parish church of St. Giles in the

Fields, instead of one of the fifty new churches.

An act for amending an act for regulating the price and assize of bread, &c.

An act to put an end to certain disputes concerning orders and decrees made in the court of Chancery, and several ocal acts.

After the passing these and several other acts, his Majesty made a speech: wherein he thanked the Commons for the supplies; and said, it was a great happiness to see, that after so many unjust and unreasonable clamours, raised with all possible art, industry, and malice, they were so far from finding any thing worthy of censure, that all matters had met with their approbation: but this must give all mankind a just detestation of those incendiaries, who laboured by scandalous libels to alienate the affections of his people, and fill their minds with groundless jealousies, and unjust complaints, in dishonour of him and his government, and in defiance of the sense of both Houses of Parliament.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to Tuesday, July 14.

Sir William Strickland was made secretary of war in the room of Mr. Pelham.

The duke of Dorset was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of lord Carteret.

Mr. Walpole second son to Sir Robert Walpole, made secretary to the Treasury.

Charles lord Townsend resigned the seals as secretary of state.

May 18. His royal highness William Augustus duke of Cumberland, Philip Dormer Stanhope earl of Chesterfield, and Richard Boyle earl of Burlington, were elected knights of the Garter.

June. The Germans continued to march their troops into Italy, and ordered some of their best generals to repair thither, to oppose the intended descent of the Spaniards.

June 15. The czarina Anne, empress of Russia was crowned.

Lord Harrington was made secretary of state, in the room of lord Townsend.

William Lee, esq. attorney-general to the Prince, was constituted one of the justices of the court of King's-bench.

July 2. Cardinal Laurence Corsini, was elected Pope, and took the name of Clement XII.

Advice came this month, that fifteen sail of ships and sloops trading with the Spaniards on the coast of Terra Firma, were all taken by the Spanish guarda costas: they consisted of English, French, and Dutch vessels; but most of them were English, from Jamaica. This traffic with Spanish America was given up by the treaty of Seville, to the great loss of the people of Jamaica.

The whale fishery appeared to be very considerable on the coast of New England, New York, and new Jersey; these having arrived in Old England 154 tons of train or whale oil, and 9200 of whalebone, from those coasts about this time.

In the first fifteen days of this month, there arrived from our American sugar colonies, upwards of 10,000 hogsheads of sugar, and 15,000 gallons of rum: besides great quantities brought to Bristol, Liverpool, and Glasgow, which was computed to be half as much more. And in the last fifteen days of the preceding month of June, were brought into the port of London, 6175 hogsheads of sugar, and 36,860 gallons of rum.

Advice came, that fifteen galleons convoyed by six men of war, sailed from Cadiz for Carthagena on the 26th of June.

The Spaniards hired above three score English merchant ships in the ports of Spain, to transport their forces to Italy. They hired also a great number of French vessels for the same purpose.

Advice came, that Ferdinand duke of Courland died on the 28th of June, and that there probably would be a warm contest about the choice of another, between the neighbouring powers of Russia and Poland; but the Courlanders, who are generally Protestants, seemed most inclined to be governed by Russia in their election; dreading to fall under the dominion of a bigotted Polander.

The duke of Mecklenburgh returned to his territories, and demanded the submission of his subjects to his authority: he also introduced some forces, and drove the Hanoverians from many of their posts. But the Hanoverians, being reinforced, recovered them again.

The Algerines having taken two outward-bound Dutch East India men, the last month, and carried them into Algiers, commodore Schryver, who commanded a squadron of men of war in the Mediterranean, reclaimed them; but the Algerines refused to part with them, till the Commodore consented to give them half the treasure on board, and most of the provisions.

July 21. The port of Dunkirk became a place of great trade again. The entries of brandies from 600 tons in 1727 to above 1600 in 1729. The entries of cambricks were, from eighteen hundred half pieces to thirty one thousand; and

160 sail of ships, from thirty to sixty tons, were entered at the Custom house in London from this port the last three years.

Advices were received from India this month, that the English and Dutch had attacked an Ostend ship in the river Ganges.

James earl of Waldegrave was appointed ambassador to the court of France.

Sept. 17. The grand signior sultan Achmet was deposed, and his nephew sultan Mahomet advanced to the throne, by the Janissaries.

Sept. 29. Humphry Parsons, esq. was chosen Lord Mayor of London.

October. Five chiefs or kings of the Cherokee Indians, being brought over to England from Carolina, by Sir Alexander Cummins, about Midsummer last, were presented to his Majesty; and submitted themselves, with their country, to the crown of Great Britain; having been treated here very much to their satisfaction, and dismissed with presents; they embarked at Portsmouth, on board the Fox man of war, this month, and returned to their own country.

Oct. 2. The king of Denmark died on the 12th of October, and was succeeded by his son Christian VI.

England was alarmed this month by incendiaries, who used to send letters to people they knew had money; ordering them to leave a sum at a certain place, or they would fire their houses, and murder them; which created a great deal of terror and uneasiness among the wealthy.

About the same time the Marlborough Indiaman was burnt in the river Thames, by the salt-petre on board taking fire. And another ship was burnt on the coast of Norfolk, having the baggage of his excellency Horace Walpole on board.

This month came advice, that the Brasil fleet was arrived at Lisbon, not only very rich in gold and silver the produce of the mines of that country; but also in diamonds, there having been very rich diamond mines lately discovered in Brasil.

Among the importations this month, were thirty hundred weight of copper ore, and three hundred weight of raw silk from Virginia.

Oct. 27. The duke de Riperda, arrived at Helvoetsluys, with his family, from England: from whence it was conjectured, that he held a correspondence with Holland, while he was prime minister in Spain.

The French having made some attempts to restore the harbour of Dunkirk, and both the English and Dutch taking umbrage at it, the French pretended to give it up again; but worked so leisurely as if they never designed to effect it.

The Rev. Archdeacon Stubbs having presented a valuable collection of manuscripts to the university of Oxford; written by Sir Henry Spelman, and Mr. Stephens, in vindication of the monarchy, hierarchy, universities, spiritual courts, tythes, &c. they were bound up and placed in the Bodleian library.

Nov. 18. His Majesty published another proclamation, offering a pardon, and a reward of 300*l.* to any person who should discover his accomplices in sending threatening letters to extort money.

Advices were received about this time, that the negroes at Bermuda had poisoned several of the white people there; for which some of them had been executed.

Dec. The prince Royal of Prussia was still kept in prison, and lieutenant Katte, one of his favourites, was beheaded before his face, the Prince being obliged to stand at the prison window and see the execution. A young lady of fifteen, whom the Prince seemed to be fond of, was whipped through the town, for no other crime than because the Prince liked her.

The province of Massachusetts-bay in New England, still refused to settle a stated revenue on their governor, which Mr. Belcher, their governor, exhorted them with greatest earnestness to do; assuring them, that the Parliament of England would resent it, if they refused; that England would not suffer so considerable a colony to act as if they were independent of their mother country. And in this speech he took occasion to mention of what importance this colony was to the crown of Great Britain, viz. that their militia amounted to 50,000 men; and that they employed near 500 ships, and 4000 sailors, in their foreign traffic.

Mr. Colley Cibber, the player, made poet laureat. The salary is 100*l.* a year, and a butt of sack, or 50*l.* in lieu of it.

1731, Jan. 9. The duke of Parma died, and in his will declared, that the Duchess his consort was three months advanced in pregnancy; and entreated the allied powers of Europe to have compassion on his people and to defer the execution of their projects till the Duchess was confined: that in case the child should not come into the world alive, or die afterwards, he willed that the infant Don Carlos should succeed in his dominions, and allodial estates; and in case Don Carlos should die, his next brother should succeed, by virtue of the right of the

queen of Spain, their mother, had to succession; and appointed five regents.

The Duke was no sooner dead, but 2000 Imperial foot, and 500 horse, entered the city of Parma, and seized the gates, the castle, and all the other posts; but the German general Stampe declared at the same time, that they would pay for every thing they had, and should not intermeddle in the administration of civil affairs, but leave it intirely to the Regents nominated by the late Duke's will; and the people took their oaths to obey the child of whom the Duchess was pregnant. The Imperialists also made proclamation, that they took possession of the duchies of Parma and Placentia for the infant Don Carlos; and that if the Duchess Dowager should not be delivered of a prince, the said infant might take the investiture of the Emperor whenever he saw fit; provided he came without an army. And the Imperialists put a garrison of 1500 men in the city of Placentia or Piacenza.

So deep a snow fell, that the Scotch peers and commissioners were obliged to have the roads cleared before they could with safety travel, as they were obliged to walk several miles on foot; above fifty men were employed to remove the snow.

1732. Jan. 21. The Parliament met, and the King made a speech to both Houses, wherein he told them, they must be sensible that the treaty of Seville had prevented the dangerous consequences that were so justly apprehended from the treaty of Vienna; and they did not only see that union dissolved, which had alarmed all Europe, but the allies strengthened by the additional power of the crown of Spain.

This gave them a prospect of seeing the treaty of Seville complied with, without coming to extremities; and no endeavours had been wanting conformable to his engagements, to obtain that happy end: but as this had been hitherto delayed, the treaty of Seville laid an indispensable obligation on all the contracting parties, to prepare for the execution of it, and procure the satisfaction due to our allies, either by such means as should be most eligible, or by such as should be found absolutely necessary: and they need not be told with what impatience the resolutions of this Parliament were every where expected.

That he was incapable of attempting to influence their proceedings by groundless fears, and as incapable of amusing them with vain expectations; but that the great event of peace or war would be very much affected by their first resolutions: the continuance of that zeal they had hitherto shewn to support his engagements, must now be of the greatest weight with his allies, who could not then think their interest neglected, before the conditions of their treaties were accomplished. The plan for executing the treaty of Seville by force, if they should be under that necessity, was under consideration. And till the proportion of the confederate forces should be adjusted, it was not easy to determine how far the expences of the ensuing year might extend, and exceed the provision made for the last year's service. If it should be necessary, therefore, he should ask their further advice and assistance, when any proper occasion should require it.

He did not doubt, that the Commons would grant him the necessary supplies, and enable him to make good his engagements, with that cheerfulness which became a British House of Commons, jealous of the honour of the crown, and solicitous for the glory and prosperity of the kingdom.

If the tranquillity of Europe could be settled without the effusion of blood, or the expence of treasure, that was certainly most desirable: but if that blessing could not be obtained, honour, justice, and the sacred faith due to solemn treaties, called on them to exert themselves, to procure by force what could not be obtained on just and reasonable terms.

Jan. 23. The Lords and Commons returned his Majesty thanks for his speech, and declared they would comply with every article contained in it; whereupon an address was drawn up accordingly, and presented the next day.

A medal was struck at the Tower in honour of Sir Isaac Newton.

Admiral Cavendish arrived with his squadron from Gibraltar.

The roads were so deep in snow in Derbyshire, as to be rendered impassable.

The Bengal Indiaman was taken by Angria, the Malabar pirate.

The new sultan Mahomet, finding the malcontents that advanced him to the throne exceeding insolent, invited their chiefs into the seraglio, under pretence of consulting them about the Persian war, and caused them all to be assassinated.

The new church at Bloomsbury was consecrated by the bishop of London, by the name of St. George's, Bloomsbury.

Feb. 2. Orders were sent to the English ambassador at Constantinople to congra-

tulate the Grand Signior on his advancement to the throne.

Feb. 3. An estimate of the charge of the Hessian troops being laid before a committee of the Commons, objections were made against the continuing those troops in British pay, which occasioned great debates, however, it was at length carried to continue the Hessians in British pay.

Feb. 10. The subsidy of 25,000*l.* per annum paid to the duke of Wolfenbuttle, came under debate; and it was insisted by the country party, that such subsidies were of no service to Great Britain; they were only paid to protect his Majesty's foreign dominions, which was contrary to the act of settlement. It was at length resolved, that the sum of 25000*l.* be granted for one year's subsidy to the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle.

A calculation was made in the two courts of King's-bench and Common-pleas of the number of attornies, when it appeared there were above 4000.

Feb. 16. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the malt bill, and two private bills.

His Majesty purchased for 2,400*l.* the Westminster waterworks, for the better perfecting of the Serpentine river in Hyde park.

The king of France presented Humphrey Parsons, lord Mayor of London, with his picture richly set with diamonds.

Orders were sent to the West Indies, for his Majesty's ships to repel by force, and make reprisals on all guarda costas, that should molest any English merchant ships.

About the same time a petition was presented by the merchants of Bristol trading to America, complaining of the great interruptions of their trade, and depredations of the Spaniards.

Advice was received this month, that the whole kingdom of Chili had been swallowed up by an earthquake that lasted twenty-seven days, when innumerable persons perished, with all the city of St. Jago. The inundation overflowed the city of Conception, and even reached as far as Callao, where it mounted the walls, and filled the square with water.

Feb. 18. A petition was presented to the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London, by the merchants, and other traders of this city, against that society of pawnbrokers who assumed the name of The Charitable Corporation; setting forth, that the practices of the present proprietors were so far from answering the ends of their charter, by preventing the impositions and ill practices of others, that they were themselves become the greatest pawnbrokers, and more pernicious to trade than all the rest: and such scenes of villainy have been discovered since, in the management of the corporation, as none of the bubbles of the South Sea year 1720 could parallel.

Feb. 19. The malt tax received the royal assent.

Two regiments of foot which were sent from Gibraltar to Jamaica, in order to reduce the rebellious Negroes, arrived there the latter end of this month; but colonel Hayes, major Ballandine, and eight or nine captains, and other officers, with many of the soldiers, died there, soon after their arrival.

March 5. A convention was concluded between Great Britain and the Emperor; whereby it was agreed, that 6000 Spaniards should be admitted into Tuscany and Parma; that the Ostend company's charter should be cancelled; and that the Pragmatic Sanction, containing a settlement of all the Emperor's hereditary dominions on his female issue for want of males, should be guaranteed by Great Britain, and particularly those of Italy; which was the principal inducement the Emperor had to consent to the admitting of the Spaniards into Tuscany and Parma, being apprehensive, that if ever the Spaniards got footing in Italy, they would endeavour to drive the House of Austria from thence, if that House were not supported by the maritime powers in defence of them; in which conjecture a very few years manifested he was not mistaken.

March 24. The royal assent was given to the bill for preventing mutiny and desertion; and to several private bills.

About the same time the city of London presented a petition to the House of Commons, complaining of the frauds and oppression of the Charitable Corporation.

A patent was ordered to be prepared this month for peopling the colony of Georgia with foreigners as well as natives.

The right honourable the earl of Essex was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the king of Sardinia.

The grants for this year amounted to 2,166,400*l.*

April. A petition was about this time presented to his Majesty from Barbadoes, shewing, that this colony had very much declined of late: therefore praying, that a law may be made to prohibit the importation of sugar, rum, and molasses, of the growth of foreign plantations, into any

of his Majesty's dominions; and that no horses, lumber, or provisions, be exported from any of the British colonies in America to any of the foreign colonies there; and that they might be at liberty to carry their sugars, and other produce of the island, to any country of Europe directly, without landing them first in England.

April 8. Mrs. Elizabeth Cromwell, daughter of Richard Cromwell, the protector, and grand-daughter of Oliver Cromwell, the protector, died at her house in Bedford Row, in the 82d year of her age.

April 9. The royal assent was given to the land-tax, being two shillings in the pound.

An act for the further application of the sinking fund, by paying off one million of South Sea annuities.

An act for the further regulations of juries in Middlesex.

And to several private and local bills.

Daniel de Foe, author of Robinson Crusoe, The White Staff, and many other writings, died the latter end of this month.

Great complaints were made by the colony of Barbadoes about this time against governor Worsley, that, notwithstanding they had settled a revenue of 6000*l.* per annum on him, he had extorted three or four thousand pounds more from them, and was guilty of very great oppressions in that island; and at the same time neglected their fortifications, &c.

May 7. The following acts received the royal assent, viz.

An act for raising 1,200,000*l.* by annuities and a lottery.

An act to continue the duties for encouragment of the coinage of money.

An act to prevent frauds in the revenue of excise, relating to coffee, tea, &c.

An act to explain an act of 7 Anne for naturalizing foreign Protestants.

An act for importing from the plantations directly to Ireland, goods not enumerated in the act of navigation.

An act to prevent the counterfeiting Mediterranean passes.

An act to prevent the enhancing the price of coals in the river Thames.

An act to prevent the stealing of linen, fustian, and other wares, from the fields where they are whitening or drying.

An act for punishing stealers of lead or iron fixed to houses or fences.

An act for preventing frauds committed by tenants, and for the more easy recovery of rents, and renewal of leases.

An act that all proceedings in courts of justice in England, and the courts of Exchequer in Scotland, shall be in English.

An act for granting an allowance on the exportation of British gunpowder.

An act for encouraging the manufacture of British sail-cloth, by allowing an additional bounty on the exportation of it, &c.

An act to amend an act of 2 Geo. II. relating to the watermen on the river Thames.

An act to enable idiots and lunatics, who are seized of estates in trust, or by way of mortgage, to make conveyances or assignments of such estates.

And to several private and local bills.

After passing these acts his Majesty made a speech to both Houses; wherein he told them, it was a great pleasure to him to acquaint them, that the hopes he had given them of seeing a happy period put to the troubles which had been so long apprehended, were now accomplished, by a treaty signed at Vienna by him and the Emperor, and now under the consideration of the States General.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 27th of July.

May 21. The town of Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire was almost burnt down, to the loss of 13,843*l.*

June 4. At the sessions at the Old Bailey a person was condemned, and afterwards hanged, for forging a bond, being the first that was put to death for forgery.

A terrible fire happened at Blandford in Dorsetshire, which burnt down the whole town, with the church, except twenty-six houses, the loss amounted to near 160,000*l.*

June 5. There happened a fire at Tiverton in Devonshire, which burnt down 300 houses; for both which towns very large collections were made. The loss amounted to 1,500,000*l.*

A storm of thunder, lightening, and hail, fell at Cheltenham in Glocestershire, which did upwards of 2000*l.* damage.

June 15. A proclamation was published, prohibiting his Majesty's subjects to assist the malcontents in Corsica.

June 22. Advices were received about this time, that the prince George, an English ship, was cast away upon the coast of China, the governor and magistrates of Canton collected upwards of 600*l.* and distributed among the unfortunate officers and sailors that escaped.

July 1. The hon. William Pulteney,

having given some offence, his Majesty ordered his name to be struck out of the council-book, which had not been done by any privy-counsellor for many years: his Majesty also ordered he should be struck out of the commission of the peace, and of the number of deputy lieutenants.

Forces were about this time ordered to march to the southern coasts of England, and a squadron of men of war to be equipped, as if a visit from France were expected.

July 10. The hon. Sir Charles Wager, vice-admiral of the red, made admiral of the blue; and commanded to sail with a squadron of between thirty and forty men of war to the coast of Spain. Sailed from Spithead on the 14th.

July 11. A new treaty was signed at Vienna between the Emperor and the crowns of Great Britain and Spain; whereby the treaty of the 16th of March, 1730, between the Emperor and Great Britain, concerning the eventual succession of Don Carlos to the duchies of Tuscany and Parma; the introduction of Spanish troops was confirmed.

July 15. A treaty was signed at Florence between the grand duke of Tuscany and the king of Spain, by which the introduction of Spanish troops into that duchy, and the succession of Don Carlos, were agreed on.

July 19. A pitch-pot boiling over between two ships on the river Thames, they took fire and communicated it to six others, all of which were destroyed.

July 20. Mr. Franklin, the bookseller, publisher of the Craftsman, taken into custody for publishing a pamphlet, entitled, An answer to one part of a late infamous libel, entitled, Remarks on the Craftsman's vindication of his two honourable patrons, &c. The counsel insisted he should give bail for his good behaviour, as well as for his appearance; whereupon he brought his habeas corpus. And the case coming to be argued before the lord chief justice Raymond, and the rest of the judges of the King's-bench, it was determined, That he need not give bail for his good behaviour; and, accordingly, he was admitted to bail on giving security for his appearance only.

Aug. 1. Sir Charles Wager, with the fleet under his command, arrived at Cadiz.

Aug. 12. The parliament was prorogued to Tuesday, November 9.

Aug. 13. A litter of young lions was whelped at the Tower, from a lion and lioness whelped there six years before.

Aug. 28. The right hon. Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery died: The astronomical machine called the Orrery, being the first of the kind, and made by his direction, from him obtained its name.

Aug. 29. In Newtonmere in Shropshire, a pond near Elsmere, about a mile in compass, a surprising quantity of fish rose on the surface of the water, which the people ate of without hurt; but the quantity being so great and beginning to putrify, labourers and carts were employed several days to carry away and bury them. It is hardly conceivable such multitudes could be contained in so narrow a piece of water.

Sept. 1. The Imperialists assisted by the Genoese with a body of troops to reduce the Malcontents in Corsica.

The duchess dowager of Parma declared this month that she was not or ever had been pregnant, as she once gave out; whereupon the Imperial troops took possession of the duchies of Parma and Piacentia, in the name of Don Carlos.

Sept. 28. Victor Amadeus king of Sardinia, and duke of Savoy, who had abdicated the government and placed his son on the throne; either being weary of a private life; or incited by the Countess his consort; or, lastly, looking on himself to be slighted, and ill used by his son and ministers; who had formed a design to remount his throne: but the young King, under pretence of his having discovered a conspiracy against his government, caused his father to be made prisoner, and kept in close confinement; and the Countess his consort to be removed to a distance from him to prevent further troubles.

Sept. 29. Francis Child, esq. elected lord mayor of London.

The first stone of St. Giles's church, was laid by the bishop of Norwich, being one of the fifty new churches, by act of queen Anne.

Oct. 11. The lottery erected by a late act began drawing, and the 10*l.* tickets rose to 16 guineas.

The common council of London ordered the money collected and brought into the chamber to be distributed to the sufferers by the late fire at Blandford, Tiverton, and Ramsay, which amounted to 2,177*l.* besides large sums collected in other parts of England.

The warehouse-keeper belonging to the Charitable Corporation of pawnbrokers absconded about this time, carrying off a great many jewels, and other valuable goods, pledged to the company, for the apprehending of whom 1000*l.* was offered.

Oct. 18. Six thousand pounds per ann. was settled on the duke of Cumberland for the support of his equipage.

Oct. 22. A bill to prevent the selling places in London passed the common council.

Oct. 25. A fire happened in the Cottonian library at Westminster, which destroyed several valuable manuscripts before it was extinguished.

The combined fleets of England and Spain, with the Spanish forces on board, and some English regiments, arrived at Leghorn, the latter end of this month.

The court of Great Britain gave notice to the court of Hesse Cassel, that they should have no further occasion for their troops.

The Parliament was prorogued from November 9, to January 18.

Dec. 3. The trial of Franklin the bookseller came on before the judges of the King's-bench, for publishing a libel against the government, by way of a Hague letter, in the Craftsman: of which he was found guilty.

Dec. 10. Sir Charles Wager returned to England with the fleet from Leghorn.

Dec. 18. Sir Charles Wager returned to England from Spain where he had conveyed the Spanish troops, for which he received from the king of Spain a present of his picture set with diamonds worth above 5000*l*.

The statute of king William III. in cast brass, was erected by subscription in Queen-square, Bristol, which had been rejected by the citizens of London.

The national debt at the close of this year, was £47,985,433 12*s*. 9*d*.

1732, Jan. 18. The Parliament meeting this day at Westminster, the King made a speech to both Houses, in which he said, It was a great pleasure to him to see the tranquillity of Europe restored: That the influence of Great Britain had, in bringing about this difficult, but desirable work, must be agreeable to his people, and acknowledged by them with gratitude.

That the execution of the treaty of Seville, a difficulty that was thought insurmountable, had, by their support, and the confidence they had reposed in him, been overcome by just and honourable treaties, without the hazard and expence of a general rupture, or the kindling of a war in Europe.

That Parma and Placentia were in the possession of Don Carlos, and six thousand Spaniards admitted into Tuscany, with the consent of the Great Duke.

That he had lately concluded a treaty at Vienna, wherein he had entered into no engagements contrary to former treaties, or tending to aggrandize or reduce the power of any potentate; but calculated purely to preserve a balance, and avoid such confusion as new changes and convulsions on future events would unavoidably create, and wherein Great Britain could never be an idle spectator.

That their expences would be much less than they had been in former years: they now saw the happy effects of the zeal and resolution, and would reap the fruits of his endeavours, and of their confidence in him; and all the return he desired for his paternal love and concern for them, was the duty and affection of his subjects.

The two Houses of Parliament presented his Majesty with addresses of thanks.

A motion was also made in the House of Commons, to return his Majesty thanks for his speech.

Jan. 26. It was moved, that the number of forces in Great Britain should be 17,709 men, which some were for reducing to 12,000.

Jan. 27. The question being put to agree with the motion, it was carried in the affirmative.

Then the question was put, upon a second resolution, viz. that a sum not exceeding 653,216*l*. be granted for defraying the charge of 17,709 men, for guards and garrisons, and other his Majesty's land forces, in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, for the year 1732; which occasioned another debate; and upon putting the question for raising the said sum, it was carried in the affirmative.

Jan. 28. A bill being brought in for better securing and encouraging the trade of the British sugar colonies, which had passed through the House of Commons the preceding year: it was resolved to address his Majesty, that he would give directions to the commissioners of trade and plantations, to lay before the House copies of all representations, and papers which had been laid before them, since the last session of Parliament, relating to the disputes between his Majesty's sugar colonies, and his northern colonies in America.

The Pragmatic Sanction was confirmed by the Diet of the Empire, at Ratisbon, on the 11th instant, when the electors of Bavaria, Saxony and Palatine entered their protests against it.

Advices were received about this time, that the Spanish guarda costas continued to take great numbers of British merchant ships in America.

Feb. 3. Sir Thomas Robinson presented to the House of Commons a petition of the

proprietors of the Charitable Corporation, complaining that by the notorious breach of trust in several persons, to whom the management of their affairs were committed, the said corporation had been defrauded of the greatest part of their capital, amounting to several hundred thousand pounds, and that some who had been guilty of these frauds were gone beyond sea, and carried with them part of the books and effects of the said corporation.

Feb. 9. A motion was made by Sir Robert Walpole, for reviving the duties upon salt, granted by an act of 5 & 6 W. & M. which occasioned great debates, but it was at length resolved in the affirmative.

Feb. 22. Dr. Francis Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, died in exile at Paris, in the 70th year of his age.

Feb. 25. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave his assent to the malt bill, and three private bills.

The accession of the States General to the last treaty of Vienna, was signed the 20th instant.

The British and Spanish commissaries met the first time at Seville, on the 23rd instant, in order to accommodate the differences between the two crowns.

The French laid claim to the duchy of Deux-Ponts, as a dependent on the duchies of Mentz, Toul, and Verdun.

The Spaniards assembled a great fleet and army about this time.

They cut off all communication between Gibraltar and the rest of Spain, by a line fortified and defended by a numerous artillery, and erected works whereby they could annoy the ships in the road of Gibraltar.

The Imperialists sent a farther reinforcement of 3300 men to assist the Genoese to reduce the malcontents of Corsica, on the 23d instant.

The Catholic powers having lately depressed the Protestants in Germany, whereby the Emperor and the king of Prussia obliged to treat them more kindly.

The king of Spain, as a proof of his good disposition for Great Britain, ordered all the ships taken since the 29d of June, 1728, to be restored.

March 20. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to a bill for rebuilding Woolwich church, as one of the fifty ordered by the late act of Parliament.

The grants for this year amounted to 3,060,232*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

March 31. Sir John Eyles reprimanded by the Speaker of the House of Commons, for directing the secretary of the commissioners for the sale of forfeited estates, to set his name to an order for the disposal of the earl of Derwentwater's estate, in the sale whereof great frauds were discovered.

A riot happened at Cambridge this month, on the taking up a corpse out of the church-yard of a neighbouring village, to be dissected. It being carried into Emanuel college, Mr. Pern, a justice of peace, granted his warrant to search the college for it; whereupon the constables and their posse broke into the college, but did not find the corpse.

April 3. The royal assent was given to the land-tax, one shilling in the pound.

A bill for reviving some duties upon salt.

A bill for giving a recompense of 14,000*l.* to Sir Thomas Lombe, for his erecting three Italian machines for making organzine silk, and preserving the invention for the benefit of the kingdom; and a further term of fourteen years was granted him for the sole privilege of making and working the said engines. By this invention one hand will twist more silk than fifty could do before, and it is more true, and better than by any other way.

This machine was erected upon the river Darwent, at Derby, and contains 26,586 wheels, and 97,746 movements, which works 73,726 yards of silk thread every time the water wheel goes round, which is thrice in one minute, and 318,504,960 yards in one day and night; one water wheel gives motion to all the rest of the wheels and movements, of which any one might be stopt separately; one fire engine conveys warm air to every individual part of the machine; and one regulator governs the whole work.

And to several other bills.

The House of Commons resolved, that George Robinson, esq. a member of that House, having been charged in Parliament with being privy to, and concerned in, many indirect and fraudulent practices in the management of affairs of the Charitable Corporation, and with having got into his hands very large sums of money belonging to the said corporation, and having never attended the service of the House, though required so to do, was guilty of an high contempt; and that the said George Robinson should be for the said offence expelled the House; and afterwards was declared a felon for not surrendering.

April 22. Three hundred thousand

pounds in gold, coined at the Tower, was delivered this day to the Bank.

May 4. Sir Robert Sutton and Sir Archibald Grant expelled the House of Commons.

May 8. Moved to resolve, that Sir Robert Sutton, Sir Archibald Grant, William Boroughs, esq., George Jackson, Benjamin Robinson, William Squire, George Robinson, John Thomson, Richard Wooley, and Thomas Warren, having been guilty of many notorious breaches of trust, and many indirect and fraudulent practices in the direction and management of the affairs of the Charitable Corporation, and having therefore occasioned great losses to many of his Majesty's subjects, ought to make a just satisfaction for the same: but some of the members objecting to their making satisfaction, it was answered, since they had agreed to that part of the resolve which charged the offenders with fraud, &c. it was the highest piece of justice, that they should make satisfaction to the poor sufferers; and it was after some struggle carried, that they should make satisfaction for what they had defrauded the company of; and two bills were passed, one to prevent the offenders going out of the kingdom, and another to compel them to discover their estates and effects, and prevent their transporting and alienating the same.

May 12. The corpse of Dr. Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, was interred in a very private manner in his vault in Westminster-abbey.

May 22. The House of Lords ordered that notice be given to the respective judges of the courts of Westminster-hall, that all Peers of Parliament have an inherent right to answer upon a protestation of honour only, and not upon common oath; and that the same be inviolably observed for the future.

June 1. The following bills received the royal assent:—

An act for the further application of the sinking fund.

An act for the encouragement of the woollen manufactory.

An act for the improving tillage.

An act for the encouraging the growth of coffee in America.

An act for punishing the destroyers of turnpikes.

An act for the better securing the East-India company's trade.

An act for the encouragement of the Greenland fishery.

An act for the regulation of pilots.

An act for the further qualification of justices of peace.

An act for the making process in courts of equity effectual.

An act to oblige the justices at their quarter-sessions to determine appeals.

An act for making void the contracts for the sale of the late earl of Derwentwater's estate.

An act to restrain Sir Robert Sutton, and othe. managers and officers of the Charitable Corporation, from going out of the kingdom.

An act appointing commissioners to determine the claims of the creditors of the Charitable Corporation.

An act to prevent frivolous and vexatious arrests.

An act to prevent frauds committed by bankrupts.

An act to prevent the exportation of hats from the British American plantations.

And to several local and private bills.

After the passing these acts his Majesty made a speech; wherein he told both Houses, that they must be sensible of the happy situation of public affairs, which was universally seen and felt in the full enjoyment of a general peace; and that the concurrence of the States General, in the late treaty of Vienna, had perfected the establishment of the public tranquillity, as far as human prudence could provide or foresee. It was a great satisfaction to him, that the Commons had raised the supplies by means the least burdensome to his people; and hoped they would always render the necessary supplies as equal and easy as possible. That he was going to Hanover, and should leave the administration to the Queen, whose government he was confident they would endeavour to make easy to her during his absence.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 27th of July.

June 3. The King set out for Holland on his way to Hanover.

Queen Caroline was appointed guardian of the kingdom during the King's absence.

June 19. Press warrants were issued, and great numbers of sailors were taken out of homeward bound ships.

The English who were lately driven by the Spaniards from the bay of Campechy to South Carolina, carried with them several plants of the logwood tree to cultivate there, the soil and climate being fit for it.

The duchess of Marlborough about this

time advanced 300,000*l.* on the salt duty revived the last session.

June 23. Sir Robert Sutton, knight of the Bath, and a privy counsellor, was obliged to enter into a recognizance before the barons of the Exchequer, not to depart the kingdom, &c. pursuant to a late act of Parliament.

Mr. Woolley and Mr. Warren, two of the assistants to the Charitable Corporation, gave security also not to depart the kingdom.

Martin Bladen, Samuel Tuffnell, and John Drummond, esqrs. were appointed commissaries to treat with the commissaries of the Emperor, and the States General, on certain matters referred to their determination by the late treaty at Vienna.

Sir Charles Wager was appointed admiral of the blue; Sir George Walton, vice-admiral of the red; Salmon Morris, esq. vice-admiral of the white; Philip Cavendish, esq. vice-admiral of the blue; John Balchen, esq. rear-admiral of the red; — Stuart, esq. rear-admiral of the white; and Sir George Sanders, rear-admiral of the blue.

June 30. The following gentlemen were installed knights of the Bath, viz. the marquis of Caernarvon, lord Bateman, Sir Charles Downing, and Sir Charles Nicoll.

The grand fleet of Spain, with 500 transports, and 26,000 men on board, arrived near Oran, on the coast of Barbary, on the 28th instant.

July 11. A shock of an earthquake was felt at Glasgow, in Scotland, between two and three in the afternoon.

July 25. A proclamation was issued, forbidding his Majesty's subjects to trade to the East Indies, contrary to the charter of the East India company.

The apothecaries company began to erect their magnificent green-house and hot-house, in their physical gardens at Chelsea.

July 27. The Parliament was prorogued to the 12th of October.

Aug. 1. Orders were given by the board of works for rebuilding the treasury-office at Whitehall.

This year was remarkable for its abundant harvest.

Aug. 3. The bank of England laid the foundation of their new house.

Aug. 11. The honourable William Finch, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary to the court of Spain.

Sept. 16. The tide in the river Thames flowed eight hours instead of four, and ebbed five hours instead of eight.

Sept. 26. His Majesty arrived at Kensington from Hanover, having knighted captain Charles Hardy, commander of the yacht that brought him over.

Sept. 28. Francis Child, esq. lord mayor, with the aldermen and recorder of London, congratulating his Majesty on his return, the Lord Mayor, alderman Barnard, and alderman Hankey, were knighted.

Sept. 29. Alderman Barber was elected Lord Mayor of London.

The Mews at Charing-Cross finished.

Oct. 2. A new play-house in Goodman's-Fields was this day opened.

Oct. 13. An order was published by the Lord Mayor and aldermen, that all prisoners acquitted at the Old Bailey should be discharged without fees. That all prisoners dying in Newgate should be delivered to their friends without any fees demanded; the same orders to be observed by the keepers of Ludgate, and the two Compters.

Oct. 23. His Majesty granted a commission to the lords of the Admiralty, empowering them to erect a corporation for the relief of poor widows of sea officers, and gave 10,000*l.* towards it. An admiral's widow is intitled to 50*l.* per annum, a captain's to 40*l.* a lieutenant's to 30*l.* and all other officers widows to 20*l.* per annum each.

Nov. 6. James Oglethorpe, esq. embarked at Gravesend with some poor families, in order to fix a colony in Georgia on the south of Carolina.

Dec. 5. The Parliament was prorogued to the 16th of January.

John Gay the poet and fabulist died.

The first Oratorio was performed this year at the theatre Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 14, 1731, TO DECEMBER 12, 1732.

Christened		*Buried*	
Males	9144	Males	11655
Females	8644	Females	11703
In all	17788	In all	23358

Decreased in the burials this year 1904.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	9503
Between two and five	1517
Five and ten	716
Ten and twenty	611
Twenty and thirty	1627
Thirty and forty	2175

Forty and fifty	2121
Fifty and sixty	1741
Sixty and seventy	1581
Seventy and eighty	974
Eighty and ninety	660
Ninety and a hundred	121
A hundred	3
A hundred and one	3
A hundred and two	4
A hundred and five	2

William Leland, gent. of Lisnasken in Ireland, died, being 139 years of age, born in 35 Eliz. 1593, at Warrington in England, and perfectly remembered the coronation of king James I. He was almost as remarkable for his stature as his age, being tall and big-boned.

1733, Jan. — The excise-scheme being set on foot about this time, there was a general meeting of the tobacconists about London, in order to oppose it.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN WERE APPOINTED SHERIFFS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, VIZ.

Berkshire, Edward Sherwood, esq.
Bedfordshire, Henry Soothouse, esq.
Cumberland, Henry Aglionby, esq.
Chester, Jeffery Shakerly, esq.
Cantab' & Hunt' George Waddington, esq.
Devon, Waldo Calmady, esq.
Dorset, Sir William Napier, bart.
Essex, William Harvey, esq.
Gloucestershire, Reginald Winyatt, esq.
Hants, Thomas Morgan, esq.
Herefordshire, James Walwyn, esq.
Hertfordshire, Thomas Floyer, esq.
Kent, Sir Brooke Bridges, bart.
Leicestershire, Waring Ashby, esq.
Lincolnshire, William D'Autrey, esq.
Monmouthshire, William Rees, esq.
Northumberland, John Reed, esq.
Northamptonshire, Thomas Cook, esq.
Norfolk, William Helwys, esq.
Nottinghamshire, John Disney, esq.
Oxfordshire, Edward Turner, esq.
Rutlandshire, William Goding, esq.
Shropshire, Thomas Lloyd, esq.
Somersetshire, Sir J. Smith, bart.
Staffordshire, John Dolphin, esq.
Suffolk, Alexander Bench, esq.
Surrey, Ralph Thrale, esq.
Sussex, Raymond Blackmore, esq.
Warwickshire, Egidius Palmer, esq.
Worcestershire, Edmund Lechmere, esq.
Wiltshire, Job. Porden, esq.
Yorkshire Thomas Condon, esq.

WALES.

Brecknockshire, Watson Powell, esq.
Caermarthenshire, Richard Lewis, esq.
Cardiganshire, Thomas Lloyd, esq.
Glamorganshire, Herbert Mackworth, esq.
Radnorshire, James Gronouse, esq.
Anglesea, William Evans, esq.
Caernarvonshire, John Wynn, esq.
Denbighshire, Robert Price, esq.
Flintshire, Richard Williams, esq.
Merionethshire, Hugh Thomas, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Roger Trevor, esq.

Jan. 16. The parliament meeting, the King made a speech to both Houses; wherein he told them, it was a great satisfaction to him, that he had no other reason for calling them together, but the ordinary dispatch of the public business, and he did not doubt but they would, with the same cheerfulness he had always experienced, raise such supplies as they judged necessary for the honour and defence of the kingdom.

The Lords attended his Majesty with an address of thanks for his speech.

This was a very sickly time; people were afflicted this month with a head-ache and fever, of which very few escaped, and many died; particularly between Tuesday the 23d, and Tuesday the 30th of Jan. there died upwards of 1500 in London and Westminster.

Feb. 1. Frederic Augustus, king of Poland, and elector of Saxony, died.

The Dutch attempted to limit and restrain the traffick of the Swedes and Danes, &c. to the East Indies about this time.

Feb. 12. Mr. Franklyn, the bookseller, having been sentenced the preceding year by the King's-bench to pay a fine of 100*l*. to be imprisoned for one year, and to give security for his good behaviour for seven years, for printing the Hague letter in the Craftsman, was discharged, on producing security for his good behaviour, the last day this Hilary term.

A motion was made to address his Majesty, that there might be laid before the House copies of the reports made by the commissaries in Spain, as to the satisfaction made to the subjects of Great Britain for the losses they had obtained by the depredations of the Spaniards, pursuant to the second article of the treaty of Seville, concluded 9 Nov. 1729, for those affairs were to have been adjusted within the space of three years, which were now expired.

After some debate, an address was agreed on, and presented to his Majesty, who answered, that commissaries were appointed to treat with those of Spain on the 2d of April, 1730, but, by some unforeseen accidents, the meeting of the commissaries

in Spain was so long delayed, that they did not meet till the 23d of February, 1732, and it had been since agreed between the two crowns, that the three years for finishing the said commission should commence from their first meeting on the 23rd of February last; which made it impracticable for his Majesty to give orders for laying a perfect account of those negociations before the House.

Feb. 21. A proclamation was issued, prohibiting all persons to receive or utter, in payment by tale, any broad pieces of twenty-five or twenty-three shillings, or the half or quarter pieces; and requiring the collectors of the revenue to receive the same by weight, and the mint to allow four pounds one shilling per ounce for them.

Mr. Reeves was appointed one of the judges of the Common-pleas, in the room of judge Price, deceased.

The pension-bill was passed through the House of Commons again.

Feb. 23. A motion was made for taking 500,000*l.* from the sinking-fund for the service of the current year, and continuing the land-tax at one shilling in the pound, which occasioned great debates.

Feb. 26. The sheriffs of London presented a petition to Parliament for leave to fill up Fleet ditch, and erect a market on the spot.

The pension-bill was rejected in the House of Lords (and not allowed a second reading,) as it had been in former sessions.

Mar. 1 There was the greatest flood in the north of England that had happened in the memory of man.

Mar. 7. Sarah Malcolm, who murdered her mistress, Mrs. Duncomb, and two others, in the Temple, was executed in Fleet-street.

Mar. 14. The excise scheme was first introduced into the House of Commons, which occasioned very great debates that continued several hours.

The French king declared he would not suffer any power to concern itself in the election of a king of Poland.

Mar. 21. Stanislaus king of Poland sent his act of abdication by an express to Warsaw.

The following acts received the royal assent viz.

An act for allowing further time for the enrollment of deeds and wills made by papists, and for the relief of protestant purchasers.

An act for obviating a doubt in the act requiring all legal proceedings to be in English.

An act for the free importation and exportation of diamonds, pearls, rubies, emeralds, and all other jewels and precious stones.

An act for rebuilding the parish church of St. George's Southwark, as one of the fifty new churches.

The grants for this year amounted to 1,743,350*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

About seven the same evening, several persons were apprehended, for insulting Sir Robert Walpole, as he passed through the court of Requests, and committed to the Gatehouse, but soon after discharged: and the same night, and the next, rejoicings were made in London and Westminster, by ringing of bells, bonfires, and illuminations.

April 12. Several members complaining that they had been insulted the night before, as they went from the House, by a tumultuous crowd of people in the passages near the House; it was unanimously voted, that this was a high infringement of the privileges of that House, and a high crime and misdemeanour; as was also the meeting and encouraging of people to come in a riotous and tumultuous manner to that House, in order to hinder the passing of any bill, or to promote it: and it was ordered, that the said resolutions should be communicated to the Lord Mayor, the sheriff of Middlesex, and the high bailiff of Westminster.

Advices came every day of the rejoicings made in all the great towns in England, on the dropping the excise bill.

April 27. The *Interregnum* diet was opened in Poland, to consider of the choice of a new King.

May 6. A fire broke out at Aylesbury, which in less than two hours consumed 50 houses, together with barns, &c. and a large quantity of corn, hay, &c.

His Majesty communicated the intended marriage between the Princess Royal and the prince of Orange to both Houses of Parliament.

May 10. The Commons resolved, that out of the money arising by the sale of lands at St. Christopher's, his Majesty should be enabled to apply the sum of 80,000*l.* for a marriage portion with the Princess Royal.

Resolved also, that the sum of 500,000*l.* out of the sinking fund should be applied to the service of the current year.

A motion was made in the House of Lords, that the directors of the South-Sea company might be ordered to lay before that House an account how the produce of the forfeited estates of the late directors of that company had been disposed of;

but this, occasioned a long debate; at length the question being put it was carried in the affirmative, and the South-Sea company were ordered to lay the account before them: and it was accordingly brought in the 24th of May; but not being very intelligible, the House ordered the present directors, and also the late directors of the South-Sea company, to attend and be examined; as also the late inspectors of that company's accounts.

May 17. The following acts received the royal assent, viz.

The land-tax.

An act for repealing the duties on compound waters or spirits; and for licensing the retailers thereof; and for granting other duties in lieu thereof; and for preventing the running of brandy.

An act for encouraging the trade to the sugar colonies.

An act for preventing frivolous and vexatious arrests, and for the more easy recovery of debts in Wales and Cheshire.

An act to amend an act of the 8 W. III. for regulating elections, as far as the same related to county courts.

Queen Caroline transmitted to the provost of Queen's College, in Oxford, 1000*l.* towards rebuilding and adorning the said college.

The bill for granting a sum out of the sinking-fund for the year 1733, and for enabling his Majesty, out of the money arising by the sale of lands in St. Christopher's, to pay 80,000*l.* for the marriage-portion of the princess, being read a second time, and a motion made for committing it, this also occasioned a considerable debate.

June 1. The House of Lords proceeded to examine into the conduct of the South-Sea company; and the present directors were first called in and examined; then the late inspectors of the company's accounts; and, lastly, the former directors were examined.

Then it was moved, that the disposing of the forfeited estates of those who were directors of the South-Sea company, anno 1720, without the direction of the general court, was contrary to law, which was opposed and at length resolved in the negative by a majority of five.

Another motion was made to appoint a committee of twelve lords, to examine into the transactions of the South-Sea company from February 1720.

This also was resolved in the negative, against which several lords protested for several reasons.

Robert Hotford, esq. and four more masters in chancery, appointed commissioners to examine which of the sufferers of the Charitable Corporation were entitled to the advantages arising from the scheme for a new lottery.

June 4. All ships coming from the coast of Barbary ordered to perform quarantine.

June 11. The following bills received the royal assent, viz.

An act for applying 500,000*l.* out of the sinking-fund for the service of the year 1733 and for the further disposition of the said fund, by paying off one million of South-Sea annuities; and for enabling the King, out of the money arising by the sale of lands in St. Christopher's, to pay 80,000*l.* for the marriage-portion of the princess royal; and 10,000*l.* to the trustees of Georgia; for making good deficiencies, occasioned by taking broad pieces at the mint; for appropriating the supplies of this session; for issuing 4000*l.* of the money reserved for building fifty new churches; for the repair of Westminster-abbey, and 1200*l.* for finishing the dormitory there.

An act to prevent the coining or counterfeiting broad pieces.

An act for perpetuating several acts for the regulation of juries; and for continuing an act for punishing wicked persons going armed in disguise: and to prevent the cutting the banks of rivers or sea-banks, or the malicious cutting of hop-binds; and for continuing the acts for preventing theft and rapine on the northern borders of England.

An act to amend an act of 2 Geo. II. for regulating attorneys.

An act for enlarging the time for the exportation of tea.

An act for the regulation of lastage and ballastage in the river Thames.

An act for the relief of parishes from such charges as arise from bastard children.

An act for converting a further part of the capital of the South-Sea stock into annuities, and for settling the remaining part of the stock in the said company.

An act for the further encouragement of the whale-fishery.

An act to revive an act of 1. Geo. II. for obliging ships to perform quarantine, and to enable his Majesty to prohibit commerce with any place infected with the plague.

An act for appointing commissioners to examine, state, and report, which of the sufferers in the Charitable Corporation are objects of compassion, and for giving them

relief, and for enforcing the laws against foreign lotteries.

And for making effectual such agreements as shall be made between the Charitable Corporation and their creditors.

After passing these acts his Majesty made a speech to both Houses; wherein he told them, he would not pass by unobserved the wicked endeavours lately made use of to inflame the minds of the people, and raise tumults, which almost threatened the peace of the kingdom: but he depended on the force of truth to remove the groundless jealousies that had been raised of designs carrying on against the liberties of the people, and upon their known fidelity to defeat the expectations of such as delighted in confusion.

It had always been his study to preserve the religious and civil rights of his subjects, and it should be their care to undeceive and make them sensible of their present happiness, and the hazard of being drawn in by specious pretences to their own destruction.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 26th of July.

His highness William prince of Orange, earl of Wilmington, and the duke of Devon, created knights of the Garter.

June 30. A violent hurricane at St. Christopher's destroyed twenty sail of merchant ships.

July 4. A waggon laden with silver, which had been taken from a Spanish privateer by the Garland man of war some months since, arrived at London under a strong guard of sailors.

July 10. It was computed that there were eight hundred thousand quarters of corn and grain exported to Portugal this year, for which they paid near a million of pounds English money.

The emperor about this time assembled a body of forces in Silesia, in order to oppose the election of king Stanislaus to the throne of Poland.

July 23. The parliament was prorogued to October 9.

Sir John Gonson, Sir Francis Child, William Peere Williams, esq. and others, were appointed commissioners to inquire into the fees of the several offices belonging to the court of Chancery, and the extortions practised in those offices.

Aug. 11. His Majesty ordered 3000*l.* to be expended in repairing and beautifying Holy Rood House in Edinburgh.

Aug. 15. A Roman pavement of Mosaic work discovered in digging for a foundation in Little St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, which must have been laid considerably above 1700 years.

This month general Lasci, and other Russian generals, entered Poland with upwards of 80,000 men to favour the election of the elector of Saxony.

About the same time the marshal duke of Berwick marched with a great army of French to the Rhine, and threatened the frontiers of Germany.

Aug. 31. Fifty tons of halfpence and farthings were issued from the Tower for the service of Ireland.

Sept. 3. At Carlton in Yorkshire some workmen digging a well, about eighteen feet under ground, discovered a vaulted sepulchre eight feet long and five broad, having in it a set of large human bones, white as ivory, and a helmet standing over the head in a nich. Some Saxon characters appeared on the wall, and the date 902, which was seventy-four years before the Conquest.

Sept. 14. About this time advice came, that king Stanislaus was rechosen king of Poland by his party on the 12th of September.

The Russian troops advancing to Warsaw, king Stanislaus, the primate, and all their party abandoned that city on the 23d instant.

Sept. 29. Sir William Billers was chosen Lord Mayor.

A squadron of French men of war sailed this month to the Baltic, on which it was supposed king Stanislaus was on board; but he went by land, and the French returned to Dunkirk again not long after, being apprehensive of meeting with the British squadron.

Oct. 5. The elector of Saxony chosen king of Poland.

At this time were very high disputes between the patentees of the playhouse and the actors.

Oct. 9. The Parliament met and were prorogued to the 15th of November.

Oct. 10. The French king published a declaration of war against the Emperor.

The French assembled a great army in Dauphiné, in order to invade Italy.

Oct. 14. The king of Sardinia declared war against the Emperor.

M. De Chavigni, the French minister, presented a manifesto to the court of Great Britain, containing his most Christian Majesty's reasons for declaring war; the chief whereof was, the emperor's combining with the Russians to drive his father-in-law king Stanislaus from the throne of Poland.

Oct. 17. The duke of Devonshire's fu-

house in Piccadilly was burnt down by accident.

The new church in St. Luke's in Old-street was consecrated.

Oct. 10. The French army having passed the Rhine near Strasburgh, laid siege to fort Kehl, which surrendered to them a few days after.

The king of Sardinia joined the French in their invasion of the Milanese.

The French took possession of Nancy, capital of Lorrain.

King Stanislaus retired to Dantzic, where he repaired to defend himself against the Russians and Saxons.

Oct. 30. Sir Philip Yorke made lord chief justice of the King's bench.

Henrietta dutchess of Marlborough, and countess of Godolphin, died; by which the title of duke of Marlborough descended to the earl of Sunderland, son of the lady Anne, second daughter of the late duke of Marlborough. The earl of Sunderland, now duke of Marlborough, married the only daughter of lord Trevor.

Nov. 4. The city of Milan surrendered to the king of Sardinia, and he laid siege to the castle.

Nov. 7. The prince of Orange arrived at Greenwich, from whence he came to Somerset House, where he was taken ill on the 11th instant, which occasioned his marriage with the princess royal to be put off.

Nov. 10. A Spanish squadron of men of war and transports, having 25,000 men on board, set sail from Barcelona to Italy.

Nov. 15. The Parliament met, and were further prorogued to the 17th of January next.

Nov. 24. The States General signed a treaty of neutrality with the French for the Austrian Netherlands, without consulting either the Emperor or Great Britain.

Nov. 29. Charles Talbot, esq. solicitor general, made lord chancellor of Great Britain, in the room of lord King, who resigned.

Nov. 30. The British exportation of corn was so great, that the freight rose from twenty-five shillings to forty-five shillings per ton, and the price of wheat in some places to four shillings per bushel.

John Willes, esq. made attorney-general.

Dudley Rider, esq. made solicitor-general.

Dec. 2. Cremona taken by the French and Sardinians.

The new theatre in Convent Garden was opened this year under the management of Mr. Rich.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 12, 1732, TO DECEMBER 11, 1733.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males	8611	Males	14372
Females	8654	Females	14861
In all	17465	In all	29233

Increased in the burials this year 5675; which great increase was owing chiefly to the very high bills in January and February last, (see p. 529.)

	Died,
Under two years of age	11738
Between two and five	2409
Five and ten	957
Ten and twenty	754
Twenty and thirty	1857
Thirty and forty	2564
Forty and fifty	2085
Fifty and sixty	2196
Sixty and seventy	1871
Seventy and eighty	1188
Eighty and ninety	804
Ninety and one hundred	198
A hundred	3
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and three	3
A hundred and five	1
A hundred and six	3
A hundred and twelve	1

Dec. 15. The weather was remarkably stormy, and much damage was done.

The supplies for this year amounted to 1,835,006*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

The national debt 47,393,539*l.*

1734, Jan. Robert Macartney, esq. made governor of Newfoundland.

Jan. 2. The Prince of Orange went to Bath for his health.

The castle of Milan surrendered to the French and Sardinians the 2d instant.

JAN. 7. THE FOLLOWING WERE THE SHERIFS PRICKED DOWN BY HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCIL FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, VIZ. FOR

Bedfordshire, Hillersden Franks, esq.
Berkshire, Thomas Barker, esq.
Bucks, Benjamin Burroughs, esq.
Cheshire, Henry Bennet, esq.
Cumberland, John Brown, esq.
Devonshire, Richard Duke, esq.
Dorsetshire, William Clapcott, esq.

Essex, Champion Branville, esq.
Gloucestershire, Richard Marriot, esq.
Hants, Richard Jervoise, esq.
Herefordshire, Mansel Powel, esq.
Hertfordshire, Roger Tusack, esq.
Kent, Henry Hicks, esq.
Leicestershire, Edmund Cradock, esq.
Monmouthshire, Henry Morgan esq.
Norfolk, Edwyn Coney, esq.
Northamptonshire, Christopher Rigby, esq.
Northumberland, John Ogle, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Thomas Porter, esq.
Rutlandshire, William Fowler, esq.
Salop, Thomas Beal, esq.
Somersetshire, William Provis, esq.
Staffordshire, John Hodget, esq.
Suffolk, John Eldred, esq.
Surrey, Maltys Ryal, esq.
Sussex, Henry Montague, esq.
Warwickshire, W. Bumstead, esq.
Wiltshire, Thomas Phipps, esq.
Worcestershire, Thomas Rouse Lench, esq.
Yorkshire, Hugh Bethell, esq.

WALES.

Glamorganshire, —— Basset, esq.
Merioneth, Robert Wynne, esq.
Montgomery, Roger Mostyn, esq.
Pembroke, John Simmonds, esq.
Radnor, Matthew Davies, esq.
Anglesea, Robert Bulkeley, esq.
Caernarvonshire, John Griffith, esq.
Cardigan, David Somes, esq.
Caermarthen, Morgan Davis, esq.
Denbigh, Richard Williams, esq.
Flint, David Foukes, esq.

Jan. 17. The Parliament met, and the King made a speech to both Houses; he took notice of the war carried on by the kings of France, Spain, and Sardinia, against the Emperor, in which he had yet taken no part, and thought it proper to consider well of it before he did: however, now all Europe were in arms, it would be proper to increase their forces, especially at sea; and he did not doubt but the Commons would readily grant the necessary supplies: that the nation would shortly proceed to a new election; and he was pleased, that this opportunity offered of taking the sense of the people again in the choice of their representatives, that the world might see how much their true sentiments had been mistaken or misrepresented.

The Lords hereupon waited on his Majesty with an address of thanks.

The Commons addressed the King in much the same terms the Lords had done.

Augustus king of Poland, and his Queen, crowned at Cracow.

Feb. 12. The late lord chancellor King had a pension of 3000*l.* per annum settled upon him.

Feb. 20. General Lasci, with 20,000 Russians, invested the city of Dantzic, summoning them to dismiss king Stanislaus, and submit to king Augustus, or they must expect to be bombarded, and treated as enemies; and receiving no satisfactory answer, hostilities began the 27th instant.

Feb. 21. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the malt-tax, and four private bills.

The prince of Orange visited Bristol, and was received with every distinguishing mark of respect.

Thirty-three ships of the line were put in commission, and sixty before, made up the number ninety-three, besides fireships.

Feb. 27. The prince of Orange visited Oxford, where he was created doctor of laws, and had every honour paid him and his attendants.

March 1. The prince of Orange visited Blenheim, and from thence returned to Oxford, which he left the next day, and set out for Windsor.

March 4. He visited Bushy Park, and arrived the next day at Somerset-house.

March 7. He visited Sir Hans Sloane, to see his Museum, and then visited the Royal Society, and was admitted a fellow of that body.

March 11. He went to St. Paul's cathedral, and was complimented by the dean and chapter, and highly delighted in viewing that noble structure. From whence he went to the Tower, and viewed all the curiosities there.

March 12. The Irish Peers residing in London met to consider of their claims to attend the procession of the royal wedding, and not having received summons to attend it as peers of the kingdom of Ireland, unanimously resolved, that neither peers or peeresses should attend the said wedding as common spectators, or send for their tickets.

March 14. This night the nuptials between his serene highness the prince of Orange and the Princess Royal were solemnized in a most magnificent and grand manner, in the French chapel at St. James's. The procession from St. James's house, through the gallery that was built for that

purpose, to the chapel, was very splendid. In the cities of London and Westminster, the morning was ushered in by ringing of bells and firing of guns, and other demonstrations of joy.

March 17. The House resolved, itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty, when they resolved to grant the following sums, viz.

The sum of 10,393*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* to complete the sum of 81,568*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* for services incurred by augmenting his Majesty's forces, and in concerting such other measures as the exigency of affairs had required. The sum of 49,834*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* upon account, for reduced officers of his Majesty's land forces and marines, for 1735. The sum of 3780*l.* for paying off pensions to the widows of such reduced officers of his Majesty's land forces and marines, as died upon the establishment of half-pay in Great Britain (and who were married to them before Dec. 25, 1716) for the year 1735. The sum of 79,760*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* for the charge of the office of ordnance for land service for 1735. The sum of 24,693*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* for defraying the extraordinary expence of the office of ordnance for land service, not provided for by parliament. The sum of 26,405*l.* 15*s.* 4½*d.* to make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of the year 1734. The sum of 27,557*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for making good the deficiency of the general fund. The sum of 198,914*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* for the ordinary of the navy (including half-pay for sea officers) for 1735. The sum of 10,000*l.* towards the support of the royal hospital at Greenwich. The sum of 10,000*l.* towards the maintenance of the British forts and settlements belonging to the royal African company of England, on the coasts of Africa. The sum of 26,600*l.* towards settling and securing the colony of Georgia in America. The sum of 4000*l.* towards the repair of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster: and the sum of 2560*l.* for the repair of the tower and roof of the parish church of St. Margaret, Westminster. By adding these sums to the sums before granted, it will appear that the supply granted for this year amounted to 3,150,459*l.* 4*s.* 7½.

March 18. The Houses of Lords and Commons congratulated his Majesty and their Royal Highnesses, on the marriage of the Prince and Princess; and addresses from the city of London, the Universities, &c. were soon after presented.

March 21. The prince of Wales and prince of Orange went to the House of Lords: where his Majesty gave the royal assent to

An act for continuing the duties on salt.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion.

And the bill for naturalizing the prince of Orange was read three times in the House of Commons the same day.

March 28. A bill to prevent the infamous practice of stock-jobbing, having passed the Commons, and being sent up to the Lords, was debated in that House, but resolved at length, that it should pass.

The same day the duke of Newcastle presented the House with a written message from his Majesty, desiring that he might be enabled and supported by his Parliament, in making such further augmentation of his forces by sea and land, as might be absolutely necessary for the honour and defence of his kingdoms, and in concerting such measures as the exigency of affairs might require; and that whatever expence should be thereby occasioned, should be made in as frugal a manner as was possible; and an account thereof laid before the Parliament.

March 29. The duke of Newcastle moved, that an address be presented to his Majesty, to desire he would make such an augmentation of his forces by sea and land as his Majesty should judge necessary; and to assure his Majesty, that that House, would not be wanting in their duty, to enable his Majesty to make good all the extraordinary expences that might be incurred, and to fulfil all the engagements entered into by his Majesty, for the interest and defence of his kingdoms.

After a long debate it was carried for addressing his Majesty, in the terms proposed, by a great majority, but protested against.

A message of the same tenor being sent to the House of Commons, and an address signifying their readiness to comply with it, having been moved for in that House, met with great opposition: but it was at length carried for addressing, 248 against 147.

April 8. A written message was sent to the Commons, by his Majesty, importing, that he would settle 5000*l.* a year on the Princess Royal; and desired they would enable him to make that grant for the life of the Princess, which would otherwise determine on his Majesty's death. With which message the Commons complied.

April 11. The bill for enabling his Majesty to apply the sum of 1,200,000*l.* out of the sinking fund, for the service of the

year 1734, and for appropriating the supplies granted this session of Parliament, being read a second time in the House of Lords, occasioned a long debate; but at length the bill was passed, and was protested against.

April 16. The following acts received the royal assent, viz.

An act for a land tax for the year 1734.

An act to enable his Majesty to apply the sum of 1,200,000*l.* out of the sinking fund, for the service of the year 1734, and for appropriating the supplies granted this session.

An act to enable his Majesty to continue an annuity of 5000*l.* to the Princess Royal, during her life.

An act for ascertaining the duties on arrack.

An act for the better regulating the election of members to serve in the House of Commons for Scotland: and for incapacitating the judges of Scotland to be members of the Commons.

An act to explain an act of the last session, for converting a further part of the capital stock of the South Sea company into annuities, so far as the said act relates to paying off the bonds of the said company.

An act to settle how far the owners of ships shall be answerable for the acts of the masters or mariners.

An act for naturalizing the most serene prince William Charles Henry prince of Orange and Nassau.

An act for the application and disposal of the residue of the money raised by way of lottery, on the credit of an act of last session, for relief of such sufferers in the Charitable Corporation as were objects of compassion.

An act for the revival of an act of 18 Geo. I. for the free importation of cochineal; and for the free importation of indigo.

An act for the more effectual preventing the clandestine importation of foreign hops into Great Britain and Ireland; and to prevent the adulterating or sophisticating of hops.

An act for the more effectual punishment of assaults, with an intent to commit robbery.

An act for the more easy redemption and foreclosure of mortgages.

An act for the more effectual preventing the forging the acceptance of bills of exchange; or the numbers or principal sums, of accomptable receipts for notes, bills, or other securities for payment of money, warrants or orders for payment of money, or delivery of goods.

An act for raising the militia in England, although the month's pay formerly advanced be not paid: and for making the said militia more useful.

An act to explain and make more effectual the laws in being, to oblige the possessors of lands adjacent to the common highways, to cut and keep low such hedges as are adjoining to the said highways.

After the passing these acts, the King made a speech to both Houses, wherein he thanked them for the confidence they reposed in him; and for the provision they had made for the paying off great part of the debt of the navy.

He told them he should issue writs forthwith, for calling a new Parliament; but should think himself inexcusable, if he parted with this without acknowledging the many signal proofs they had given him for seven years, of their duty and attachment to his person and government, and their constant regard to the true interest of their country. And concluded with a prayer, that Providence would direct his people in the choice of their representatives.

April 18. A proclamation was published for dissolving the Parliament, and writs were issued for electing another, returnable the 13th of June.

April 22. This day the prince and princess of Orange set out for Holland from St. James's, and arrived the 26th at Rotterdam.

Don Carlos made his public entry into the city of Naples, and assumed the title of king of Naples and Sicily.

Eight regiments were brought over from Ireland this month and the last.

May 25. The Spaniards under the command of the count de Montemar, defeated the Imperialists, commanded by count Visconti et Bitonto, in the kingdom of Naples; after which Don Carlos met with very little opposition, in the reduction of Naples and Sicily.

May 27. The French landed 1700 men near Dantzick, who endeavoured to force their way into that city, but were repulsed, and the squadron that brought them was obliged to retire to Copenhagen, lest they should have been intercepted by the Russian fleet.

June 1. The duke of Berwick opened the trenches before Philipsburgh; but was killed at that siege by a cannon ball, on the 12th instant.

June 4. The election of the sixteen peers for Scotland came on this day.

June 5. The Bank removed to their new house in Threadneedle-street.

June 13. Both Houses of Parliament met, pursuant to their return of the writs, and were prorogued to the 16th of July.

June 20. A fire broke out at the Cross-keys-Inn, in Gracechurch-street, which destroyed that and several other houses.

June 28. General Oglethorpe, with Tomo Chichi, and several other chiefs, or Indian kings, arrived from Georgia.

June 29. The city of Dantzick, was obliged to capitulate; but gave king Stanislaus an opportunity of making his escape from thence into the territories of Prussia.

By this capitulation, which was signed the 9th of July, the city as well as all the Polish gentlemen in the place, were obliged to acknowledge Augustus king of Poland; to pay one million of crowns to Russia, for the expences of the war; and the Russians insisted on another million, for suffering Stanislaus to escape.

A battle was fought near Parma, between the Imperialists, commanded by count Merci, and the French and Sardinians, commanded by marshal Coigny; wherein four or five thousand men were killed on each side; and amongst them count Merci, the German general; whereupon the prince of Wirtemberg took upon him the command, and maintained the fight till night, and then retired.

July 2. Her royal highness the princess of Orange arrived at St. James's from Holland.

Fifty gentlemen were nominated to serve as sheriffs last Midsummer day, four of whom had sworn off, and thirty-five had paid their fines, of 400*l.* each, which sums amounted to 18,000*l.* and were ordered to be appropriated to the building a Mansion house.

Charles duke of Richmond was appointed master of the horse to his Majesty.

The right honourable Horatio Walpole was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the States General.

July 10. King Augustus was proclaimed in the city of Dantzic; all the Polish lords in the interest of Stanislaus having signed an act of submission on the 29th of last month; importing, that they acknowledged and received Augustus, elector of Saxony, as their rightful sovereign.

Philipsburg surrendered to the French, on the 18th instant.

July 23. A fire happened, which burnt most of the Houses between Temple-bar and Butcher-row.

Aug. 1. Tomo Chichi, the Indian king of the Creeks, and his people, had a solemn audience of his Majesty, wherein they desired to renew the peace between their country and Great Britain.

Aug. 2. The garrison of Gaeta and Naples surrendered to Don Carlos the new king, and were made prisoners of war.

Aug. 8. The Parliament was prorogued to the 26th of September.

Aug. 16. Upon an examination by the Lord Chancellor, &c. of the coinage at the mint, it appeared there had been 43,940 pounds weight of gold coined, which made by tale, 1,955,330*l.* sterling; and of silver 8842 pounds weight, which made by tale 271,000*l.* 4*s.*

An account was received of a terrible earthquake in Ireland, which destoyed above 100 houses and five churches.

Aug. 30. The Spaniards made a descent in Sicily, which they reduced with little opposition.

Sept. 15. The Imperialists surprised marshal Broglio's quarters, on the banks of the Secchia, in Italy; the Marshal escaped in his shirt, but his plate, jewels, and treasure were taken by the enemy.

The Imperialists attacked the French and Sardinians, near Guastalla; but were repulsed with great loss; there were fourteen or fifteen thousand men killed and wounded on both sides.

Sept. 27. The Parliament met, and was prorogued to the 15th of November.

Oct. 9. Seven hundred soldiers were sent from Gibraltar to Jamaica, to defend the English plantations against the runaway Negroes in the mountains.

Oct. 25. An earthquake was felt at Portsmouth.

Oct. 28. Sir Edward Bellamy, alderman of Bishopsgate ward, was elected Lord Mayor of London.

Oct. 30. Tomo Chichi the Indian king, with his people, were carried to Gravesend, in the King's coaches, and embarked for America; accompanied with several families of planters bound to Georgia.

Nov. 2. An edict was published in France, requiring all the English, Scotch, and Irish in that kingdom, who were in no employment, from the age of eighteen to fifty, whether they had or had not been formerly in the Irish regiments in the French service, to repair to enlist in some of those regiments, in fifteen days, on pain to such as have already served, to be treated as deserters; and that the rest be treated as vagabonds, and sent to the galleys.

At the same time the officers of the Irish regiments enlisted recruits both in Great Britain and Ireland, for which but one of those officers was prosecuted; and being

convicted, only paid a very moderate fine.

The English ambassador, lord Waldegrave, presented a memorial to the court of France against the abovesaid edict.

Nov. 9. The princess of Orange returned to Holland by way of Dover and Calais.

This month his Majesty ordered one serjeant, one corporal, one drummer, and twenty-five men, to be added to every company in the eight regiments brought from Ireland last summer, amounting to 2240 men in the whole.

Dec. 20. Above 100 yards of the north-east end of the island of Portland sunk into the sea, by which the pier was greatly damaged to the amount of above 4000*l*. The sinking of this point of land occasioned a crack a considerable distance in the island, which greatly alarmed the inhabitants.

Exported from Christmas 1733 to Christmas 1734, barley 70,224 quarters, malt 223,174, oatmeal 3038, rye 10,735, wheat 496,196. Bounty allowed for the same on exportation 163,470*l*.

At the close of this year the national debt was 47,928,799*l*. 2*s*.

A fine marble statue of king William III. was set up in the great hall at the bank, in Threadneedle-street.

1735, Jan. 8. There was a terrible storm of wind that did a great deal of mischief both at sea and on shore; great damage was done at Amsterdam; out of one hundred ships in the Texel, only seventeen rode out the storm; and a fourth part of the houses at Nieuport were blown down.

A fire broke out at the Queen's-head punch-house, at St. Katherine's, near the Tower, about three in the morning, which in a few hours, the wind being high, consumed near forty houses. About an hour before noon, the wind increased to a storm, at W. and W. S. W. so violent as has not been known since that memorable one November 27, 1703; in comparison of which it was of longer continuance, but some think not quite so violent. In London it threw down several houses and stacks of chimneys, shattered windows, and almost covered every street with tiles; in the country, churches were stripped, many barns and some houses blown down, and trees without number torn up by the roots. But the greatest damage was done to the shipping; wrecks were to be seen every where along the coasts; several ships of the royal navy, at Portsmouth and Plymouth, were driven ashore, or lost masts, and rigging; several boats were cast away on the Thames, but larger vessels escaped better there than in other harbours. Thirty-six large trees were torn up in St. James's-park—360 in the parish of Stockton; Wiltshire—100 in the duke of Queensbury's paddock, at Amesbury—80 in St. Pier's-walk, in Monmouthshire—2000*l*. damage done to the fine grotto, park, and park wall, of Mr. Seawen, at Carshalton, Surrey. The rivers being high from the great rains before, and during the storm, the waters were forced over their banks and overflowed the low-lands; sheep and other cattle were lost in some places; in others the people took to their upper rooms to secure themselves from the inundations.

But we have not room to enumerate more particulars of the damage done before six o'clock in the evening, about which time it abated; nor indeed is it necessary, for the effects of it were perceived in much the same manner, at the same time, in every corner of the kingdom, and consequently by all its inhabitants. But we must not omit the good occasioned by this dreadful tempest, to the harbour of Wisbich, which was deepened by the freshes to above fifteen feet water, so that ships came up to the town, which saving lighterage, has been of great service to the trade of that part. The price of tiling and workmen were raised double in many places on this occasion.

Jan. 14. The fourth septennial Parliament met, and made choice of Arthur Onslow, esq. as their Speaker.

Jan. 23. The King made a speech to both Houses, in which he told them, that having considered with the Dutch the pressing applications made by the Imperial court for assistance on one side, and the repeated professions made by the French, and their allies on the other, of their sincere disposition to put an end to the present troubles upon honourable terms, he had concurred in a resolution with the States General, to employ their joint endeavours to bring matters to a speedy accommodation.

Addresses of thanks were voted by both Houses.

LIST OF THE SHERIFFS FOR THIS YEAR.

Bedfordshire, Thomas Groom, esq.
Berkshire, Henry Tomkins, esq.
Buckingham, John Ware, esq.
Camb. and Huntingdon, Richard Daston, esq.
Cheshire, Trafford Barnston, esq.
Cumberland, Fletcher Partis, esq.

Derbyshire, Francis Sitwell, esq.
Devonshire, Nicholas Hooper, esq.
Dorsetshire, Thomas Skinner, of Dewlesh, esq.
Essex, Thomas Ambrose, esq.
Gloucestershire, Thomas Lingen, esq.
Hants, Robert Graham, esq.
Herefordshire, Robert Mynes.
Hertfordshire, Thomas Rolt, of Sacombe, esq.
Kent, Baldwyn Duppa, jun. esq.
Leicestershire, Robert Wilson, of Heythorp, esq.
Lincolnshire, Robert Lycheford, esq.
Monmouthshire, Richard Lewis, esq.
Norfolk, George Smith, esq.
Northamptonshire, Thomas Langton, esq.
Northumberland, Henry Ellison, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Thomas Lister, esq.
Oxfordshire, Sebastian Smythe, esq.
Rutlandshire, Thomas Tomlyn, esq.
Shropshire, Sherrington Davenport, esq.
Somersetshire, Joseph Langton, of Newton, esq.
Staffordshire, John Hodgets, esq.
Suffolk, John Reynolds, esq.
Surrey, John Copeland, esq.
Sussex, William Stone, of Peasmarch, esq.
Warwickshire, Robert Parker, esq.
Wiltshire, William Vylet, esq.
Worcestershire, Edward Moore, esq.
Yorkshire, Francis Barlow, of Middlethorp, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, ——— Roberts, esq.
Brecknock, Evan Williams, esq.
Caermarthen, Thomas Beaven, esq.
Cardigan, William Bridgstock, esq.
Caernarvon, William Wynne, of Wern, esq.
Denbigh, Humphrey Parry, of Sutton Green, esq.
Flint, Thomas Griffith, esq.
Glamorgan, Grant Gibbon, esq.
Merioneth, Robert Vaughan, esq.
Montgomery, Thomas Brown, esq.
Pembroke, Werriott Owen, esq.
Radnor; John Clarke, esq.

Feb. 7. A motion was made and carried for employing 30,000 men in the sea-service.

A petition was presented to the House of Lords by the duke of Hamilton, duke of Queensbury, duke of Montrose, and the earls of Dundonald, Marchmont, and Stair; shewing that at the election of the sixteen Scotch Peers several undue methods and illegal practices were used towards engaging peers to vote for the list of peers that were chosen; and praying their lordships would take this important affair into their consideration: it was moved to appoint that day month to consider it.

Another lord moved their lordships not to receive the petition, but to appoint a less time to consider what was to be done in this case; and proposed this day sennight, which was agreed to.

A motion was made in the House of Commons, and agreed to, that the forces for the year 1735, should be increased to 25,744 men.

And the sum of 794,529*l.* was granted for defraying the charge of the said 25,744 men.

Feb. 20. This day being appointed for taking into consideration the petition presented by six Scotch peers; the dukes of Buccleugh and Athol took notice, that the petition was conceived in such general terms, that they could not determine whether the petitioners designed to controvert the last election of the sixteen peers; and desired that point might be cleared up, before they proceeded any further: and thereupon a motion was made that the petition should be adjourned for a short time; and the petitioners should be ordered to declare against that time, whether they intended to controvert the last election of all the sixteen peers to represent the peerage of Scotland, or the election of any, and which of them.

The Lord Chancellor accordingly acquainted the petitioners, by letter, with the order of the House; and thereupon the petitioners signed a declaration, shewing, that they did not intend to controvert the election of the sixteen peers, or any of them, but to lay before their lordships the evidence of such facts, and undue methods, mentioned in general in their petition, as appeared to them dangerous to the constitution.

The petitioners hereupon mentioned several illegal practices at the last election in their answer; but after several animated debates, the petition was dismissed.

Feb. 28. A most curious statue of his Majesty George II. by the famous Mr. Rysbrack, carved out of a block of white marble, weighing eleven tons, and formerly taken from the French by Sir George Rooke, was set up in the great parade of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, at the expence of Sir John Jennings the governor.

It being moved that 56,250*l.* be granted to his Majesty on account of the subsidy

payable to the king of Denmark, pursuant to the treaty of the 19th of September, 1734, it was, after some debate, resolved in the affirmative.

An act for continuing the duties on malt, &c. in England, and for granting certain duties on malt in Scotland, received the royal assent.

Mar. 9. At Kilverston in Norfolk, arose a hurricane, which blew the lead off the church and the tiles off a house, and carried them some way in the air; and levelled a piece of high furrowed land just as if it had been harrowed down; it blew water out of the river, and carried it a furlong and a half, and a hurdle from a sheepfold over the tops of the houses: it continued but a short time, extended not above a mile, and ended in a sulphureous smell.

An account of the Charity Schools in Great Britain and Ireland.

All the charity-schools, except those of St. Margaret, Westminster, and at Norton-Falgate, have been set up since the year 1697. There are at present within the bills of mortality 132 schools; boys in them, 3158, girls, 1965; in all 5123. The number of children educated since their beginning to 1734, is 21,399; of which 8678 have been put out apprentices, and 7598 to services, the rest provided for by their parents, &c. The other charity-schools in England are in number 1329; the boys educating therein 19,506, girls 2915. The schools in Scotland are 109; the boys 3009, girls 1047. The schools in Ireland 168; boys 2406, girls 600. Total in England, Scotland, and Ireland; schools 1738, children educating 35,606.

An Account of the Hospitals in London.

There were 1138 children boarding and educating in Christ's hospital, 125 were put out apprentices last year, and eight died in the hospital. In St. Bartholomew's hospital, 4803 persons, as well foreigners as natives, were last year cured, and many of them relieved with money to carry them to their habitations; 316 died, and 684 were remaining under cure; in all 5803. In St. Thomas's hospital there were 4668 persons cured and relieved in like manner, 307 died, and 666 remained under cure, in all for one year 5661. At Bridewell, 395 miserable and indigent people were sustained and relieved, and ninety-one apprentices brought up in divers arts and trades. At Bethlem, 140 distracted persons were admitted, of which 107 were cured, and thirty-three died; and there were remaining 197 patients.

May — Sir William Yonge made secretary of war.

Earl Cholmondeley made one of the commissioners of the Treasury.

Earl Godolphin made lord privy-seal.

May 15. The following bills received the royal assent:—

The land-tax of two shillings in the pound.

An act to apply one million of the sinking fund to the service of the current year.

An act for continuing the duties on salt, and on red and white herrings, four years more.

An act for applying the produce of the forfeited estates of the earl of Derwentwater. The real estate of the late earl of Derwentwater, valued at 8000*l.* per annum, with 10,000*l.* which the fraudulent purchasers were obliged to refund, was settled on Greenwich hospital.

An act to continue the laws for regulating seamen in the merchants service; for regulating pilots; for preventing frauds in the customs, and preventing the clandestine running of goods; and for making copper ore of the British plantations an enumerated commodity.

An act to continue an act 8 Geo. II. for granting liberty to carry rice from Carolina to any part of Europe, south of cape Finisterre.

An act to continue some laws for encouraging the making sail-cloth, and of the silk manufactures in this kingdom.

An act to regulate the quartering of soldiers during the election of members to serve in Parliament.

An act to indemnify persons who have neglected to qualify themselves for employments.

An act to indemnify Protestant purchasers of Popish estates, against the penalties Papists are liable to for not inrolling their estates.

An act to amend an act of 2 Geo. II. for the relief of debtors, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons.

An act for amendment of the law relating to hue-and-cry.

An act for rendering the laws more effectual against such persons as pull down turnpikes, or destroy locks on navigable rivers.

An act for registering deeds in the north riding of the county of York.

An act for encouraging the arts of designing, engraving, and etching, by vesting the property in the inventors.

And to ten private bills.

May 17. This morning his Majesty embarked for Holland.

May 27. Sir John Norris sailed with the grand fleet to Lisbon, to protect the Portuguese against the Spaniards.

Both the Imperialists and the French declared themselves dissatisfied with the plan of peace proposed by the maritime powers.

The elector Palatine protested against the elector of Hanover taking the title of arch-treasurer of the empire.

Two very fine tombs were finished at Hanover this month, viz. for his late Majesty king George I. and his brother, the late duke of York and bishop of Osnaburg; being of copper gilt, and enriched with the most considerable actions of the persons they were to contain, in *basso-relievo* of massy silver, as were the rest of the ornaments.

June 9. Sir John Norris arriving at Lisbon this day, was received by the Portuguese as their guardian angel, and all manner of refreshments sent on board the fleet, which were supplied gratis with provisions during their stay.

June 10. That celebrated antiquary Thomas Hearne, M. A. of Edmund hall in Oxford, died; 1500*l.* was found in his study.

The French, with their allies, made themselves masters of all the Austrian dominions, except the city of Mantua.

The fortress of Trepani, the last place in the island of Sicily, which held out for the Emperor, surrendering, don Carlos made his public entry into the capital city of Palermo, on the 30th instant, and three days afterwards the ceremony of his coronation was performed.

A committee of the aldermen of London reported, that Stocks-market appeared to be the most proper place to build a mansion-house for the Lord Mayor.

The Protestants in Bohemia were severely persecuted by the Austrians at this time, the king of Prussia interposed in their behalf.

A new hospital was founded near Mile-End, by the Draper's company, in pursuance of the will of Mr. Bancroft, for twenty-four old men and 100 boys; for which uses the testator left about 28,000*l.*

The court of Spain having published several memorials, shewing the ill consequences of sending the British fleet to the coasts of Spain and Portugal, in regard to the Spanish commerce: admiral Norris declared, that the king of Great Britain did not propose, by sending that fleet, to Portugal, to make himself a party in the quarrel; he should only endeavour, by his good offices, to make up the differences between these two powers; and that the principal end in fitting out that British squadron, was to protect the Brasil fleet in their return to Portugal.

The Czarina about this time sent 30,000 Russians to the assistance of the Emperor.

Aug. 1. The parliament was prorogued to Oct. 14th.

Sir Everard Fawkener, knt. sent ambassador to the Grand Signior, in the room of the earl of Kinnoul.

Sir Thomas Lombe made a trial of the silk brought from Georgia; and declared it to be the best working silk ever used.

About the same time 160 Highlanders, men, women, and children, were sent to Georgia, to be posted on the river Alatamaba, the southern frontier of that province.

Sept. 28. There was a terrible fire at Wapping-dock, which destroyed upwards of twenty houses and all their furniture.

Sept. 29. Sir John Williams elected lord mayor of London.

Oct. 9. The Parliament was again prorogued to Nov. 11.

Oct. 16. The hereditary prince of Modena arrived in London.

An order of the common council issued about this time, for the better lighting the city of London; and that the lamps should burn till morning.

Oct. 26. His Majesty arrived at Harwich from Hanover.

The Emperor and France began to treat of terms of pacification, without letting the maritime powers into the secret.

Oct. 31. Mr. Oglethorpe embarked for Georgia again, and with him the Rev. Mr. John Wesley, fellow of Lincoln college in Oxford; the Rev. Mr. Charles Wesley, student of Christchurch college; and the Rev. Mr. Ingram, of Queen's college, as missionaries; and with them a great number of poor English families, embarked for the same country.

The Lord Mayor and aldermen congratulating his Majesty on his arrival on Oct. 31, John Salter esq. and Robert Godschall, esq. two of the aldermen, were knighted.

The Imperialists and the French (with their allies) agreed to a cessation of arms.

Nov. 17. The prince of Modena, having been admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, this day took leave of his Majesty

and set out for Dover, to embark for Calais.

Dec. 28. The preliminary articles, concluded about this time between the Emperor and France (without the privity of the maritime powers, or even of the allies of France, the kings of Spain and Sardinia).

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN WERE APPOINTED SHERIFFS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

FOR ENGLAND.

Berkshire, Robert Gayer, esq.
Bedfordshire, John Crawley, esq.
Buckingham, John Pollard, esq.
Cumberland, John Dalstan, esq.
Chester, William Dodd, esq.
Camb. & Hunt. Jeremiah Rist, esq.
Devon, Samuel Rolle, esq.
Derby, Godfrey Watkinson, jun. esq.
Dorset, Samuel Serral, esq.
Essex, William Dawtrey, esq.
Gloucestershire, John Gladwin, esq.
Hants, John Butler, esq.
Hertfordshire, John Dean, esq.
Herefordshire, W. Phillips.
Kent, Abraham Spencer, bart.
Leicestershire, Leake Oakover, esq.
Lincolnshire, Joseph Banks, esq.
Monmouthshire, William Boomer, esq.
Northumberland, Henry Gray, esq.
Northamptonshire, William Wake Jones, esq.
Norfolk, William Henry Fleming, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Acton Burnell, esq.
Oxfordshire, Sir Edward Cobbe, bart.
Rutlandshire, George Cooke, esq.
Somersetshire, Orlando Johnson, esq.
Staffordshire, Samuel Clark, esq.
Suffolk, John Currance, esq.
Surrey, Joseph Chitty, esq.
Sussex, B. Lintott, esq.
Shropshire, Thomas Lloyd, esq.
Warwickshire, John Matthews, esq.
Wiltshire, Richard Baskerville, esq.
Worcestershire, Isaac Snow, esq.
Yorkshire, James Hustler, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, Richard Roberts, esq.
Breckon, Thomas Chamberlaine, esq.
Caermarthenshire, William Penry, esq.
Cardiganshire, Bennet Dyer, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Humphrey Owen, esq.
Denbighshire, Edward Lloyd, esq.
Flintshire, Humphrey Parry, esq.
Glamorganshire, Hopkin Rees, esq.
Merionethshire, John Mytton, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Edward Glynn, esq.
Pembrokeshire, William Philipps, esq.
Radnorshire, John Williams, esq.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 12, 1734, TO DECEMBER 9, 1735.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males ... .8658		Males 11699	
Females 8215		Females 11839	
In all	16873	In all	23538

Decrease in the burials this year 2534.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	9672
Between two and five	1963
Five and ten	755
Ten and twenty	691
Twenty and thirty.....	1605
Thirty and forty.....	2156
Forty and fifty	2139
Fifty and sixty.....	1684
Sixty and seventy	1339
Seventy and eighty.....	872
Eighty and ninety	565
Ninety and a hundred	84
A hundred	3
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and two	2
A hundred and three	1
A hundred and four.....	1
A hundred and five	1
A hundred and six.....	3

AN ACCOUNT OF CORN EXPORTED FROM CHRISTMAS 1734, TO CHRISTMAS 1735.

	Qrs.	*Bu.*
Barley - - - -	57,520	3
Malt - - - -	219,781	7
Oatmeal - - - -	1,920	6
Rye - - - - -	1,329	4
Wheat - - - -	153,343	5

BOUNTY PAID.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
By barley - -	7190	0	11½
By malt - - -	26433	16	0½
By oatmeal - -	240	1	10½
By rye - - -	232	13	3
By wheat - - -	38335	18	6
Total	72,432	12	7

1736, Jan. His Majesty appointed the duke of Argyle and the earl of Orkney, marshals of the armies of Great Britain; an office never known in England before.

Thomas Reeve, esq. one of the justices of the Common pleas, made lord chief justice of that court, in the room of lord chief justice Eyre, deceased.

Sir John Comyns, one of the barons of the Exchequer, made one of the justices of the Common-pleas.

William Fortescue, esq. attorney-general to the prince of Wales, made one of the barons of the Exchequer.

Jan. 15. The Parliament meeting, the King made a speech to both Houses, wherein he told them, that the happy turn the affairs of Europe had taken since the last session, must give them equal satisfaction with himself.

That the Emperor and the most Christian king, had agreed upon preliminaries, and a cessation of arms; and had communicated the preliminaries to him: desiring his concurrence for effecting a general pacification.

That these articles not varying essentially from the plan proposed by him and the States; nor containing any thing prejudicial to the equilibrium of Europe, or the interests of their respective subjects, they had declared to the courts of Vienna and France their approbation of the said preliminaries, and their readiness to concur in a treaty for bringing them to perfection.

That Spain and Sardinia had not yet agreed to the preliminaries; but there was little reason to doubt of their concurrence, upon giving them a reasonable security for the peaceable possession of the countries allotted to them.

In these circumstances his first care had been to ease the burthens of his people, and therefore he had ordered a considerable reduction of his forces by sea and land; and if the influence of Great Britain had had any share in composing the present troubles, or preventing new ones, he was sure they would be of opinion, that it would be necessary to continue some extraordinary expence till there was a more perfect reconciliation among the powers of Europe.

He hoped this pleasing prospect of peace would produce good harmony at home; that those who wished the peace and prosperity of their country, could never have a more favourable opportunity of distinguishing themselves than now offered, by declaring their satisfaction in the progress already made towards restoring the public tranquillity, and promoting what was still necessary to bring it to perfection.

Addresses of thanks were presented by both Houses.

The justices of peace having enquired into the number of houses which sold gin, found there were in the limits of Westminster, the Tower, and Finsbury divisions, exclusive of London and Southwark, seven thousand and forty-four houses and shops were that liquor was publicly sold by retail, besides what was privately sold in garrets, cellars, and back-rooms.

Feb. 5. Two of the members of the privy-council carried a message from his Majesty to his royal highness the prince, proposing a marriage between his royal highness and the princess of Saxe Gotha; to which the prince answered, he could not but be extremely well pleased with whatever his Majesty proposed.

Feb. 16. This day, being the day after the last full moon before the equinox, there was a spring tide which exceeded near a foot and half, all that had been known before. In Westminster-hall the counsel were carried out in boats to their coaches; the Privy-garden, and the Parade in St. James's park, were overflowed, as was part of the Tower wharf. The marshes in the hundreds of Essex were overflowed, and great numbers of cattle drowned. And above bridge, a breach was made at Mill Bank, and the fields and gardens thereabouts overflowed, and the Chelsea water-works very much damaged.

Feb. 18. Count Kinski, the Imperial ambassador, gave a grand entertainment at Somerset-House, to the nobility, foreign ministers, &c. on account of the marriage of the first arch-duchess to the duke of Lorrain.

Feb. 19. The royal assent was given to the act for continuing duties on malt, cyder, &c.

Feb. 20. A petition was presented to the House, desiring they would take into their consideration the mischiefs that attended the excessive drinking of gin, and other spirituous liquors; whereupon the House resolved, that the low price of spirituous liquors was the principal inducement to the excessive and pernicious use thereof; and that in order to prevent those abuses, a duty be laid on all such liquors sold by retail, of twenty shillings a gallon; and fifty pounds per annum should be paid for a license to retail it.

To which it was objected, that the laying so high a duty on all spirituous liquors amounted to a probibition: however, after some debate it was agreed to.

March. 4. Lord Delawar appointed ambassador to the duke of Saxe Gotha, to demand the princess Augusta his sister in marriage.

Mr. Booth appointed his Majesty's minister at Warsaw.

March 5. A motion was made in the House of Commons, for leave to bring in a bill to restrain the disposition of lands, whereby the same became unalienable, (generally called the mortmain bill).

By this bill all people were restrained from devising lands to charitable uses, by will or by deed, if not executed twelve months before their decease: and the universities were restrained from purchasing livings, but excepetd as to the rest.

The following bills received the royal assent, viz.

March 24. An act for granting an aid by a land-tax of two shillings in the pound.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion.

An act to repeal the statute of 1 Jac. I. intituled, An act against conjuration, witchcraft, and dealing with evil and wicked spirits; and also to repeal an act passed in Scotland, 9 Mar. intituled, Anentis Witchcrafts.

An act to indemnify persons who have omitted to read the prayers and subscribe the declarations, pursuant to the act of uniformity, 13 & 14 Car. II.

An act to amend an act of 7 Geo. I. intituled, An act to preserve and encourage the woollen and silk manufactures.

And to seven private bills.

April 5. The Lord Mayor and aldermen of London resolved to present a petition to the Parliament against the bill brought in about this time, for rebuilding a bridge across the river Thames, from the New Palace Yard, in Westminster, to the opposite shore.

Captain Tancred Robinson made rear-admiral of the blue.

On the 9th of this month the prince of Orange, stadtholder, and captain general of Groningen, made his public entry there, together with his consort, the princess royal, in a very grand and magnificent manner, on account of the homage which her royal highness came to receive from the inhabitants of that province.

The most considerable death this month was that of the wise and brave prince Eugene of Savoy, whose name had been famous throughout Europe for many years. On the 10th in the morning, when his gentleman went as usual into his chamber to awake him, he was found dead in his bed. His highness was in the 72d year of his age, being born Oct. 8, 1663.

April 14. Andrew Wilson, condemned for robbing collector Stark, was executed at Edinburgh, attended with numerous guards, to prevent a rescue, which was apprehended; but though nothing of that kind was attempted, captain Porteous the commander of the city guard, on a parcel of boys throwing stones at the executioner as he was cutting him down, fired among the people, as did also his guard, after his example, and about twenty persons were unhappily killed or wounded. The captain and others, guilty of this rash and barbarous action, were committed to prison, to answer for it according to law.

April 16. Addresses were presented on the prince of Wales's marriage, from the House of Peers and Commons, the city of London, Edinburgh, and several other places, and were graciously received.

April 19. A fire at Stony Stratford in Buckinghamshire, which consumed upwards of fifty houses.

April 25. This day in the afternoon, her highness, Augusta, princess of Saxe-Gotha, arrived in the William and Mary yacht at Greenwich, and was conducted by lord Delawar to his Majesty's palace there. In the evening the prince of Wales went to pay her a visit, and staid several hours. The next day he dined with her at Greenwich, where the crowd of people was very great, and her highness condescended to shew herself for upwards of half an hour from the gallery of the palace; which drew the loudest acclamations.

May 5. The following bills received the royal assent, viz.

An act for laying a duty on the retailers of spirituous liquors.

An act for naturalizing the princess of Wales.

An act for continuing several acts therein mentioned, and for amending an act of 1 Geo. I. in relation to scavengers in cities and great towns.

An act to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices; and for allowing further time for the enrollment of deeds and wills made by papists; and for relief of protestant purchasers.

And to several private and local bills.

May 20. The following bills received the royal assent:—

An act to enable his Majesty to borrow 600,000*l.* to be charged on the sinking fund, by paying off one million of South Sea annuities; and for appropriating the supplies granted this session.

An act for continuing the additional stamp duties laid on by an act of 12 Geo. I.

An act to indemnify persons who have offended against the laws of excise, and for enforcing those laws (the smuggling act.)

An act to prevent enlisting his Majesty's subjects into any foreign service without license.

An act to restrain the disposition of lands, whereby the same may become unalienable (stiled the mortmain act.)

An act to explain an act of 9 Geo. II. for preventing bribery and corruption in the election of members of Parliament, so far as it relates to the commencing and carrying on prosecutions grounded on the said act.

An act for encouraging and regulating the manufacture of British sail-cloth, and for securing the duties payable on foreign sail-cloth imported.

An act to render the laws more effectual for preventing the importation of fresh fish taken by foreigners; and to explain so much of an act of 13 & 14 Car. II. as relates to ships exporting fish to the Mediterranean; and for the better preservation of the fry of lobsters on the coast of Scotland.

An act for building a bridge across the river Thames from the New Palace Yard in the city of Westminster, to the opposite shore in Surrey.

And to ten private bills.

After which his Majesty made a speech to both Houses; wherein he told them, that he acquainted them at their first meeting of preliminary articles having been concluded between the Emperor and France; since which time a further convention concerning the execution of them had been made and communicated to him by both those courts; and negociations were carrying on by the several powers engaged in the late war, in order to settle a general pacification.

He thanked them for the supplies; and said, they could never better recommend themselves to his esteem, and the good opinion of those they represented, than by raising the necessary supplies in a manner the least burdensome to his people.

He was concerned to see such seeds of dissension sown among his people; it would be his care to preserve the constitution in church and state, and not to countenance any attempts to the prejudice of either; his protection should be impartially dispensed to all his subjects.

That he was going to his German dominions, and should leave the Queen regent in his absence; and did not doubt but they would endeavour to make the weight of public affairs easy to her; which he recommended to them in a particular manner.

May 22. His Majesty set out for Hanover from St. James's.

June 4. By an exact list of persons who have fined for the office of sheriff of London, there appeared to be now in hand, deducting 500*l.* paid for five sheriffs in the year 1730 and 1732, the sum of 20,700*l.* towards building a mansion-house for the Lord Mayor, which being laid out in three per cent. annuities, the interest thereof is every half year to be made capital.

June 22. The commissioners appointed for building the bridge across the river Thames, from New Palace Yard, met the first time at the Jerusalem chamber, Westminster; and chose lord Sundon their chairman, Nathaniel Blackerby, esq. treasurer, and Sir Joseph Ayloff, bart. secretary.

Captain Porteous, who commanded the guard at Edinburgh, and fired upon the people assembled to see the execution of a smuggler there, was found guilty of wilful murder.

His grace the duke of Athol arrived the 23rd. of June at the Isle of Man, to take upon him the government of the said island, and on the 25th was proclaimed by the title of King in the isle of Man.

July 14. When the courts were sitting in Westminster-hall between one and two in the afternoon, a large bundle of brown paper was laid near the Chancery court, with several crackers and parcels of gunpowder enclosed; which burst, and terrified the people who were attending the courts of Chancery and King's-bench; and the explosion threw out several printed bills, which gave notice that this being the last day of term, the five following libels would be burnt in Westminster-hall, between the hours of twelve and two, viz. the gin act, the mortmain act, the Westminster-bridge act, the smuggler's act, and the act for borrowing 600,000*l.* on the sinking fund. One of these printed bills being carried to the court of King's bench, the grand-jury presented it as a wicked, false, and scandalous libel; and a proclamation was issued on the 17th for discovering the persons concerned in this wicked and audacious outrage, and a reward of 200*l.* was offered for taking the author, printer, and publisher, of the said false, malicious, and treasonable libel.

The same libel was found fixed up at

the Royal Exchange on the 26th in the morning.

July 30. In the last week of this month were great tumults and riots at Hackney, Shoreditch, Spitalfields, and other places in and about London, occasioned by the Irish labourers, who coming over at this time of the year to harvest-work, and underworking the natives, several thousand English labourers assembled, and endeavoured to drive the Irish from the neighbourhood of London; the Irish being pretty numerous, and standing on their defence, several were wounded on both sides; but the militia being raised, and some regular troops sent to disperse them, the riot was suppressed without any great mischief.

Aug. Captain John Porteous, who commanded the guard at Edinburgh when some people were killed by the fire of his soldiers, and condemned for it, was respited by her Majesty for six weeks.

Sept. 7. About ten at night a body of men entered the city of Edinburgh, and seized on the fire-arms, drums, &c. belonging to the city guard, secured all the gates, beat an alarm, and marching to the prison where captain Porteous was, set the door on fire when they found they could not break it open; and, having dragged out Porteous, hanged him upon a sign-post; after which they returned the arms to the guard-house, and left the city.

Sept. 10. A terrible fire broke out at Cock-hill, in upper Shadwell, when forty-two houses, six warehouses, besides outhouses, and sheds were destroyed, and nearly twenty were damaged.

Sept. 22. Was held a court of common-council at Guild-hall, when it was agreed to complete Fleet-ditch fit for a market, and that the committee of city lands should immediately advertise to receive proposals for the building a market-house, shops, stalls, &c.

Sept. 25. Her Majesty's proclamation was published, for discovering, apprehending, and bringing to justice, the persons concerned in the barbarous murder of captain John Porteous, and the wicked and audacious outrages committed at Edinburgh.

Sir John Thompson was elected Lord Mayor of London.

This month the new lamps were set up in London for the better illuminating the city.

And the space between Fleet-bridge and Holborn-bridge, was ordered to be converted into a market.

Oct. The king of Great Britain having desired the States-general to do justice to the prince of Orange his son-in-law, and restore him the lordships of Treveer and Flushing in Zealand; they answered, they had no right to interfere in the affairs of a particular province; and the Prince still remained dispossessed of those lordships.

Oct. 14. Both Houses of Parliament met at Westminster, pursuant to their last prorogation, and were further prorogued to the 25th of November, next.

A treaty of subsidy was concluded with the Hessians, in consideration of a body of their troops entering into the service of Britain.

George Kelly (against whom a *bill of* pains and penalties passed at the same time Dr. Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, was banished) escaped to France out of the Tower.

The Derby Indiaman Captain Anselm, shamefully surrendered to the pirate Angria, through the cowardice of the captain.

Nov. 8. The master and wardens of the Sadler's company presented the prince of Wales with their freedom.

Dec. 7. Mr. Nixon the nonjuring clergyman was tried at the King's-bench bar before lord Hardwicke, for a misdemeanour in making and publishing a scandalous libel, dispersed in Westminster-hall on the 14th of July, and blown up, with the five following acts of parliament, that day between the courts of Chancery and King's-bench, viz. The gin act, the mortmain act, the Westminster-bridge act, the smugglers act, and the act for raising 600,000*l.* on the sinking-fund; in which libel were contained many scandalous reflections on the King and legislature.

He was found guilty, condemned to pay 200 marks, and to suffer five years imprisonment; and to be brought before the courts at Westminster, with a parchment round his head declaring his offence.

Dec. 17. Sir John Thompson, the Lord Mayor, with the aldermen, sheriffs, &c. attended the prince of Wales, and presented him with the freedom of the city in a gold box.

Dec. 24. The sudden death of the two last dukes of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, and the little interval between the decease of those two princes, made it feared their death was not a natural one; at first this suspicion was looked upon as without foundation, but after a diligent enquiry, there was discovered, at the court of

Brunswick, the most execrable plot that ever was invented by the malice of man. It seems, above five years ago, a design was formed to destoy by poison the present reigning house of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel. The two last dukes fell a sacrifice to this hellish project; and the present duke must have suffered the same fate, if the Divine Providence had not interposed, and preserved his life by a seasonable discovery of the whole villainy. The persons concerned were 36 in number, but the chief conspirator was one baron Wolff, who had been many years at the court of Brunswick; he was committed close prisoner to the castle of Hartz, with irons upon his hands and feet, and a guard continually over him; they also seized the greatest part of his accomplices. The Duke appointed commissioners to try the prisoners, and Mr. Boerger, the duke's privy-counsellor, was ordered to draw up the indictment against baron Wolff, and make a report of it to the Duke: he was several times at the castle of Hartz to examine the baron, who at length finding his crimes fully detected, made an ample confession of the whole plot.

This morning about five o'clock was a prodigious high tide, occasioned by the late rains bringing down the land waters, and a strong north-west wind filling the channel. It overflowed almost all New Palace Yard, ran into part of Westminster hall, filled the Town court by the House of Commons, overflowed the Horse-ferry bank, and made a large breach in it in the same place the great tide last spring did, and overflowed all the meadows round Tothill-fields, &c.

A GENERAL BILL OF ALL THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 9, 1735, TO DECEMBER 7, 1736.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	8471	Males -	13,695
Females -	8020	Females -	13,886
In all	16,491	In all	27,581

Increase in the burials this year, 4043.

Died,	
Under two years of age -	10,580
Between two and five - -	2706
Five and ten - - -	993
Ten and twenty - -	816
Twenty and thirty - -	2139
Thirty and forty - -	2445
Forty and fifty - -	2357
Fifty and sixty - -	2121
Sixty and seventy - -	1666
Seventy and eighty - -	1114
Eighty and ninety - -	557
Ninety and one hundred -	88
A hundred - - -	1
A hundred and five - -	1
A hundred and eight - -	1
A hundred and sixteen -	1

AN ACCOUNT OF CORN EXPORTED FROM CHRISTMAS 1735, TO CHRISTMAS 1736.

	Qrs.	*Bs.*
Barley - -	6860	1
Malt - - -	192,602	4
Oatmeal - - -	1196	5
Rye - - -	1220	5
Wheat - - -	118,170	0

BOUNTY PAID.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Barley - -	857	10	3
Malt - -	25,167	19	5
Oatmeal - -	149	11	6
Rye - -	213	12	2
Wheat - -	29542	10	0
Total	55931	3	4

1737, Jan. 4. This evening a fire broke out in the Inner Temple adjoining to the hall, and continued burning till five next morning, which consumed the Inner Temple kitchen, buttery, and great staircase, leading to the Hall, and above thirty chambers; several writings of estates and valuable studies of books, belonging to private gentlemen were consumed.

Jan. 11. The lord Mayor received from the prince of Wales, 500*l.* to be applied to the releasing poor freemen of the city of London out of prison.

Jan. 14. The King, returning from Hanover, landed at Lowstoff in Suffolk, after a very stormy passage.

Jan. 18. The Lord Mayor and aldermen congratulating his Majesty on his arrival, George Champion, and John Lequesne, aldermen; with the two sheriffs, William Rouse, and Benjamin Rawlins, were knighted.

John Willes, esquire, attorney-general knighted, and made lord chief justice of the Common-pleas, in the room of the lord chief justice Reeve.

Dudley Rider, esq. appointed attorney-general.

John Strange, esq. appointed solicitor-general.

Feb. 1. The King being indisposed by a fatiguing tempestuous passage from Holland, commissioners were constituted to open the Parliament; and the Commons being sent for to the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor (one of the commissioners) said, His Majesty had commanded them to let the House know, that as it was not convenient for him to be there in his Royal Person, he had authorized his Royal Highness the Prince, and several Lords in the commission mentioned, to do every thing which ought to be done on the part of his Majesty in Parliament.

Then, the commission being read, the Lord Chancellor made a speech to both Houses; and said, They were commanded by his Majesty to inform them, That the respective acts of cession being exchanged, and orders given for the evacuation and possession of the several countries and places by the powers concerned in the late war, according to the preliminary articles, the great work of re-establishing the general tranquillity was far advanced; but still it would not be adviseable to leave themselves in so defenceless a condition, as to encourage any enterprizes, which the enemies to the public peace might have vainly suggested, and flattered themselves with the hopes of.

For his Majesty could not but observe the many contrivances and attempts carried on in various shapes, and in different parts of the nation, tumultuously to resist and obstruct the execution of the laws, and violate the peace of the kingdom: and that those disturbers had levelled their sedition against the Parliament, as well as his Majesty, endeavouring to render ineffectual some acts of the whole legislature: but his Majesty thought it unnecessary to enlarge on a subject of this nature, since, by the constant tenour of their conduct they had shewn, that they considered the support of his authority, and the security of his government, as inseparable from the preservation of the public tranquillity, and their own safety.

Addresses were presented to his Majesty by each House.

Lord Hardwick, lord chief justice of the King's-bench, appointed lord chancellor of Great Britain, in the room of lord Talbot, deceased.

Mr. justice Lee made lord chief justice of the court of King's-bench.

Feb. 22. The royal assent was given for continuing the duties on malt, &c. and to two naturalization bills.

A motion was made in the House of Commons by William Pulteney, esq. on the 22d, and in the House of Lords on the 25th instant, by lord Carteret, to address his Majesty to settle 100,000*l.* per annum on the prince of Wales; which occasioned a long debate; whereupon a copy of a message from his Majesty to the Prince in writing was produced of the following tenor:

That his Majesty had given orders for settling a jointure on the princess of Wales suitable to her high rank and dignity, which he would lay before the Parliament, in order to render it effectual: and that though his Royal Highness had not thought fit, by any application to his Majesty, to desire that his allowance of 50,000*l.* per annum, which was paid by monthly payments at the choice of his Royal Highness, might be rendered less precarious; his Majesty, to prevent the bad consequences which might follow the undutiful measures which his Majesty was informed his Royal Highness had been advised: to pursue, would grant to his Highness, for his Majesty's life, the said 50,000*l.* per annum, to be issuing out of the civil list revenue, over and above his Highness's revenues of the duchy of Cornwall; which his Majesty thought a very competent allowance, considering his numerous issue, and the great expences which must naturally attend an honourable provision for his whole family.

To which message the Prince returned a verbal answer, importing, that he desired the Lords who brought it, to lay him, with all humility, at his Majesty's feet; and to assure his Majesty, that he had, and ever should retain the utmost duty to his royal person: that he was very thankful for any instance of his Majesty's goodness to him or the Princess; and particularly for his Majesty's gracious intention of settling a jointure on her Royal Highness: but that as to the message, the affair was now out of his hands, and therefore he could give no answer to it.

March 5. Great numbers of footmen assembled with weapons, in a tumultuous manner, and broke open the doors of the playhouse in Drury-lane, and fought their way to the stage door, which they forced open, and hindered the proclamation being read by colonel De Veil; however, he caused several of the ringleaders to be taken and committed to Newgate. A great many people were wounded in the scuffle; the audience frightened, and forced to retire; among whom were the Prince and Princess, and a great many persons of

distinction. The pretence for this disturbance was, that the footmen were locked out of the upper gallery to which they claimed a right.

The Turks at this time made great preparations for a war against the empire.

April 4. The duke of Newcastle having presented to the House of Peers an authentic copy of the trial of captain Porteous, and all the proceedings relating thereto; and several witnesses having been examined before the House, a bill was brought in of the following tenor.

That "Whereas upon Tuesday the 17th of September, 1736, there was a most outrageous riot in the city of Edinburgh, notoriously concerted and carried on by great numbers of wicked and blood thirsty persons, who seized the arms of the city guard, possessed the city gates, set fire to the prison of the Tolbooth, and set at large several prisoners.

"And whereas captain John Porteous, then a prisoner under sentence of death, but reprieved, was by the said rioters, dragged from the said prison, hanged and murdered, in defiance of the government, to the most unparalleled obstruction of the royal mercy.

"And whereas, before the committing the said murder, it was commonly reported in Edinburgh, that some such attrocious act would be attempted, which, by proper care of the magistrates might have been prevented: notwithstanding which, Alexander Wilson, esq. then provost of the said city, did not take any precautions to prevent the said murder and riot, nor use proper means to suppress the same, or afterwards discover or apprehend the authors or abettors thereof.

"Now to the intent the said enormous behaviour and neglect of duty might not go unpunished, and that other persons might not presume to be guilty of the like for the future, it is enacted, that the said Alexander Wilson be disabled to hold, exercise, or enjoy, the said office of provost of Edinburgh; and be disabled for ever to hold or enjoy any office or place of magistracy in the city of Edinburgh, or elsewhere in Great Britain; and that he should be kept close prisoner for one year.

"And whereas the said town-guard appeared to have been of no use, it is further enacted, that from the 1st of July, 1737, the said guard shall be abolished, and no longer kept up; and that the gates of the Netherbow-port be taken down, and the communication between the city and Canongate be hereafter kept open night and day."

This bill was ordered to be read a second time in May, and the Lord Provost and the city of Edinburgh, to be heard by their counsel against the bill, upon the second reading.

April 19. The lord provost of Edinburgh was admitted to bail.

April 22. The land-tax bill of two shillings in the pound received the royal assent.

An act for making perpetual, An act to prevent the infamous practice of stock-jobbing.

In the land-tax bill was a clause exempting the Prince of Wales from paying the six-pence in the pound civil-list money, which saved him 1000*l.*

The earl of Granard appointed ambassador to Turin.

April 26. A motion was made for declaring the sentence pronounced against Porteous erroneous; which occasioned a debate.

After which the duke of Argyle proposed, that the judges should deliver their opinions upon some questions of the following tenor, viz.

If an execution should be performed in Stocks market, where a guard of regular troops should be drawn up by lawful command, to prevent a rescue of the criminal; and should several stones, thrown from among the crowd, light among them, by some of which several soldiers should be bruised and wounded; would such a guard be guilty of a crime, if, by firing among the crowd they should kill several persons? And, if guilty of a crime, what crime would it be?

There were three other questions proposed, of much the same nature. Then it was moved, to propose the like questions to the Scotch judges; whereupon a debate arose, whether the Scotch judges should be examined at the bar of the House, at the table, or upon the woolsacks? And it was resolved, they should be examined at the bar, sixty-three against fifty-one.

Whereupon the Scotch judges were called to the bar; where they appeared in their robes, and some questions were put to them.

The disputes between Spain and Portugal were entirely adjusted about this time, and Sir John Norris returned with the fleet from Lisbon.

May 4. The Lord Provost and the city of Edinburgh were heard by their counsel against the bill for disabling the Provost, &c. After which the matter was debated; and on the 11th of May, the bill, being read a third time, was passed that House, fifty-four against twenty-two.

May 12. Dr. Ratcliff's trustees laid the foundation of that magnificent library near the schools at Oxford; for the building whereof the Doctor left 40,000*l.*

His Majesty sent a message to the House of Commons desiring them to settle a jointure of 50,000*l.* a year on the princess of Wales, in case she survived the Prince.

June 1. The bill for disabling the provost of Edinburgh, &c. being read a second time in the House of Commons, counsel was heard there for and against the bill, on the second, third, fifth, and sixth days of this instant; and it was resolved to be committed, 124 against 118.

After which several considerable amendments were made to the bill, by the Commons, (viz.) 1. The leaving out the clause for imprisoning the Provost. 2. That clause for demolishing the Netherbow-port; and, 3. The clause for taking away the city guard. And only the clauses for disabling the Provost, and for imposing the fine of two thousand pounds on the city, remained; which was directed to be paid to the wife of the late captain Porteous: and thus amended, the bill was returned to the Lords, who agreed to the amendments made by the Commons.

A motion being made this session for granting 28,707*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* for Chelsea hospital, notice was given of the great charge the hospital was like to bring upon the public: however, after some debate, the grant was agreed to without a division.

A motion also was made, that his Majesty might be empowered to make use of that part of the produce of the sinking fund every year, which lay dead in the Exchequer, and replace it as the taxes given for the current year came in. Which motion also was agreed to.

A motion was made, that one million of the sinking fund should be granted, towards redeeming the like sum of the increased capital stock of the South Sea company; some gentlemen proposed that it might be applied towards redeeming part of the Bank capital; but after a debate, it was carried for the South Sea, without a division.

Sir William Chapple appointed one of the justices of the King's-bench.

June 21. A motion being made for restraining the players from acting any new plays, till approved by the administration, occasioned warm debates; but at length a bill was brought in for that purpose, and, with others, received the royal assent this day, (viz.)

An act for settling a dowry on the princess of Wales.

An act for lessening the duty on sweets.

An act for laying a duty on foreign oysters imported.

An act for disabling Alexander Wilson, esq. from holding any office of magistracy at Edinburgh, or elsewhere in Great Britain; and for laying a fine of two thousand pounds on the city of Edinburgh.

An act for bringing to justice the persons concerned in the murder of captain Porteous; and punishing those who knowingly conceal them.

An act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

An act relating to the common players of interludes.

An act for building a bridge across the Thames from New Palace yard.

An act for punishing persons going armed in disguise.

An act for regulating watermen on the river Thames.

An act for giving further time to those who have omitted to take the oaths.

And to several private and local bills.

After passing these acts, his Majesty made a speech to both Houses; wherein, having thanked them for the proofs they had given of their affection and regard to his honour; and applauded their wisdom and justice; he complained of the licentiousness of the times, under a colour of liberty; and told them, it was absolutely necessary to restrain this excessive abuse, by a vigorous execution of the laws: that defiance of authority, contempt of magistracy, and even resistance of the laws, were become too general, and were equally prejudicial to the crown, and the liberties of the people: that he had made the laws of the land the constant rule of his actions; and he did with reason expect, in return, all that submission to his authority and government which the same laws had made their duty.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 4th of August.

July 31. The princess of Wales was delivered of a princess at St. James's, about eleven at night; some few hours after she returned from Hampton court.

The town of Oczakow surrendered to the Russians the 13th instant.

Aug. 3. The King sent a message to the prince, that he highly resented his carrying the princess from Hampton-court, when he knew her accouchement was so near at hand, without acquainting him, or the Queen, with the circumstances the

princess was in, or giving him the least notice of his departure.

Aug. 4. The Lord Mayor and aldermen of London congratulated the court on the birth of a princess; as did the universities, &c. soon after.

The convention of the royal boroughs in Scotland, having presented the right honourable Arthur Onslow, esq. Speaker of the House of Commons, with a suit of fine table linen of their own manufacture, the Speaker returned them thanks; and assured them, that as far as his interest and influence went, he would promote the manufactures of home-made linen; and sent them one hundred pounds sterling, to be applied to the use of the manufacture. Whereupon the governors ordered it to be distributed into prize-money, to such as should make the best table linen, in the years 1738, 1739, and 1740.

Aug. 29. The new-born princess was baptized by the name of Augusta; the King and Queen, and the duchess dowager of Saxe-Gotha, being sponsors by their proxies.

Sept. 10. The King sent a message from Hampton-court to the prince at St. James's, by the dukes of Grafton and Richmond, and the earl of Pembroke; wherein his Majesty told his royal highness, that the whole tenor of his conduct for a considerable time had been so entirely void of all real duty, that he had long had reason to be highly offended with him; and until he withdrew his regard and confidence from those by whose instigation and advice he was directed, and encouraged in his unwarrantable behaviour to him, and the Queen; and until he returned to his duty, he should not reside in his palace, which he would not suffer to be made the resort of them, who, under the appearance of an attachment to him, fomented the division which he had made in his family, and thereby weakened the common interest of the whole.

That it was his pleasure, he (the prince) should leave St. James's, with all his family, when it could be done without prejudice or inconvenience to the princess; he (his Majesty) should for the present leave to the princess, the care of his granddaughter, until a proper time called upon him to consider of her education. The Prince removed to Kew on the 14th of September.

Sept. 29. Sir John Barnard elected lord mayor of London.

Sept. 30. The Fleet market was proclaimed a free market, and opened.

Grain being very dear at this time, there were great riots in the west of England; and particularly among the miners, who seized upon all the corn that was carrying to market, and broke open the warehouses in the port towns, and carried off the corn, under pretence that it was designed for exportation.

Oct. 13. A proclamation was published for suppressing riots and tumults, committed by the tinners, and others, in Cornwall; and for apprehending such persons as were concerned in breaking open warehouses there the last month, and taking away the corn therein; and a pardon, and fifty pounds reward, was offered to any of the offenders who should discover their accomplices.

The archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor, lord president of the council, lord privy seal, the principal secretaries of state, and others, were appointed to examine the fees in the several courts of law.

Nov. 20. At eleven this night died queen Caroline, of a mortification in her bowels, in the 55th year of her age; she was daughter of the marquis of Brandenburgh Anspach, married to the electoral prince of Hanover, on the 22d of August, 1705, and crowned Queen, with his Majesty 11th of October, 1727.

Dec. 12. The following gentlemen were appointed Sheriffs by his Majesty for the present year.

Berks, Joseph Cox, of Stanford, esq.
Bedfordshire, David Williams, of Tingrith, esq.
Bucks, Richard Lowndes, of Winstow, esq.
Cumberland, John Gaskarth, of Hiltop, esq.
Cheshire, William Tarton, of Whittinshaw, esq.
Cambr. and Huntington, Francis Drew, esq.
Devonshire, George Buck, esq.
Derbyshire, Sir Robert Burdett, bart.
Dorsetshire, Henry Bower, esq.
Essex, Hugh Smith, esq.
Gloucestershire, Ambrose Boulden, esq.
Hants, John Burrard, esq.
Hertfordshire, William Gape, of St. Alban's, esq.
Herefordshire, Thomas Read, esq.
Kent, Christopher Mills, esq.
Leicestershire, John Pim, esq.
Lincolnshire, John Wells, esq.
Monmouthshire, William Says, esq.

Northumberland, James Hargrave, of Shawdon, esq.
Northamptonshire, Charles Tryon, esq.
Norfolk, Thomas Bell, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Joseph Cley, esq.
Oxfordshire, John Clarke, esq.
Rutlandshire, Thomas Bradgate, esq.
Shropshire, Adam Oliay, esq.
Somersetshire, James Chaffey Cowper, esq.
Staffordshire, Richard Fowler, esq.
Suffolk, Sir William Barker, bart.
Surrey, William Clarke, esq.
Sussex, Edward Parker, esq.
Warwickshire, Pudsey Jesson, esq.
Wiltshire, Isaac Warriner, esq.
Worcestershire, John Parrot, of Bel Brokton, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir Hugh Smithson, bart.

WALES.

Anglesea, William Roberts, esq.
Brecon, Charles Powel, esq.
Caermarthenshire, James Lewis, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Humphrey Meredith, esq.
Cardiganshire, Francis Ingram, esq.
Denbighshire, John Jones, esq.
Flintshire, Edward Morgan, esq.
Glamorganshire, Edmund Lloyd, esq.
Merionethshire, John Lloyd, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Morgan Edwards, esq.
Pembrokeshire, George Harris, esq.
Radnorshire, Sir Robert Cornwal, bart.

Dec. 14. This morning between one and two o'clock, a most dreadful fire broke out in the kitchen of Mr. Basket's dwelling-house in Black-friars, printer to his Majesty, which in a short time consumed the same, and the King's printing-house adjoining. The fire was so sudden and violent that the family saved themselves with the utmost difficulty. The printing-house was very large, and the finest of the kind in the world; the printing materials alone amounted to several thousand pounds, besides a vast number of bibles, common prayer books, acts of parliament, &c. which were entirely consumed. It is said the loss in the whole amounted to near 20,000*l*.

Dec. 17. Queen Caroline was buried privately in Henry VIIth's chapel.

The drawing the lottery, to raise money for building the new bridge at Westminster, ended.

Dec. 28. In the morning, a great crack was heard from the cellar of the Spa house, at Scarborough, in Yorkshire, and upon search the cellar was found rent. The night following, the inhabitants heard another crack, and in the morning entering the cellar, they were surprised to see the strange posture it stood in, and then got several gentlemen to view it, who were of opinion that the house would soon fall. On Thursday following, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, there was another crack heard, and the top of the cliff behind it rent 294 yards in length, and 36 extreme breadth, which was all immediately in motion, slowly descending, and continued so till it was dark. The ground thus rent contained about an acre of pasture land, and cattle then feeding thereon; and was on a level with the main land, and fifty-four yards above high water level, but sunk down nearly perpendicular seventeen yards; the solid ground thus sunk was computed at 261,360 tons. The sides of the cliff nearest the Spa stood as before, but rent and broken in many places, and forced forward to the sea; the ground, when sunk, laid upon a level, (and the cattle the next morning feeding on it) the main land being as a wall on the west, and some part of the side of the cliff as a wall on the east, and the whole was such a confused prospect as is scarce to be expressed; the rent at the top of the cliff as aforesaid from the main land, was 294 yards. The rent continued from each end down the side of the cliff to the sands, was measured on the sands from one end to the other 268 yards, viz. 143 south of the wharf and Spa-wells, and 100 to the north of the Spa. As the ground sunk, the earth or sand, which the people used to walk on, under the cliff, arose upwards out of its natural position for above 100 yards in length, on each side of the wharf, north and south, and was six and in some places seven yards above its former level; but as soon as it began to rise, the water at the Spa-well ceased running, and was gone. The ground thus risen was twenty-six yards broad; the stone key or wharf, which was computed at 2463 tons, rose entire and whole, twelve feet higher than its former position (but rent a little in the front) and was forced forward towards the sea twenty yards.

There was within the last year upwards of 150,000*l*. bounty money paid upon the exportation of corn, which brought between three and four millions of money into the kingdom.

ACCOUNT OF THE SEVERAL HOSPITALS.

Children put forth apprentices, and discharged out of Christ's Hospital 143; children buried 13; children remaining under

the care and charge of the said Hospital 1180.

Cured and discharged from St. Bartholomew's Hospital 5163; buried 352; remaining under cure 695.

Cured and discharged from St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark 6112; buried 321; remaining under cure 747.

Received into Bridewell Hospital, vagrants and other indigent and miserable people 488, maintained apprentices eighty four.

Admitted into Bethlem Hospital, distracted men and women 178; cured of their lunacy and discharged 126; distracted persons cured after much charge bestowed upon them in their lunacy and sickness 43; remaining in the hospital 213.

Children in the London workhouse, at Lady-day, 1737, 82; since admitted, 22; discharged and put forth apprentices, or to service, 24; remaining at Lady-day, 1738, 80. Vagabonds, beggars, pilfering and other young vagrants and disorderly persons, duly committed in the year last past, were 309, and 22 remained at Lady-day, 1737; discharged 268; buried 1; remaining at Lady-day, 1738, 62.

1738, Jan. 24. The Parliament met, and the King made a speech to both Houses, wherein he recommended dispatch and unanimity as usual.

The Lords hereupon attended his Majesty with an address of thanks, and condoled with him on the loss of his Queen.

The like address was presented by the Commons.

Feb. 3. A motion being made for resolving, that the number of effective men, to be provided for guards and garrisons in Great Britain, be 17,704 men; an amendment was proposed for limiting the number to 12,000; which occasioned a long debate.

The question being put for a reduction, it was carried against a reduction, 249 to 164.

Feb. 20. The earls of Essex and Waldegrave were made knights of the Garter.

Feb. 21. One Connin, a carpenter at Gibraltar, having brought his action against general Sabine, governor of that fortress, for trying him by a court martial, and causing him to receive 300 lashes, recovered 700*l.* of the general, in the court of King's-bench.

Feb. 27. The King ordered that no person whatsoever, who should go to pay their court to their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Wales, should be admitted into his Majesty's presence, at any of his royal palaces.

March 1. The House of Commons adjourned for several days, on account of the indisposition of their speaker.

March 3. A petition of the merchants, planters, and others, trading to the plantations, was read in the House of Commons, complaining, that notwithstanding his Majesty's most gracious endeavours to prevent the Spanish depredations, they were not only continued since the treaty of Seville, but were last year carried to a greater height than ever; and praying relief.

The question being at length put, that their declaration should be expressed in general terms in their address, it was carried in the affirmative; and the address was accordingly presented to his Majesty on the 6th of the following month.

March 4. The workmen began to clear and take away the pavement at Stock's-market, in order to lay the foundation for a mansion-house for the Lord Mayors. And soon after the statue on horseback of king Charles II. was taken down.

March 7. The malt bill received the royal assent.

March 11. A proclamation was published for putting in execution the late act against retailing of spirituous liquors, and for protecting the officers of justice and others in endeavouring to assist the magistrates therein.

The West India merchants, who had presented their petition some days before, complaining of the depredations of the Spaniards, and the injuries they had sustained in their shipping and merchandize, by their vessels being taken and plundered by the Spanish guarda costas, attended to make good the allegations thereof.

A printed list of the English ships taken and plundered by the Spaniards, since the treaty of Seville; specifying the names of the captains, ships, their value, places taken at, barbarous usage received, &c. was delivered to the members of the House of Commons. By the list of British ships taken by the Spaniards within these nine years, it appeared that the loss was upwards of 140,000*l.* to the British merchants; that fifty-two ships had been taken and plundered by the Spaniards, and the poor sailors used with the utmost cruelty and barbarity.

His Majesty's most gracious answer to the address in relation to the Spanish depredations, was as follows:—

"I am fully sensible of the many and unwarrantable depredations committed by

the Spaniards, and you may be assured I will make use of the most proper and effectual means that are in my power, to procure justice and satisfaction to my injured subjects, and for the future security of their trade and navigation.

"I can make no doubt but you will support me with cheerfulness, in all such measures, as in pursuance of your advice I may be necessitated to take for the honour of my crown and kingdoms."

Henry Haines, for printing the Craftsman on the 2d of July, 1737, was sentenced to pay a fine of 200*l.* to suffer two years imprisonment, and to find security for his good behaviour for seven years.

May 20. At this time upwards of sixty public and private bills received the royal assent. The chief of the former were, the land-tax bill; that for granting to his Majesty 2,000,000*l.* for the year 1738, and for paying one million to the Bank for redeeming an annuity of 40,000*l.* &c. the bill relating to the late earl of Derwentwater's estate; the coal bill; that for enforcing the gin act; for securing the payment of rents; the Westminster-bridge bill; the bill for regulating the manufacture of narrow woollen cloths in Yorkshire; that for punishing persons violently endeavouring to hinder the exportation of corn, &c.

After which his Majesty made a speech to both Houses; wherein he applauded their temper and moderation in their debates; thanked them for the supplies they had given him; and assured them he had given orders to his ministers to use the most pressing instances at the court of Spain for obtaining satisfaction for the injuries his trading subjects had sustained, and for their future security.

May 24. Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 27th of July next.

This morning between seven and eight, the princess of Wales was delivered of a prince at Norfolk-house in St. James's-square, who was privately baptized the same day by the name of George.

May 26. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs of London, waited on his Majesty at Kensington with their congratulations, on the birth of the Prince his grandson.

Admiral Haddock sailed with a strong squadron to Cadiz about the same time.

June 21. The young prince having been baptized privately the day he was born, on account of his ill state of health, was again baptized, with great solemnity, by Dr. Secker, bishop of Oxford, and rector of St. James's, the 21st. instant, in the evening; the King his grandfather, the king of Sweden, and the queen of Prussia, sponsors. The names given the prince were George William Frederic.

The duke of Queensbury, lord Baltimore, and lady Irwin, represented the sponsors.

June 27. The Lord Mayor and aldermen, congratulated the prince of Wales on the birth of the Prince his son.

Mr. Justice Cummins, was made lord chief baron of the Exchequer, in the room of lord chief baron Reynolds.

Mr. baron Fortescue was made one of the justices of the Common-pleas.

Mr. Sergeant Parker was made one of the barons of the Exchequer.

July 25. A storm of hail, accompanied with wind and lightning, happened at Uxbridge, and about the same time at Dunstable, Coney, &c. The hail-stones were of so prodigious a size, and flew with such velocity, that they broke many windows, and split the tiles on houses, wounding divers passengers and horses on the road, tearing large branches off trees, destroying vast quantities of fruit, killing fowl, and birds flying in the air. Some of the hail-stones were found to measure eight or nine inches round, and to be harder than ice itself.

Several men of war were put into commission, and ordered to be got ready with all expedition; and there was a very hot press on the river Thames, and in several parts of London, to man the ships fitting out; so that from Wednesday evening to the next day in the afternoon, upwards of 1500 men were impressed.

July 27. The parliament was prorogued to the 13th of Oct.

July 28. A dreadful fire broke out at the Peacock-inn at Wellingborough in Northamptonshire, which consumed the greatest part of the said town, near 300 houses being laid in ashes.

It was computed, that 12,000 people had been convicted on the gin act, within less than two years; of whom near 5000 had been convicted in the 100*l.* penalty; and 3000 had paid 10*l.* each, to excuse their being sent to Bridewell; and all these within the bills of mortality.

Aug. 4. A fire broke out at Fakenham in Norfolk, which burnt down about twenty-six dwelling houses, besides a malting-office, barns, and other out-houses.

Sept. 13. This morning the first piles were driven for the foundation of the new

bridge from New Palace-Yard to the opposite shore.

Sept. 23. The celebrated Dr. Edmund Boerhaave, professor of physic and chimistry at Leyden in Holland, died in the 70th year of his age.

Sept. 29. Micajah Perry, esq. was elected Lord Mayor of London.

The honourable John Verney, esq. chief justice of Chester, was constituted Master of the Rolls, in the room of Sir Joseph Jekyll, deceased.

Nov. 7. The definitive treaty between the Emperor and the French king, was signed at Vienna; whereby France guaranteed the Pragmatic Sanction, *i. e.* The possession of all the Austrian dominions to the female heirs of the Emperor.

Dec. 30. An earthquake was felt in Halifax, Eland, and Huddersfield in Yorkshire.

A convention was concluded this month between their British and Danish Majesties, in relation to the territory of Steinhorst; and his Majesty withdrew his troops from thence.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN WERE APPOINTED SHERIFFS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR:—

ENGLAND.

Berkshire, William Trumball, esq.
Bedfordshire, Oliver Edwards, esq.
Buckingham, John Piggot, esq.
Cumberland, John Drake, esq.
Chester, Robert Hyde, esq.
Camb. & Hunt. Robert Covil, esq.
Cornwall, Sir Francis Vyvyan, bart., appointed by the prince of Wales.
Devon, Arthur Furmine, esq.
Dorset William Smith, esq.
Derby, Thomas Wright, esq.
Essex, Thomas Bows, esq.
Gloucestershire, William Giles, esq.
Hants, Edmund Thomas Williamson, esq.
Hertfordshire, William Benn, esq.
Herefordshire, Thomas Guillim, esq.
Kent, Robert Lacy, esq.
Leicestershire, John Turner, esq.
Lincolnshire, Thomas Burrell, esq.
Monmouthshire, Paul Morgan, esq.
Northumberland, William Errington, esq.
Northamptonshire, Charles Edwin, esq.
Norfolk, John Parr, esq.
Nottinghamshire, John Gilbert Cooper, esq.
Oxfordshire, Sir James Dashwood, bart.
Rutlandshire, Richard Sharpe, esq.
Somersetshire, John Smith, esq.
Shropshire, Thomas Smyth, esq.
Staffordshire, Richard Davenport, esq.
Suffolk, William Acton, esq.
Surrey, Robert Booth, esq.
Sussex, George Spencer, esq.
Warwickshire, Edward Bowater, esq.
Worcestershire, John Hart, esq.
Wiltshire, William Wyndham, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir George Cooke, bart.

WALES.

Anglesey, Robert Williams, esq.
Breckon, Jenkin Williams, esq.
Caermarthenshire, William Phillips, esq.
Cardiganshire, John Phillips, esq.
Caernarvonshire, John Lloyd, esq.
Denbighshire, Cawley Humberton Cawley, esq.
Flintshire, David Pennant, esq.
Glamorganshire, Thomas Price, esq.
Montgomeryshire, John Thomas, esq.
Merionethshire, Richard Anwyl, esq.
Pembrokeshire, George Meare, esq.
Radnorshire, Henry Howarth, esq.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 13, 1737, TO DECEMBER 12, 1738.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males	8212	Males	12750
Females	7848	Females	13075
In all	16060	In all	25825

Decrease in the burials this year 1098.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	9600
Between two and five	2306
Five and ten	784
Ten and twenty	782
Twenty and thirty	2072
Thirty and forty	2439
Forty and fifty	2262
Fifty and sixty	2106
Sixty and seventy	1551
Seventy and eighty	1121
Eighty and ninety	529
Ninety and one hundred	101
A hundred	2
A hundred and two	4
A hundred and three	2

A hundred and five.....	1
A hundred and eleven.....	1

AN ACCOUNT OF CORN EXPORTED FROM DECEMBER 1737, TO DECEMBER 1738.

	Qrs.	Bs.
Barley	70,669	6
Malt	198,607	7
Oatmeal	1,777	3
Rye	36,159	1
Wheat	560,596	4

BOUNTY PAID.

	£	s.	d.
By barley	9836	4	4
By malt	23568	15	3
By oatmeal	222	3	5
By rye	6327	16	11
By wheat	145149	2	6
Total	184064	2	6

1739, Jan. 4. In the morning, about two o'clock, began a violent storm of thunder and lightning, attended with a furious wind and rain, which continued two or three hours. Such thunder and lightning was scarcely ever known at this time of the year. The same storm happened at Bath, Bristol, and other places.

Jan. 14. A storm happened, which did immense damage to the high buildings. At Glasgow several ships were lost. It extended to Ireland, and did great damage both at Dublin and Londonderry.

Jan. 18. The Parliament met, according to their prorogation; but the ratification of the convention lately concluded with Spain not being arrived, the Parliament was further prorogued to the 1st of February.

Jan. 29. The first stone of Westminster-bridge was laid.

Feb. 1. The Parliament being met, the King made a speech to both Houses; wherein he acquainted them, That a convention was concluded, and ratified, between him and the king of Spain, who had obliged himself to make reparation to his subjects for their losses, by a certain stipulated payment; and plenipotentiaries were appointed for regulating all those grievances and abuses which had hitherto interrupted the British commerce and navigation in the American seas; and for settling all matters in dispute, in such a manner as might for the future prevent and remove all new causes and pretences of complaint; which convention, with the separate articles, he would order to be laid before them; and if all the ends which were to be hoped for, even from successful arms, could be obtained without plunging the nation into a war, it must be thought by all reasonable and unprejudiced persons, the most desirable event.

Addresses on the speech were presented by both houses of Parliament.

Feb. 8. The duke of Newcastle laid before the House of Peers, a copy of the convention between Great-Britain and Spain, concluded 14th January, 1739, with the separate articles.

A motion was then made, that the convention, with the separate articles and ratifications, might be read immediately; and they were read accordingly.

Feb. 14. The House of Commons voted the number of forces for the current year should be 17,704 men.

Feb. 23. The sheriffs of London, by order of the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common-council, presented a petition to both Houses of Parliament; wherein they set forth, That it was with a concern the petitioners were unable to express, that they perceived the trade of his Majesty's American colonies still continued exposed to the insults of the Spaniards, who, under unwarrantable and injurious pretences, continued to stop, search, and make prizes, of British vessels navigating the American seas, and praying relief.

The West-India merchants, and the city of Bristol, presented petitions of the like tenor.

Feb. 26. The bill for laying a duty on malt, &c. received the royal assent; as also some naturalization bills.

March 2. The House of Peers addressed his Majesty on the convention, thanking him for laying that treaty before them; and for his care of the true interests of his people; acknowledging his Majesty's great prudence, in bringing the demands of his subjects for their losses to a final adjustment, by the said convention; relying on his royal wisdom, that in the treaty to be concluded in pursuance thereof, proper provisions would be made for the redress of the grievances complained; particularly, that the freedom of navigation in the American seas would be so effectually secured, that his subjects might enjoy unmolested their undoubted right of navigating and trading from one part of the British dominions to another, without being liable to be stopped, visited, or searched; they depended also, that in the treaty to be

concluded, the utmost regard would be had to the adjusting the limits of his Majesty's dominions in America; and gave his Majesty the strongest assurances that, in case his just expectations should not be answered, they would heartily and zealously concur in such measures as should be necessary to vindicate his Majesty's honour, and preserve to his subjects the full enjoyment of those rights, to which they were entitled by treaty, and the law of nations.

March 8. The affair of the convention was debated in the House of Commons; after which they resolved to address his Majesty in the same terms the Lords had done. There were 480 members present; but it was carried only by a majority of 28, to approve of the convention.

March 12. The House of Commons attended his Majesty with their address of thanks, for his obtaining the convention, &c.

March 14. The princess of Wales was safely delivered of another prince, at Norfolk-house.

March 15. The Commons congratulated his Majesty on the birth of a prince.

The same day the mutiny bill received the royal assent.

March 16. The Lords congratulated his Majesty on the birth of a prince; and afterwards congratulated the prince of Wales.

The Lord Mayor and aldermen of London also congratulated his Majesty on the joyful occasion.

April 7. As the workmen were digging in Stocks-market for the foundation of the Mansion-house, they took up a grave stone which had been there 297 years; the letters and figures, with a curious coat of arms upon it, appeared but very little defaced.

April 11. The young Prince was baptized at Norfolk-house, by the bishop of Oxford, and named Edward-Augustus. The sponsors were, the king of Prussia, the duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, and the duchess of Sax-Wessenfels; represented by the duke of Queensberry, the marquis of Caernarvon, and the lady Charlotte Edwin.

April 19. The following bills received the royal assent.

The land-tax.

An act to continue the duties for encouragement of the coinage of money.

And to several local and private bills.

Dr. Nicholas Saunderson, professor of mathematics in the university of Cambridge, died; he had been blind from two years of age, and yet a very learned man, and the greatest mathematician of his time; he formed an orrery himself, with which he read lectures to his pupils.

April 27. This day came on at Dublin the trial of the right honourable Henry Barry, lord baron of Santry, for the murder of Laughlin Murphy, a running footman, and formerly his father's servant, in August last, at Palmerstown fair. He was found guilty and received sentence, but was afterwards reprieved during his Majesty's pleasure.

May 8. His Majesty sent a message to both Houses of Parliament; wherein he desired that 15,000*l.* a year might be settled on his son the duke of Cumberland, and his issue; and an annuity of 24,000*l.* on the four princesses, to take effect after his demise. Whereupon a bill was immediately brought in, for enabling his Majesty to make the settlement therein proposed; and it passed without committing it, after some debates on that subject.

May 10. Another message was sent to both Houses by his Majesty, acquainting them, that he had concluded with the king of Denmark, a treaty agreeable to that which expired in 1737, and desired their support and concurrence, in making good the engagements he had thereby entered into.

And as events might happen, when it would be impossible for his Majesty to have the immediate advice and assistance of his great council, upon any emergency arising from the present posture of affairs; he hoped he should be supported by the Parliament, in making such further augmentation of his forces as might be absolutely necessary; and in concerting such measures as the exigency of affairs might require. Whereupon a motion was made in the House of Peers, to address his Majesty, to thank him for laying the treaty with Denmark before them; and to assure him, they would concur in enabling him to make good his engagements, and supporting him in making good such further augmentation of his forces as might be necessary.

The Commons, in compliance with the said motion, voted 70,583*l.* for the subsidy to Denmark, and 500,000*l.* for augmenting the forces in any exigency.

The Danes, by the subsidy treaty, engaged to keep, during three years, 5000 foot and 1000 horse in readiness, for the service of Britain.

The plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and Spain had their first conference, in

pursuance of the convention, or preliminary treaty, the beginning of this month.

May 25. The Commons having sent up the bill to the House of Lords, for granting 500,000*l.* out of the sinking fund, for the year 1739, and for enabling his Majesty to raise the further sum of 500,000*l.* out of the said fund: amongst other appropriating clauses, there was one in the bill, for applying 60,000*l.* towards the making good the losses of our merchants, because that sum had, by the convention, been allowed to Spain, in consideration of their ships destroyed in 1718.

June 1. The conferences between the commissaries of Great Britain and Spain were suspended: the king of Spain having declared to Mr. Keene, that since the South Sea company persisted in their refusal to pay the 68,000*l.* which appeared to be due to him on the Spanish calculation, his Majesty could not dispense with himself, from revoking the privilege granted that company for the negro trade; and that, in consequence of this revocation, he should be obliged to seize on the company's effects in Mexico, that he might procure himself the payment of the sum in question.

Advice was received about the same time, that the Spaniards at fort St. Augustin in Florida, had published a proclamation, promising freedom to all white servants and negroes belonging to Carolina and Georgia, that would desert to them, and had allotted such deserters lands near St. Augustin, where above 700 British slaves had already been received.

About the same time the Emperor and the French king entered into an offensive and defensive alliance: this probably the Emperor did, to express his resentment against Great Britain and the States General, who refused to assist him in the preceding war, with France, Spain, and Sardinia, but suffered him to be deprived of his Italian dominions, though they had guaranteed them to his Imperial majesty and his heirs.

A rumour of a war with Spain, and preparations for the same, which continued through the month. Ten regiments were ordered to be embarked from Ireland. Ten thousand additional land forces were to be levied and incorporated with the other regiments. Several men of war were put in commission, and there was a very hot press for seamen. Orders were sent to the British governors in the West Indies, &c. Admiral Haddock's squadron in the Mediterranean was also reinforced. Sir John Norris hoisted the union flag on board the Namur at Chatham. The deputy-governor of the South Sea company was sent for by the duke of Newcastle, and advised how to act, in regard to the company's affairs in Old and New Spain, in the present conjuncture; and the company dispatched proper orders to all their agents and factors in Spain. Sir Chaloner Ogle set out post for Portsmouth, to sail immediately in the Augusta for the West Indies. The rulers of the Watermen's company received orders to supply the government forthwith with a certain number of men for the sea service. An embargo was laid on all outward bound merchant ships. A proclamation was issued for allowing six months pay certain to all seamen and able-bodied land men, who had before the first instant, or should before July 14 next, enter themselves as volunteers on board his Majesty's ships; and another for calling home all English sailors in foreign service.

June 14. The following bills received the royal assent:—

An act for granting 500,000*l.* out of the sinking fund, for the year 1739, and for enabling his Majesty to raise the further sum of 500,000*l.* out of the growing produce of the said fund, and for appropriating the supplies, &c.

An act to enable his Majesty to settle an annuity of 50,000*l.* on the duke of Cumberland, and the heirs of his body, and an annuity of 24,000*l.* on the princesses Amelia, Caroline, Mary, and Louisa.

An act for taking off the duties on woollen and bay yarn imported from Ireland, and for preventing the exportation of wool to foreign parts.

An act for granting liberty to carry sugars of the growth of the British colonies directly to foreign countries, without bringing them first to Great Britain.

An act for preventing excessive and deceitful gaming.

By this act, every person who sets up any private lottery, sale, or raffle, to be determined by lot or drawing, whether out of a box or wheel, or by cards, dice, or any machine or device whatever, shall, on conviction before any justice of peace, on the oath of one witness, forfeit 200*l.* to be levied by distress and sale; and if the offender have not goods, and do not immediately pay the penalty, or give good security for it, he may be committed to the county gaol for six months.

The same penalty is inflicted on every person who shall make, print, or advertise proposals or schemes for advancing small sums, amounting in the whole to large

sums, to be divided amongst them by chances in the prizes in any public lotteries, or shall be concerned in delivering out tickets to persons advancing such sums, entitling them to a share of the money so advanced.

The games of the ace of hearts, pharaoh, basset, and hazard, are specially declared to be games or lotteries by cards or dice within the meaning of the act. The penalty for playing such games is 50*l.*

It is declared also, that all such games, lotteries, and sales, shall be absolutely void, and that all houses, lands, plate, jewels, and other goods, exposed to sale in this manner, shall be forfeited to any person who will sue for the same.

An act to prevent frauds in gold and silver wares.

An act for prohibiting the importation of books, first composed and printed in Great Britain; and for repealing so much of 8 Anne as empowered limiting the prices of books.

An act to rectify a mistake in an act of 6 Geo. I. for preventing frauds and abuses in the public revenues; and to obviate doubts in 7 Geo I. for preventing his Majesty's subjects trading to the East Indies, &c. with regard to prosecutions in Ireland.

An act to amend an act of 8 Richard I. and an act of 33 Hen. VIII. prohibiting persons to be justices of assize in their own county.

An act for continuing the act of 3 Anne, to regulate the price of bread; and for amending an act of 2 Geo. II. for the better regulation of attornies and solicitors.

An act for the relief of Protestant purchasers, &c.

An act for the more easy assessing and levying of county rates.

An act to empower the court of Chancery to lay out, upon proper securities, money out of the general cash in the bank of England, belonging to the suitors, for the case of the said suitors, by applying the interest arising therefrom, for answering the charges of the accountant-general of the said court.

An act to explain the acts concerning tanned leather.

And to several private and local bills.

Then his Majesty made a speech, thanking the Houses for their promising to support him; and the Commons in particular, for the extraordinary supplies they had granted: but recommended to their serious consideration, the fatal consequences that might threaten a nation divided within itself, inflamed and misled by all the wicked arts and insinuations that malice and falsehood could suggest.

After which the Parliament was prorogued to the 9th of August.

July 10. An order of council was made for making reprisals on the Spaniards.

July 11. Advice came, that the British consuls at Malaga, Alicant, and other ports of Spain, had given directions to the commanders of British ships to depart with the utmost expedition.

At this time there were upwards of 260 members in the House of Commons who had places under the government, with salaries from 250*l.* to 11,000*l.* a year.

July 21. Notice was given by the lords of the Admiralty, that letters of marque, or general reprisals, against the ships, goods, and subjects of the king of Spain, were ready to be issued; and thirteen or fourteen letters of marque were granted the same month.

July 26. The Parliament which stood prorogued to Thursday, Aug. 9, was ordered to be further prorogued to Thursday, Oct. 18.

The embargo was ordered to be taken off the shipping, and the next day the Admiralty sent directions to all the sea ports accordingly.

August. Mr. Keene declared to the court of Spain, that though the King his master had permitted his subjects to make reprisals, he would not be understood thereby to have broken the peace; and that as soon as his Catholic Majesty should be disposed to make the satisfaction demanded of him, reprisals should cease.

To which the Spanish ministers answered, that their King was very far from considering things in the same light as the court of Great Britain, and therefore could not help looking on the making reprisals as an act of hostility, and hoped, with the assistance of heaven, and his allies, he should be able to support a good cause.

The marquis de Fenelon, the French ambassador at the Hague, at the same time declared, that the King his master was obliged by treaties to send an army to the assistance of the king of Spain, if he were attacked by land, and a squadron of men of war, if attacked by sea; and therefore he must look upon them as his enemies, who were enemies to his Catholic Majesty: and dissuaded the States General from taking the part of Great Britain.

To which the minister of the States answered, that they had resolved to take no part in the differences of those powers; but that they must, however, send such

forces to the assistance of Great Britain as they were obliged to do by their treaties if they were required.

Sept. 5. Sir Thomas Giraldino, the Spanish ambassador at this court, set out for Dover, accompanied by Mr. Terry, the king of Spain's agent for the Assiento contract on their way home.

Sept. 10. This night a most violent storm of lightning and thunder, accompanied with an excessive rain. The flashes of lightning were as quick, and at the same time as strong, as perhaps were ever known in this part of the world; though the thunder was not so violent. It began at seven o'clock in the evening, and the flashes continued, more or less, till twelve at night. The next day the wind was exceeding high from morning till night, which did considerable damage to the shipping, &c.

By the South Sea company's answer to the Spanish manifesto, as far as relates to the 68,000*l.* said to be due from the company to his Catholic Majesty, it is said, it is manifestly made out, that on the balance of accounts there was due from the crown of Spain to the company above 130,000*l.* a sufficient reason for their general court to refuse the payment of the 68,000*l.* demanded.

Sept. 12. Peace was concluded between the Emperor and the Turks, by the mediation of France.

Sept. 20. The king of Spain granted commissions to cruize upon the English, seized the English shipping in his ports, and made prizes of all the merchant ships his men of war met with at sea.

Sept. 21. A proclamation was published for the Parliament to meet on the 15th of November.

Sept. 22. Was fixed on a marble pedestal, in the middle square of St. Thomas's hospital, the statue of the founder, king Edward VI. in brass, which was left by Charles Joy, esq. deceased, late treasurer of the said hospital.

Sept. 29. Sir John Salter was chosen lord mayor, though Sir George Champion was the next alderman to the chair; Sir George having voted with those who approved the convention.

Letters from rear-admiral Haddock, dated Sept. 26, gave an account, that on the 23d of September, a rich Spanish ship, called the St. Joseph, bound from the Caraccas, and belonging to the Guipascoa company, was taken off Cadiz. The said ship arrived at Spithead the 28th of October, under convoy of his Majesty's ship the Chester. The money and goods on board, as mentioned in the bill of lading, were computed to be worth upwards of 100,000*l.* sterling; besides silver and other valuable effects not expressed in the bill of lading. The said ship was above 600 tons burden. She had on board some diamonds, with a diamond solitaire, diamond necklace, and several diamond rings for her Spanish Majesty, and about seventy men, who were all made prisoners.

Oct. 3. Orders were issued from the War office, for augmenting the regiments in Minorca and Gibraltar from fifty to seventy private men in each company; and the same augmentation in all the marching regiments throughout Great Britain.

Rear admiral Haddock, in the Somerset, with three other ships under his command, came into the bay of Gibraltar, and brought with him a Spanish ship of about 250 ton, and fourteen guns, (the name unknown) bound from the Carraccas to Cadiz, which he had taken within gunshot of Cadiz.

Oct. 9. Horace Walpole, esq. his Majesty's late ambassador to the States General, with his lady and family, arrived from Holland at his house at Whitehall.

Oct. 17. A charter passed the seals, for erecting an hospital for foundling children; for which it was computed the sum of 30,000*l.* was collected among the nobility and gentry before the patent passed.

Oct. 21. Mr. John Goodwin, master attendant of the dock-yard at Deptford, by order of the Admiralty, seized upon two Spanish ships in the pool, and carried the captains and sixteen Spanish sailors, with the assistance of the deputy marshal, to the Marshalsea prison.

War proclaimed against Spain with the usual formalities.

Oct. 25. The Lord Mayor Micajah Perry, laid the first stone of the Mansion-house in Stocks-market, attended by several of the Aldermen and Common-Council, and by the two Sheriffs, George Heathcote, esq., and Sir John Lequesne: George Dance was the architect.

Oct. 27. Earl Pomfret made governor of the island of Guernsey, in the room of the marquis of Montandre.

Oct. 28. The St. Joseph, taken by admiral Haddock near Cadiz, arrived at Spithead. This prize was valued at 100,000*l.* and upwards.

Oct. 29. The right honorable Sir John Salter, knt. the new Lord Mayor of London, was with the usual solemnity sworn into that honourable office at Westminster, for the year ensuing.

Nov. 5. There being a mutiny among the workmen in the yards at Woolwich, a

battalion of guards, and a troop of horse, were sent down to reduce them to their duty; whereupon they dispersed, but still refused to work, unless some privileges were allowed them, which they claimed as their right.

Nov. 13. John Strange, esq. his Majesty's solicitor-general, was chosen recorder of the city of London, in the room of baron Thompson, deceased.

Nov. 15. The Parliament met, and his Majesty made a speech to both Houses, wherein he said, That he had called them together sooner than had been usual of late years, that he might have their immediate advice at this critical juncture; that he had in all his proceedings with Spain acted agreeably to the sense of both Houses of Parliament; and did not doubt but he should meet with a ready and vigorous support in this necessary war.

His Majesty being returned to St. James's, it was moved in the House of Lords, to present him with an address of thanks; wherein they should express their concurrence and approbation of every thing his Majesty had mentioned in his speech.

An address of the same tenor was agreed to by the Commons; to which his Majesty returned a suitable answer.

Nov. 20. Was held at Somerset-house the first general meeting of the nobility and gentry, appointed by his Majesty's royal charter to be governors and guardians of the hospital for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children, to hear their charter read, and to appoint their secretary and a committee.

Previous to reading of the charter, Thomas Coram, esq. the petitioner for the charter, addressed his grace the duke of Bedford, he being chosen president of the committee appointed to manage this charity. — They were empowered to purchase lands to the value of 4000*l.* per. annum.

Nov. 26. A proclamation was issued for a public fast throughout the kingdom, on Wednesday the 9th day of January next.

There were at this time 30,000 troops on the establishment of Great Britain, 12,000 on that of Ireland, and 6000 marines ordered to be raised as fast as possible, and 6000 Danes to be taken into our service, if wanted; which, with 30,000 men in his Majesty's electorate of Hanover, would make upwards of 80,000 troops.

Accounts received from Paris announced that an express had arrived there with the king of Spain's declaration of war against Great Britain; and that they were extremely busy in all the ports of France, fitting out old and building new ships of war; and from Vienna, couriers had been dispatched to London, Paris, and Lisbon, with the Emperor's resolution to observe an exact neutrality in the intended war between Great Britain and Spain, provided no other powers meddled with that dispute, and that no disturbance was given to his Imperial Majesty's hereditary countries.

Nov. 30. This day it was resolved, that the number of forces to be provided for guards and garrisons in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, should be 28,852 men.

Dec. 10. The princess of Orange was delivered of a Princess, which lived but half an hour.

The drawing of the Westminster-bridge lottery began this day at Stationers-hall.

The earl of Essex made captain of the yeomen of the guard.

Dec. 20. The royal assent was given to

An act for continuing the duties upon malt, &c.

An act for granting an aid by a land-tax of 4*s.* in the pound.

An act for the better supplying of marines and seamen, to serve in ships of war, merchant-ships, and privateers.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 12, 1738, TO DECEMBER 11, 1739.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males	8228	Males	12416
Females	7953	Females	13016
In all	16181	In all	25432

Decrease in the burials this year, 303.

Died,	
Under two years of age	9667
Between two and five	2302
Five and ten	844
Ten and twenty	875
Twenty and thirty	1866
Thirty and forty	2218
Forty and fifty	2378
Fifty and sixty	2039
Sixty and seventy	1421
Seventy and eighty	1166

Eighty and ninety	547
Ninety and a hundred	76
A hundred	8
A hundred and two	4
A hundred and three	1
A hundred and four	1
A hundred and five	1
A hundred and eight	1
A hundred and ten	1
A hundred and thirty-eight	1

1740, Jan. 7. A most melancholy accident happened near Kirkaldy in Scotland. As fourteen apprentices and servants were making merry and diverting themselves with play (according to the custom there on the first Monday of the year) in a large hollow below a rocky eminence, the rock tumbled down and crushed them to pieces.

Jan. 9. This day was observed as a fast, for the success of the war.

As intense a frost as perhaps was ever known in England, began on Christmas-day, and continued through this month. A few days after it began, the wind was very high, which did considerable damage. The Thames was frozen over, so that multitudes of people walked across it above bridge, and a great many booths were erected upon it. The damage below bridge to the shipping was very great. Several ships loaded with corn, and others with coals, were sunk by the ice; many lay on anchors, which made holes in them; some on their sides, foul of others; several lighters and boats under the ice; and on the whole, whoever looked on the river Thames, might behold a scene of greater damage than had been known there in the memory of man; there scarce ever having been more ships in the river at one time, than now; water and coals excessive dear; though coals were two shillings a bushel at London, water was a more expensive article than coals.

The damage done to the shipping and other vessels, between the Medway and London bridge, was computed at 100,000*l.*

The necessities of the poor, and handicrafts, were very great, not being able to work at their trades this severe weather; but there never were greater charities and benefactions than were bestowed upon the poor at this time.

Feb. 2. An order came to the custom-house, for laying an embargo on ships in the port of London; and accordingly directions were immediately sent to Gravesend. Expresses were also dispatched for laying an embargo at all the ports in Great Britain and Ireland.

Three hundred workmen were ordered from Deptford and Woolwich yards to Chatham and Portsmouth, to assist in getting ready three first rates.

There were remarkable accounts of the severity and intenseness of the frost, not only from Scotland and Ireland, but from Germany, Holland, France, &c. By letters from the north of Ireland, it appeared, that the great fresh water lake, called Lough Neagh, was entirely frozen over, and the ice so very hard, that several persons walked directly across the Lough from Montjoy-castle, and other places in the county of Tyrone, to the market of Antrim, which is upwards of twenty *miles*. But several persons in crossing these extensive lakes, by the ice breaking, fell in and were drowned.

Feb. 10. Orders were issued for the encampment of the horse and foot guards in Hyde-Park, on the 15th of March, and for the encampment of other forces on Hounslow and Blackheath.

Feb. 14. A fire broke out at Mr. Wilson's, a solicitor, in Chancery-Lane, which destroyed six houses.

Feb. 16. The great frost, rather more severe that that in 1715, after having continued, with some short intermission, near eight weeks, began this day to abate, and continued slowly to abate to the end of the month; it still remained considerably cold, with severe frosts almost every night. However, by about the 20th, the Thames to the great joy of every body, was again open above bridge, and boats plied as usual, &c. It is said, the damage done to London-Bridge, and the houses thereon, by the frost, amounted to 3000*l.* The spirit of charity which so laudably shewed itself in and about London, on occasion of this severe winter, prevailed throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

Feb. 27. The embargo on shipping was taken off.

Feb. 29. Thirty ships of 200 tons burden, were taken up for transports, and two ships of 400 tons and sixteen guns to carry coals and provisions to the fleet.

By a list published at Madrid, they acknowledged to have had forty-seven ships taken by the English in the last four months, whose value was 936,750 piasters.

March 6. His Majesty sent a message to the House of Lords, and another to the Commons, to acquaint them he was about to marry the princess Mary, his Majesty's

fourth daughter, to Frederic prince of Hesse, son of prince William, Landgrave of Hesse, and brother to the king of Sweden; whereupon it was resolved by the Commons, to advance forty thousand pounds for the fortune of the Princess.

March 7. Upwards of 100 sail of colliers arrived in the river, laden with coals, which immediately reduced the price of that commodity to 27*s.* in the pool, and 32*s.* delivered; whereas during the greatest part of the frost they were above double the price.

March 13. Captain Renton arrived express from admiral Vernon, with advice, that the admiral sailed on the 5th of November last from Jamaica towards Porto Bello, on the isthmus of Darien, where he arrived on the 20th in the evening; and attacking that fortress on the 21st instant, the governor capitulated on the 22d; and the seamen had the plunder of the place distributed amongst them. This conquest was made with only six men of war, without any land-forces, except two hundred which the admiral carried from Jamaica; and the admiral, having blown up the fortifications of Porto Bello, and the castles which defended it, returned to Port Royal.

Both Houses of Parliament congratulated his Majesty on this success the 18th instant; and afterwards the city of London.

March 17. Mrs. Stephens received five thousand pounds, granted her by Parliament, for communicating her medicine for the stone to the public.

March 19. The following bills received the royal assent:—

An act for providing a marriage portion for the princess Mary.

An act for the more effectual securing and encouraging the trade of his Majesty's British subjects to America; and for the encouraging seamen to enter into his Majesty's service.

An act for naturalizing such foreign protestants, and others, as are settled, or shall settle, in any of his Majesty's colonies in America.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, &c.

An act to amend an act of 1 Anne, for preventing frauds in the woollen, linen, fustian, cotton, and iron manufactures; and extending the said act to the manufacture of leather.

March 24. Admiral Vernon having attacked fort Chagre, at the mouth of the river Chagre, the fort capitulated on the 24th instant.

Mr. baron Parker appointed one of the justices of the Common-pleas, in the room of Mr. Justice Denton, deceased; and Mr. baron Reynolds, baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, made a baron of the Exchequer in England.

April 29. The following acts received the royal assent:—

An act for granting one million out of the sinking-fund, for the service of the year 1740, and for enabling his Majesty to raise the further sum of two hundred thousand pounds out of the growing produce of the said fund; and for granting his Majesty twenty-one thousand pounds arising by the sale of lands in the island of St. Christopher's; and for appropriating the supplies of this session.

An act for continuing several acts therein mentioned.

An act for prohibiting commerce with Spain.

An act for amending the laws relating to rogues and vagabonds, and reducing them into one act.

An act to restrain excessive horse-racing, and deceitful gaming.

An act to prevent the destruction of coal works.

An act for the increase of mariners and seamen to navigate merchant ships, and other trading vessels.

An act to prevent fraudulent qualifications of persons to vote as freeholders.

An act for confirming and enlarging the powers granted to the governors and guardians of the hospital for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children, by a charter, dated 17 October, 1739, and to enable them to execute the good purposes of the said charter.

And to several private and local bills.

After which his Majesty made a speech to both Houses, wherein he again recommended union to them, as highly conducive to the carrying on the war to advantage; desired that the support of the common cause of the nation might prevail to attain this desirable end; told them that their enemies were already sensible of the weight of their resentment; they saw his kingdom in such a posture of defence, as must render all attempts from them, without encouragement from among ourselves, vain and desperate; they saw the trade and navigation of his subjects protected, and at the same time, the most valuable branches of the Spanish commerce greatly interrupted;

and subjected to many difficulties and losses; and he could not but hope, that the preparations he was now making for carrying it on in the most proper places, and in the most vigorous manner, would be blessed with success equal to their just expectations.

After which the Parliament was prorogued to Tuesday the 3d of June.

A Spanish man of war of seventy guns, called the Princessa, was taken by three English men of war, viz. the Lenox, Orford, and Kent, commanded by commodore Mayne, lord Augustus Fitzroy, and captain Durell, on Easter-day.

Apr. 30. The duke of Argyle surrendered all his places.

May 6. His Majesty set out from St. James's to Gravesend, in order to embark for Hanover.

It was computed at Madrid, that since the beginning of the war, his catholic Majesty had, upon application from private men, granted no less than 230 commissions to privateers for cruising upon our merchants; and, by a list published at the same place, it appeared, that within the months of January, February, and March last, they had taken thirty-seven British merchant ships, the cargoes of which at a moderate computation, were valued at above 140,000*l.* sterling.

May 8. This evening were solemnized the espousals of the princess Mary with the prince of Hesse.

May 10. The Lord Mayor and aldermen of London waited upon his Majesty with their compliments upon the marriage of her Royal Highness, when John Strange, esq. their recorder, made a congratulatory speech to his Majesty.

To which his Majesty returned a most gracious answer.

They all had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand.

They afterwards waited on the princess Mary, when the Recorder made a like congratulatory speech to her Royal Highness.

To which her Royal Highness returned a suitable answer.

May 31. His Prussian Majesty died in the fifty-second year of his age, and was succeeded in his dominions by prince Charles Frederic his son, now king of Prussia, who was born Jan. 24, 1712.

June 6. The princess of Hesse embarked for Holland.

June 9. The duke of Argyle having laid down his employments, returned to Edinburgh.

July 1. Their excellencies the lords justices, in consideration of the high price of corn, published an order for enforcing the act of the 5th and 6th of Edward VI. against all engrossers of that commodity. There were great tumults in several parts of the kingdom, on account of the exportation of corn, as at Wisbech in the isle of Ely; Norwich, where the soldiers being forced to fire upon the mob, several were killed; and Newcastle upon Tyne, where the colliers rushing into the town, in a great measure destroyed the town-house, with the records and town cash, and several houses of gentlemen, supposed to be concerned in sending corn abroad.

July 6. Cardinal Albertini being elected Pope, took the name of Benedict XIV.

July 8. The Parliament met at Westminster, pursuant to their last prorogation, and were farther prorogued, by a commission from the lords justices, to the 19th of August next.

His Majesty granted his royal dispensation to his serene highness prince Frederic of Hesse-Cassel, to wear the ensigns of the order of the Garter without the ceremony of installation.

Aug. — A subsidy treaty was concluded between Great Britain and Hesse for four years; whereby Hesse was obliged to keep 4800 foot and 1200 horse for the service of Britain, for which Britain was to pay 250,000 crowns a year.

Sept. — The French and Spanish squadron sailed to the West Indies with land-forces on board.

Sept. 18. Admiral Anson sailed with his squadron from Spithead towards the coasts of South America.

A squadron assembled under Sir Chaloner Ogle, designed for the West Indies.

Sept. 29. Alderman George Heathcote was elected Lord Mayor of London, Sir George Champion being nominated in turn a second time.

Oct. 13. His Majesty left Hanover on Tuesday the 7th, and arrived at Helvoetsluys on Friday; the next day at noon his Majesty embarked on board the Carolina yacht, and sailed immediately, attended by the other royal yachts, and the convoy commanded by vice-admiral Balchen. On Sunday about five in the evening they came to an anchor about two leagues from the North Foreland; and this morning about ten o'clock his Majesty landed at Deal, and arrived at St. James's in perfect health between eight and nine at night.

Oct. 14. Alderman Heathcote declining to serve as Lord Mayor for the city of

London, alderman Parsons was elected in his stead.

Lord Waldegrave, the British ambassador in France, represented to the French court, that the fortifications of Dunkirk were repairing, contrary to the treaty of Utrecht.

Oct. 17. The Czarina Anne, empress of Russia, died, and was succeeded by prince John, son of Antony Ulrick duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, and Anne princess of Mecklenburgh, an infant about three months old.

Oct. 26. Sir Chaloner Ogle sailed with a strong squadron of men of war and transports to the West Indies.

Charles VI. emperor of Germany, died Oct. 20. He was born the 1st of Oct. 1685, and was elected Emperor on the 2nd of Oct. 1711.

Upon the death of the emperor of Germany, his eldest daughter, Maria Theresa Walpurge, married to the duke of Lorrain and Tuscany, was the same day proclaimed queen of Hungary and Bohemia, princess of Transilvania, archduchess of Austria, and universal successor to all the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria, in pursuance of the Pragmatic Sanction made by the late Emperor, in the year 1713, which was guaranteed by Spain in 1725, by Great Britain, in 1731, and soon after by the United Provinces, by the diet of the Empire in 1732, and by France, Savoy, and Spain, a second time in 1739.

A great storm happening soon after Sir Chaloner Ogle and the land forces sailed to the West Indies, the Buckingham, captain Mitchell, was so disabled, that he was forced to return; and some other ships were disabled, and obliged to go to Lisbon.

Oct. 29. The right honourable Humphrey Parsons, esq. the new Lord Mayor of London, was with the usual solemnity sworn into that office at Westminster, for the year ensuing. This is the second time of his Lordship's serving in this important post, he having executed the office of Lord Mayor in the year 1731.

Nov. 1. This night a most dreadful hurricane continued from between five and six o'clock to ten or eleven, and did a great deal of mischief, as well on the river, as in and near London. At six, a stack of chimnies belonging to the Rev. Mr. Dormer, who kept a boarding school at Kensington, fell down upon the house, and by their great weight made their way quite into the cellar; Mr. Dormer was in the room next under the garret, and a son of Sir Richard Mill, bart. with him; Mrs. Dormer was in the room under them, and another son of Sir Richard's with her, being just come down from his brother, and they were all covered with the ruins: Mr. Dormer and his wife were both killed, but the two young gentlemen were taken out alive, very much bruised. The rest of the boarders were happily at another part of the house. About eight, one of the spires of Westminster-abbey was blown down; as was also great part of Hyde-park wall, between Kensington and Hyde-park corner. About ten, part of the house of Mr. Prince, of Hollies-street, Cavendish square, was blown down, and the master and servants escaped with the utmost hazard of their lives. At the Coach and Horses ale-house in Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, a stack of chimnies fell into a room where seven men were drinking, and killed one Thomas Gaull on the spot, and bruised some of the rest. At the Royal Exchange a brick chimney was in a very surprising manner parted, and turned almost round, where it hung by an iron holdfast till Sunday in the afternoon, when some workmen were employed to take it down. In the Blue-coat hospital two stacks of chimnies fell on the roof of one of the wards, broke through, and alarmed them without doing any other damage. A great many other chimneys were blown down, the tiling stripped off the houses in most places; and in short a greater desolation has not been known for many years. But the damage on the water was much more considerable; melancholy accounts arrived from Lynn, Yarmouth, and several other places, that many ships and vessels were lost, and others very much damaged; that some were without masts, some without anchors, and some without men, and several dead bodies were drove ashore. A passage boat going from Sheerness to Chatham was lost, and seventeen or eighteen people drowned. Captain John Peddie, who lately made a brave defence against a Spanish privateer, unfortunately lost his ship, the Prince of Orange, in Margate roads; of which, among the rest, he gave the following particulars:—"At ten we drove ashore on a ledge of rocks called the Naylands, where we lay till twelve, Sunday noon, when merchant Brooks got two boats carted to windward of the wreck. The ship had not been half an hour on shore, before the stern, cabin, and round-house, broke in pieces. We then got to the fore-castle, and by morning all was gone abaft the windlass. Thus twenty-three of us continued, the sea making a fresh passage over us fourteen

hours. Five perished with cold before we got off, and I could not have survived an hour longer. I lost the use of my limbs, and wrote this in bed, where by having hot cloths applied to me, I am much recovered. I have not saved any thing. The height of the gale was at north, and the people here say, they never knew so violent a gale."

Mr. Justice Probyn was made lord chief baron, in the room of lord chief baron Cummyns, deceased.

Mr. baron Wright was made one of the judges of the King's-bench.

Sir Thomas Abney was made one of the barons of the Exchequer.

Nov. 14. At Irwin, sixty miles from Edinburgh, they had a heavy rain, which ended in a fall of large hail, so that every body took themselves to shelter. This was followed by a sudden and most dreadful flash of fire and a peal of thunder, such as neither they, or their fore-fathers had seen or heard of; the lightning gave no warning but accompanied the thunder, which was short and quick; but the noise as great and frightful as if all the ordnance on earth had been at one instant discharged. The whole seemed to break upon the Tolbooth and steeple, which were much shattered. The town clock was broken to pieces, the works either calcined or melted. The strong door of the prison was burst open, notwithstanding its large iron bars, wherein where five prisoners. A lad of fourteen was killed as he stood at a window, and his clothes consumed; his brother, aged twelve, was knocked down near him, so that his life was despaired of; another brother was struck blind; their aunt had also her clothes burnt to ashes on one side, and even her skin flayed off; not one bone of any of them was broken, though every hair was singed, and the sulphureous stench about them was intolerable. Several were thrown down in the streets and in their shops, and much hurt. Two sailors coming from the quay said, that a large pillar of fire met them in the face, which brought them on their knees. Mr. Cunningham said, it appeared to him like a voluminous pillar of fire, proceeding quick as from the mouth of a cannon; and that he thought, from the uncommon smoke over the Tolbooth, that it had been all on fire; he was thrown down and his foot much hurt. The people had scarcely recovered their senses, when two other peals of thunder gave fresh grounds of terror; but these last, though very terrible and uncommon, were nothing to the first. Great stones were carried violently out of the steeple to baillie Nisbet's house, where they left impressions. The manner in which the slates were carried off from several houses was surprising.

Nov. 18. The Parliament meeting, his Majesty made a speech to both Houses, wherein he acquainted them, that strong squadrons were prepared, and ordered to sail to the West Indies; and that a considerable body of land forces were embarked, which were to be joined by others raised in America. That the court of Spain not being able alone to defend itself against the British nation, if another power should interpose and pretend to prescribe or limit the operations of the war against his declared enemies, we should lose no time in putting ourselves in such a condition as might enable us to repel any insults, and frustrate any designs formed against Great Britain, in violation of treaties; and he hoped such steps would inspire his allies with a true sense of the common danger, and unite them in defence of the common cause. That the Emperor's death opened a new scene, in which all the powers of Europe might be immediately or eventually concerned. It should be his care to observe their motions, and adhere to the engagements he was under, in order to maintain the balance of power.

The Commons were put in mind, that some augmentations would be necessary, not only for carrying on the present war, but to put themselves in a condition to be prepared for all events, in this new and uncertain state of Europe; and he depended therefore upon their granting him effectual supplies.

His Majesty advised them to prevent the exportation of corn, which was very scarce in most countries in Europe, and not very plentiful in England at this time; and observed, that it would be an inexcusable neglect, if they suffered their enemies to be supplied with any kind of provisions from the British dominions.

His Majesty also recommended to their consideration the difficulties which attended the manning the fleet, and desired they would find out a superior way of doing it.

A motion being made to address his Majesty as usual, on every paragraph in his speech, and approving the measures of the ministry, it was carried without a division.

And an address of the like tenor was presented by the House of Commons.

Charles-town from being one of the most

flourishing towns in America, was in five hours reduced to ashes. The loss of the houses was estimated at 100,000*l.* sterling, and of goods twice as much.

The earl of Holderness was made lord lieutenant of the north-riding of the county of York.

News came that the king of Prussia had taken possession of Breslaw, the capital of Silesia, on the 2d instant.

Dec. 18. The land-tax, four shillings in the pound, received the royal assent.

After which both Lords and Commons adjourned to the 7th of January.

Dec. 19. Sir Chaloner Ogle, with the fleet under his command, came to an anchor in St. Dominica, one of the Caribbee islands, where he was joined by his Majesty's ships the Rippon and York, which with the Cumberland, Prince of Orange, Superbe, Buckingham, Montague, and Princess Royal hospital ships, had been separated from him about sixty leagues from the Lizard, on the 1st of Nov.

Accounts arrived from Antigua and the other Leeward islands, that a terrible hurricane happened there about the end of August, which drove several ships on shore, and did a great deal of damage.

LIST OF SHERIFFS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Berkshire, Benjamin Griffin, esq.
Buckingham, William Perry, esq.
Camb. & Hunt. Chestern Peru, esq.
Cheshire, William Cheshire, esq.
Cumberland, Montague Farrar, esq.
Derbyshire, Henry Cavendish, esq.
Devonshire, Richard Beavis, esq.
Dorsetshire, Sydenham Williams, esq.
Essex, Joshua Baker, esq.
Gloucestershire, William Holbrow, esq.
Hants, Rumney Diggle, esq.
Hertfordshire, Robert Hadsley, esq.
Herefordshire, Edmund Eckley, esq.
Kent, John Lidgbird, esq.
Leicestershire, Peter Wyche, esq.
Lincolnshire, Sir Henry Neithorp, bart.
Monmouthshire, Francis Jenkins, esq.
Norfolk, James Mackrell, esq.
Northamptonshire, Henry Sayer, esq.
Northumberland, John Strother Kerr, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Thomas Langford, esq.
Oxfordshire, John Duncombe, esq.
Rutlandshire, Kenelm Johnson, esq.
Shropshire, Thomas Eyton, esq.
Somersetshire, John Provost, esq.
Staffordshire, John Dolphin, esq.
Surrey, Benjamin Hayes, esq.
Sussex, John Nicoll, esq.
Warwickshire, William Wright, esq.
Wiltshire, Anthony Guy, esq.
Worcestershire, Gilbert Wheeler, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir Lionel Pilkington, bart.

WALES.

Anglesea, Rice Williams, esq.
Brecknock, Jeffery Jeffreys, esq.
Caernarvonshire, John Owen, esq.
Denbighshire, William Myddleton, esq.
Flintshire, Henry Lloyd, esq.
Glamorganshire, Rowland Dawkins, esq.
Merionethshire, Robert Wynne, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Corbet Owen, esq.
Radnorshire, Edward Price, esq.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 11, 1739, TO DECEMBER 16, 1740.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males	7833	Males	14985
Females	7398	Females	15926
In all	15231	In all	30911

Increase in the burials this year 5879.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	10765
Between two and five	2802
Five and ten	1235
Ten and twenty	947
Twenty and thirty	2205
Thirty and forty	2783
Forty and fifty	2866
Fifty and sixty	2585
Sixty and seventy	1977
Seventy and eighty	1716
Eighty and ninety	751
Ninety and a hundred	100
A hundred	2
A hundred and one	2
A hundred and two	3
A hundred and three	1
A hundred and four	2
A hundred and five	1
A hundred and six	1
A hundred and seven	2

Dec. 30. The princess of Wales was delivered of another princess.

Dec. 31. It was computed that 407 English vessels had been taken by the Spaniards, since the commencement of the war, valued at 2,850,000 pieces of eight.

This year the national debt amounted to 45,943,946*l.* 3*s.* 5½*d.*

1741, Jan. 2. The governors of the Foundling hospital being about to lay out 7000*l.* in the purchase of four fields of pasture, containing fifty-six acres on the north side of Ormond-street, to erect their hospital upon, the lady Betty Germain sent the governors 500*l.* to add to the revenues of the said hospital.

Jan. 3. The city of London congratulated the King on the birth of the Princess.

Jan. 24. The young princess was baptized, by the name of Elizabeth Caroline, at Norfolk-house; the margrave of Anspach, the queen of Denmark, and the duchess of Saxe-Gotha, were sponsors.

Samuel Goodier, esq. captain of the Ruby man of war, lying in King-road, hired some sailors to surprise his brother Sir Dinely Goodier, at Bristol, and hurry him on board the Ruby; where the captain caused him to be murdered, with a view of enjoying his estate, which was said to be 2000*l.* per annum. But the assassins were discovered, and confessed their villainy.

The issue of the prince and princess of Wales was ordered to be prayed for, after the rest of the royal family.

The king of Prussia took the city of Glogaw by surprise, the latter end of this month.

February. A monument was erected in Westminster-abbey to the memory of the poet Shakespeare, about this time.

Feb. 4. This day a national fast, for the success of the war, was solemnized.

Feb. 5. A loan was opened at the Exchequer on the land tax, at three per cent. which was filled in less than two hours.

Feb. 13. A motion was made in the House of Commons, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he would please to remove the right honourable Sir Robert Walpole, first commissioner of the Treasury, and chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. from his presence and counsels for ever.

A motion of the like nature was moved in the House of Lords the same day; but in both Houses it was resolved in the negative.

The king of Spain published a memorial about this time, claiming all the dominions possessed by the late Emperor; and assembled an army in Catalonia, which he was preparing to transport to Italy.

May 20. His Majesty created the following knights of the garter, viz.

The prince of Hesse, the dukes of Marlborough, Kingston, St. Albans, and Portland, in the room of the dukes of Kent Roxburgh, the earls of Strafford and Scarborough and the lord viscount Townshend, deceased.

The right honourable Humphrey Parsons, Lord Mayor of London, died.

Mar. 23. Alderman Lambert chosen Lord Mayor for the remainder of the year.

Mar. 25. The governors and guardians of the hospital for exposed and deserted young children, began to receive such children into their house in Hatton Garden: those above two months old were rejected; as were those that had any infectious distempers. Nineteen males and eleven females were received.

Mar. 26. The new Lord Mayor went in great state to the Tower, attended by the twelve companies, &c. were, on a booth erected for that purpose without the gate, he was sworn in by the right hon. lord Cornwallis, constable of the Tower, according to an ancient custom, when the barons of the Exchequer are out of town. Sir Thomas Bloodworth was the last Lord Mayor that was sworn on Tower-hill, which was in the year of the great plague, 1665, in king Charles II's time, when the courts of law were held at Oxford, and none of the barons in town.

April 8. His Majesty made a speech to both Houses, wherein he acquainted them, that the queen of Hungary had demanded the twelve thousand men he was obliged to furnish her with by treaty; and therefore he had demanded of the king of Denmark, and the king of Sweden, as landgrave of Hesse Cassel, their respective bodies of troops consisting of six thousand each, to be in readiness to march to the assistance of her Hungarian majesty.

April 10. In answer to this speech, both Houses presented very loyal addresses, and assured his Majesty, they would enable him, in the most effectual manner, to support the queen of Hungary.

April 21. The dukes of St. Albans, Marlborough, Portland, and Kingston, installed knights of the garter with the usual ceremonies at Windsor.

April 25. His Majesty made a speech to both Houses, wherein he returned them thanks, for the many eminent instances they had given him of their fidelity and affection, and their unshaken adherence to the true interest of their country; and said, he would immediately give directions for calling a new parliament; and had such an entire confidence in the affection of his people, that it was with the greatest satisfaction he saw this opportunity put in their

hands, of giving him fresh proofs of it in the choice of their representatives.

The acts passed this session, besides the land-tax already mentioned, were as follows;

An act for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, &c.

An act for granting and continuing the duties on salt.

An act for the punishment of mutiny and desertion; and for the better payment of the army, and their quarters.

An act to prohibit, for a time, the exportation of corn, meal, bread, biscuit, starch, beef, pork, and bacon.

An act to amend the law concerning common recoveries; and to explain and amend an act made 29 Car. II. for preventing frauds and perjuries.

An act to prevent inconveniencies arising from delays in causes, after issue joined.

An act to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices, &c.

An act to indemnify protestant purchasers of the estates of papists, who have not enrolled their estates, &c.

An act to render the laws more effectual for preventing the stealing and destroying of sheep, and other cattle.

An act for licencing the importation of victuals from Ireland; and other parts, into Scotland, in time of scarcity.

An act to amend an act of 3 Jac. I. for recovering small debts, and relieving poor debtors, in London.

An act for supplying the defects in the laws for repairing county bridges, and houses of correction, and for passing rogues and vagabonds.

An act to continue the act for relief of debtors.

An act for granting his Majesty the sum of one million, out of the sinking fund; and for applying and appropriating the supplies, and allowing a drawback on coals used in fire engines, for draining tin and copper mines in Cornwall.

An act for the encouragement and increase of seamen; and for the better and speedier manning his Majesty's fleet.

An act for opening a trade to and from Persia through Russia.

An act for the preservation of the public roads in England.

An act for surveying the chief ports and headlands on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, and the islands and plantations thereto belonging; in order to determine the longitude and latitude thereof.

An act for restraining and preventing several unwarrantable schemes and undertakings in his Majesty's colonies and plantations in America.

An act to enable the commissioners for building a bridge from Westminster to the opposite shore, to raise a further sum towards finishing it, and for providing for the tickets lost in the bridge lottery.

Then the Parliament was prorogued; and on the 28th instant a proclamation was published for dissolving it; the writs being made returnable on the 25th of June.

May 2. Was held a chapter of the most noble order of the garter at St. James's, when the chancellor, by the sovereign's command, declared his most serene highness Frederick, duke of Saxe-Gotha, duly elected one of the knights companions of the said order.

May 6. His Majesty having appointed the same lords justices as last year, set out for Hanover. He landed at Helvoetsluys on Friday, and arrived at Hanover the Tuesday following.

Advices received of Admiral Vernon's attacking Carthagena, and taking the castle of Boccachica.

May 18. This day, when the action at Carthagena was known as a certainty, there were all the public demonstrations of joy; the guns at the Tower and from the shipping in the river were fired; the bells through the cities of London and Westminster, and the suburbs were rung, and at night were bonfires and illuminations. And these rejoicings were continued on the next day, and spread themselves through Great Britain and Ireland as soon as this most agreeable news was received.

June 2. Early this morning began the hotest press below bridge that had been known since the commencement of the war against Spain; and in thirty-six hours the number taken and inrolled in the navy books was 2870.

June 13. Came on the election of sixteen peers for Scotland, to sit in the British Parliament. The election unanimously fell on the following noblemen, viz. the marquis of Lothian, earls of Crawford, Loudon, Breadalbane, Hyndford, Hopton, Morton, Sutherland, Finlater, Dunmore, Portmore, Ila, Lauderdale, Murray, Hume, and lord Somerville. The four last in the room of the dukes of Athol and Buccleugh, earl of Bute and lord Cathcart.

June 19. Captain Wimbleton, commander of his Majesty's sloop the Cruizer, arrived yesterday in the evening, from Portsmouth, having been dispatched from

the harbour of Carthagena, the 20th of April, with letters for his grace the duke Newcastle his Majesty's principal secretary of state, from vice-admiral Vernon, and from Brigadier-general Wentworth.

Upon the whole of this expedition, six Spanish men of war had been burnt or destroyed, with six galleons and all the other shipping that were in the harbour of Carthagena; all the forts and strong castles for the security of that harbour entirely demolished, and several hundred guns, as well in the forts as in the men of war, destroyed or rendered unserviceable.

June 25. The new Parliament met at Westminster, and was prorogued to Thursday, the 6th of August.

June 26. Sir John Norris in the Victory sailed from Spithead to St. Helen's, in company with the St. George, Cambridge, Buckingham, Bedford, Nassau, Lenox, Argyle, Assistance, and the Blaze and Lightning fire-ships. The same evening, the Gosport anchored in St. Helen's road from the Downs; and on Saturday morning the 27th, Sir John was joined by the Royal Sovereign, Royal George, Duke, Marlborough, and Essex from the Downs, and the Elizabeth and Ruby from Plymouth; when the whole fleet, the Marlborough excepted, put to sea.

June 30. John Penny, esq. late principal of Clement's-Inn, and deputy paymaster of the pensions, who had been missing ever since the 18th, was found in the privy of the said inn, with his throat cut almost from ear to ear, and a great hole on the right side of his head, where his brains came out; and upon searching his chambers, it appeared he had been robbed of several sums of money, diamond-rings, and other valuable effects. Two days after, the coroner's inquest finished their examination, and brought in their verdict wilful murder against James Hall, his late servant.

June 31. An academy was ordered to be built at Woolwich for instructing the gentlemen belonging to the train of artillery.

July 7. William Smith, esq. was elected one of the sheriffs for London and Middlesex.

The custom of the sheriffs of London delivering horse-shoes and nails to the Exchequer, is so little known and is generally looked on as a foolish custom of antiquity: in former times, when money was very scarce, and we had no larger coin than a penny, the reserved rents on grants of lands or tenements, especially small ones, were usually paid in something that had a reference to the nature of the thing granted, or the occupation of the grantee. It is unnecessary to produce instances of this kind, as they would give no information to our learned readers, or make the point clearer to the unlearned.

The two following extracts from records in the Exchequer, in the original words, and a translation of them, will soon clear up the point:

Walter le Brun Mareschallus, deStranda, reddit compotum de 6 ferris equorum, pro habenda quadam placca in parochia St. Clementis ad fabricam ibidem locandam.

Mag. Rot. 19. Hen. 3.

Walter Mareschallus, ad crucem lapideam, reddit sex ferra equorum cum clavibus, pro quadam fabrica quam de Rege tenet in capite ex opposito crucis lapideæ.

Memor. 1. Edw. 1.

"Walter le Brun Mareshal, or Farrier, of the Strand, renders six horse shoes to have a certain place in the parish of St. Clement's to build a forge there, &c.

Great Rolls of the 19th of K. Henry III."

"Walter Mareshal, or the Farrier, at the Stone Cross, renders six horse-shoes, with their nails, for (or as a reserved rent) a certain forge, opposite to the stone cross, which he holds of the king in capite.

Memoranda Rolls in the Exchequer of the first year of king Edward I."

The first of these points out the beginning as well as reason for the payment of these horse shoes and nails; it was to have a piece of ground to build a forge on, therefore that must be the first payment The 19th year of king Henry III. falls in with 1234. In process of time, this piece of ground, and buildings on it, came to the mayor and citizens of London, and they, by the sheriffs, have continued to render them into the Exchequer annually to this day.

The spot where the stone cross once stood, had afterwards a may-pole erected upon it.

THE PROFIT AND LOSS OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN, FROM JULY 1739, TO JULY 1741, WAS AS FOLLOWS.

	£.
One hundred and twenty ships taken from the Spaniards -	794,400
Seven galleons destroyed -	100,000
Seven men of war - -	405,000
Loss at Porto Bello computed at	100,000
At fort Chagre - -	100,000
At Carthagena, by demolishing their forts - -	18,000
Total of the Spaniards loss -	1,617,400
Loss of the English by 154 ships taken by Spain - -	612,000
Difference to balance	1,005,400

Aug. 4. Their excellencies the lords justices in council were pleased to order, that the Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 6th instant, should be further prorogued to Thursday the 10th of September.

Aug. 8. Their excellencies the lords justices published an order for suspending part of the late act that prohibited the exportation of all kinds of grain (rice excepted) till the 25th of December next, so far as it related to malt; judging it to be very detrimental to the kingdom at present, considering the plentiful harvest, to prevent its being carried abroad.

Aug. 28. Was published by authority, that his Majesty was pleased to grant to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, and their successors, that the mayor, recorder, and all the aldermen of the said city of London for the time being, and every of them, be for ever hereafter a justice or justices of the peace of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, within the said city of London and liberties thereof; and that the mayor, recorder, and all the aldermen above the chair shall be of the quorum.

July 12. The states of Courland notified the election of prince Lewis Ernest, of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, for their duke, to the senate of Poland, and desired the republic to grant him the investiture of that duchy.

A new court of Common-pleas, upon a level with the court of Exchequer, elegantly built, on the same side of Westminster-hall with the latter.

July 25. About eleven o'clock, a fire broke out at a cyder house in Fox-court, Gray's-Inn Lane, which consumed three houses, and damaged some others before it could be extinguished. Three young persons, as they were looking at the ruins, were killed the next day, by the fall of a wall.

July 28. A violent storm of thunder and hail happened in the south east parts of the west riding of Yorkshire, part of Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire. The hailstones were generally as large as musket-balls, many as big as pigeons eggs, and some two or three inches long, and an inch diameter, of various shapes, like broken icicles, which tore and cut up the standing corn, and beat, as with a flail, the corn that was reaped; broke off large branches of trees, and tore up some by the roots; knocked down and broke the heads of several people, and killed birds and hares. Thus it raged ten miles in length, and one in breadth, and did much damage forty miles in length and two in breadth. The hail lay in heaps half a yard deep two days after like ice. The loss of the poor farmers was computed at 4000*l.*

July 31. By an act of parliament passed last sessions, power was given to the commissioners of the Court of Requests, commonly called the Court of Conscience, to hear and determine all matters and disputes, touching any debts not exceeding forty shillings, and all housekeepers or lodgers, within the city or liberties of London, or persons who should keep any shop, shed, stall, or stand, within the said city or liberties, though living without the liberties.

Sept. 8. Their excellencies the lords justices in council were pleased to order, that the Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 10th instant, should be further prorogued to Oct. 27.

About eleven this morning, the wind due south, a prodigious storm arose, which might be called a hurricane, considerable damage being done on the river Thames, and many trees torn up by the roots. Accounts received also from several places, of great damage being done to the shipping. At Canterbury, by the fall of chimneys, and untiling of houses, several parts of that city looked as if it had been bombarded. Near Chichester, very large trees were torn up by the roots, and the roads and fields around were strewed with the boughs of others, and the fruit remaining ungathered was almost entirely blown off. Also at Lynn and several other places its distressing effects were felt. To this we shall add an extract of a private letter from St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, sent by a

gentleman who was on the road thither the day that this hurricane happened. "As we were going between Stevenage and Baldock, the wind rose suddenly, and blew very hard for a few minutes; but we saw no effects of the tempest till we came to Biggleswade, where it threw down several houses, malt-houses, barns, and trees. At Huntingdon we heard that several wind mills were overthrown, and in one of them the miller was killed. But I never saw such desolation in my life as here at St. Ives; abundance of houses stript, some thrown down, and the fine spire of the steeple fell and demolished great part of the roof of the church; the sheets of lead were rolled up, and carried with such force, as to beat down part of a house at a considerable distance; but what is most remarkable, a little boy, who ran into the church porch, and stayed till it was full of stones, endeavouring to get out at a window in the side of it, was taken up by the wind and carried a great way, by which means his life was preserved. The steeple of a church about a mile from hence was also thrown down. At Biggleswade the storm lasted not above twenty-minutes.

The seat of Sir William Keyte, bart. at Norton, in the parish of Mickleton, in Gloucestershire, was about this time entirely consumed by fire, and himself wilfully perished in the flames, notwithstanding the utmost endeavours of his servants to save his life; by which it appeared that he was disordered in his senses. It was said that he set it on fire himself.

Sept. 21. In the north of Ireland, wheat sold for sixpence a stone, beef at one penny a pound, and other provisions in proportion.

Admiral Vernon sailed from Kingston in Jamaica with the fleet to attack the town of St. Jago de Cuba; but the army continued in their camp. The Shoreham, captain Broderick, brought in a Spanish ship with 70,000 pieces of eight on board, bound from Carthagena; by whom advice was received that Don Blass de Liz, the governor of Carthagena, was dead; and the place in great want of provisions, and very sickly.

Sept. 22. The Hanoverian minister at Ratisbon declared publicly, that his master the king of Great Britain had not only made the necessary dispositions for defending his territories in Germany, but that he would act offensively, and was resolved to defend with all his force the liberty of the Germanic body; and about the same time Mr. Trevor, the British minister at the Hague, declared to the deputies of the States General, that his Britannic Majesty had received the propositions of Mr. Bussy, the French envoy, with no other view than the better to defeat the designs of France, and that he would enter into no negociation with that minister, without giving advice thereof to the Republic.

Sept. 28. The Nancy arrived at Falmouth, with letters from Madeira of the 18th, giving an account, that his Majesty's ship the Success, capt. Thompson, had arrived there the 2d, with a large ship of 300 tons, laden with sugar, cochineal, cocoa, &c. She had on board 180,000 dollars, 60 bars of gold and silver, some cases directed to Don Blass, &c.

Sept. 29. Sir Robert Godschall, knt. and alderman, was chosen Lord Mayor for the year ensuing, after having been several times set aside by the court of aldermen.

An account of the Pragmatic Sanction.

The late Emperor's father Leopold foreseeing the fatal consequences that would attend the failure of a male issue, in his family, by disturbing the peace of the Empire, as well as of all Europe, formed a design to settle the succession in the female line, as the only way to prevent the revolutions that might attend it; accordingly, about forty years ago, he communicated this scheme to his two sons Joseph and Charles, afterwards Emperors, who approved of it; he then delivered it to his ministers who carried it through the several diets of the Empire, where it received all the validity which they could give it. Upon his death his eldest son Joseph succeeded; who dying without male issue, the late Emperor Charles succeeded him; who likewise having no male heirs, some doubts arose with regard to the rights which the archduchess his daughter could claim by virtue of this settlement, which was called the Pragmatic Sanction. The late Emperor, seven years after his accession, had it drawn up anew, in favour of his posterity, whether male or female, and it was agreed to in a council held by him for that purpose, six months after; in the year 1720 it was approved of by the hereditary dominions, and sworn to by the states and magistrates. Great Britain refusing to guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction, &c. which the late Emperor resented, produced in 1725 the famous treaty of Vienna betwixt Spain and him, by the 12th article of which Spain guaranteed it. In

1726, Moscovy virtually guaranteed it; and some months after, by a conclusion of the general Diet of the Empire, it was declared a public law. In 1731, by the 2nd article of the 2nd treaty of Vienna, Great Britain guaranteed it; and in 1732, the Dutch became special guarantees of it; as did Denmark the same year. The French, after many traverses and difficulties, agreed to guarantee it by the definitive treaty, signed by the Emperor at Vienna, in 1738, whereby the duke of Lorrain, upon cession of the duchies of Lorrain and Bar, in favour of king Stanislaus for life, and to France for ever, was made grand duke of Tuscany, upon the death of John de Medicis, the last male of that ancient family. So that had France now supported the elector of Bavaria, in his pretensions to the Imperial dignity, they could not avoid being deemed the grossest violaters of the most solemn engagements.

The princes who opposed the Pragmatic Sanction were the electors of Saxony, Bavaria, and Palatine, and the bishop of Freysengen and Ratisbon; but the present elector of Saxony was brought over and acquiesced in the disposition, on condition that the Emperor should put some crown upon his head, which had been effected, by procuring him to be elected king of Poland.

Oct. 19. Mr. Garrick made his first appearance at the theatre Goodman's Fields, in the character of Richard 3d.

Oct. 20. His Majesty, who left Hanover the 13th, embarked at Helvoetsluys the 18th, landed safe at Aldborough the 19th, and at three this afternoon arrived at St. James's.

Oct. 22. The Lord Mayor and court of aldermen waited on his Majesty at St. James's, when Sir John Strange, the recorder, made a congratulatory speech.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return a most gracious answer.

A grand council was held at St. James's, when a proclamation was ordered to be issued, for summoning the Parliament to meet and sit for the despatch of divers weighty and important affairs, on Tuesday the 1st of December next.

The 25th of November next was appointed for a solemn fast.

The same day, captain Boys, commander of the Ætna fire ship, arrived express with letters from vice-admiral Vernon in Cumberland harbour, formerly called Walthenham, on the south side of the island of Cuba, and from major-general Wentworth from his camp on the said island, bearing date from July the 28th, to September the 3d, and containing an account, that on July the 1st, they set sail from Port Royal in Jamaica, and arrived the 18th of the same month, with 41 sail of transports and storeships, and with his Majesty's ships and tenders, 61 sail in all, at the place abovementioned, where they had the pleasure to find themselves possessed of the finest harbour in the West Indies, capable of containing any number of shipping, and secure against hurricanes; to which the Admiral immediately gave the name of Cumberland, in honour of his Royal Highness the Duke.

The Admiral immediately sent some light vessels about five leagues up the river. The troops were landed and encamped by the 25th, from which time the general had sent several detachments to reconnoitre and scour the country, who had repulsed the advanced guards of the Spaniards, and brought in plenty of provisions for the use of the fleet and army.

Both the sea and land forces were posted in such a manner, and such preparations made for the reception of the enemy, that they were in no apprehension as to the security of the possession they had taken, but were adopting proper measures, when the letters came away, for advancing further into the country.

The place of their encampment was about twenty-three leagues distant from St. Jago de Cuba. The country which his Majesty's forces have thus taken possession of, is provided with a very fine fresh-water river, (called in the papers Aguina Anima) navigable for several leagues, and abounding with cattle and provisions.

Oct. 27. This day two English privateers took a Spanish register ship, named the St. Joseph, valued at 12,000*l.* sterling, besides private property on board, which was estimated at 90,000 pieces of eight.

Oct. 29. The right honourable Sir Robert Godschall, knt. the new Lord Mayor of London, was with the usual solemnity sworn into that high and honourable office at Westminster, for the year ensuing.

Soon after the beginning of this month, the Russian court at Petersburg received the joyful news, that all the difficulties subsisting between them and the Porte were terminated by a convention signed the 7th of last month; this convention was immediately communicated by the grand duchess regent to the French minister.

Oct. 30. The city of Prague was taken by assault, and the elector of Bavaria proclaimed king of Bohemia.

Nov. 1. The new academy at Woolwich, for the education of the young gentlemen belonging to the train, in the mathematics, the art of gunnery, &c. was finished about this time.

Sir John Norris, with the fleet under his command, returned to Spithead.

Nov. 8. A fleet, consisting of four men of war, four bomb-ketches, and about forty transports, having between 3 and 4000 land forces on board, set sail from Cork in Ireland, to reinforce the army at Cuba.

Nov. 10. The merchants of London petitioned his Majesty to send out ships of force, &c. to cruise against the Spaniards, in order to protect the merchant trade.

Pursuant to an order of the Lord Lieutenant in 1740, a return was made of the number of Protestant inhabitants in Ireland, the amount of which was above 96,067 families.

Nov. 16. Nine merchant ships taken by the Spaniards.

Nov. 17. Commodore Lestock set out for Portsmouth, in order to hoist his flag on board the Neptune of 90 guns, and take upon him the command of a squadron of five men of war and an hospital ship, to sail directly to the Mediterranean, in order to reinforce admiral Haddock.

Nov. 21. A proclamation was published, allowing the exportation of all sorts of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch, excepting oats and beans.

Nov. 23. The drawing of the bridge lottery began at Stationers' Hall.

Upwards of 1000 quarters of wheat were entered for exportation.

William Fortescue, esq. one of the judges of the Common-pleas, made master of the rolls.

Thomas Burnet, esq. sergeant at law, made one of the judges of the Common-pleas, in his room.

A revolution in Russia, the emperor John deposed, and Elizabeth declared Empress.

Nov. 25. The third fast on account of the war, was observed throughout the nation.

Dec. 1. The new Parliament met at Westminster, and the Commons chose the right honourable Arthur Onslow, esq. their Speaker.

Dec. 2. The Convocation met at St. Paul's, when they proceeded to the choice of a Prolocutor, (to be presented to the Archbishop) and rechose the Rev. Dr. Lisle, archdeacon of Canterbury, and warden of Wadham college in Oxford.

Dec. 4. His Majesty went again to the House of Peers, and (the Commons being sent for and attending) made a speech to both Houses, wherein he stated, that in the war with Spain, which had been recommended to be carried on in America, he relied upon their advice to conduct it in a manner suitable to the true interest of his crown and kingdom. He set forth the dangers that threatened Europe in the attempt of the confederate powers to subvert the house of Austria, which house he had endeavoured to support since the death of the Emperor, and had induced other powers to join him; he therefore requested the usual supplies, to carry on the war with unanimity, vigour, and despatch.

The next day the House of Lords presented their address, and received a most gracious answer; and soon after the House of Commons and Houses of Convocation presented theirs.

Commodore Lestock, with five of his Majesty's ships, sailed from St. Helens, to reinforce admiral Haddock in the Mediterranean.

Dec. 18. About noon a large ball of fire was seen to pass over Canterbury, which was followed by a storm that broke almost all the windows in the town, and the next morning three suns appeared in the sky, attended with a rainbow inverted, which lasted from nine till twelve, to the great astonishment of the inhabitants.

Dec. 29. This day was held a court of chivalry at the college of heralds, when John Kettell, esq. was created Windsor herald, Stephen Martin Leake, late Norroy, was created Clarencieux, and John Cheal, esq. of Sussex, Norroy.

At night there was a numerous meeting of merchants and principal traders at the Crown tavern behind the Royal-exchange, when the petition for relief from the great hardships sustained by the captures of ships by Spanish privateers, was laid before them, agreed to and signed, and it was resolved to be presented to Parliament the first opportunity after the holidays.

Rollin the historian died.

Amount of the national debt, 31st Dec. 1740	45,943,946	3	5½
Increase between 31st Dec. 1740, and 31st Dec. 1741.....	1,200,000	0	0
	47,143,946	3	5½
Paid off from 31st Dec. 1740, to 31st Dec. 1741.....	187,800	0	0
Amount on 31st Dec. 1741..	46,956,146	3	5½

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 16, 1740, TO DECEMBER 15, 1741.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	7667	Males -	15,465
Females -	7290	Females -	16,704
In all	14,957	In all	32,169

Increase in the burials this year, 1358.

Died,	
Under two years of age -	10,456
Between two and five - -	2366
Five and ten - - -	1072
Ten and twenty - -	1048
Twenty and thirty - -	2816
Thirty and forty - -	3476
Forty and fifty - -	3731
Fifty and sixty - -	2851
Sixty and seventy - -	1933
Seventy and eighty - -	1540
Eighty and ninety - -	734
Ninety and one hundred -	130
A hundred - - -	5
A hundred and one - -	1
A hundred and two - -	5
A hundred and three -	1
A hundred and four - -	1
A hundred and six - -	1

N. B. By the neglect of the parish clerk of St. George, Hanover-square, there were 945 omitted to be reported by him this year, which were not included in this account.

1742, Jan. 2. About one in the morning, the powder mill at Malden three miles from Kingston in Surrey, was blown up with the magazine, containing forty barrels of gunpowder. Great damage was done to the houses, the windows of the church at 400 yards distance were entirely shattered. The explosion was heard in London, and twelve miles round.

Jan. 14. Died, Dr. Edmund Halley, the celebrated astronomer.

Jan. 20. The corporation and the merchants of London, presented petitions to both Houses of Parliament, stating the losses sustained by the Spanish privateers, to the ruin of trade, and disgrace of the British name; and praying protection, and the vigorous carrying on of the war.

Petitions of a similar nature were presented from Liverpool, Lancaster, and other places.

Sir Charles Hardy, knt. was made commander in chief of all the ships of war in the Thames and Medway, and at the Buoy in the Nore.

A LIST OF THE SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THIS YEAR.

Berkshire, Henry Lanoy Hunter, esq.
Bedfordshire, John Lawson the younger, of Baron, esq.
Buckingham, Richard Eskrigge, esq.
Camb. and Hunt., Dingley Askham, esq.
Cheshire, Peter Legh, of Calverley, esq.
Cumberland, Henry Fletcher, of Hutton, esq.
Devonshire, Charles Hayne, of Fuge, esq.
Dorsetshire, Robert Barbar, of Ashmore, esq.
Derbyshire, John Gisboron, jun. of Derby, esq.
Essex, Osm. Beavoir, of Downham, esq.
Gloucestershire, Samuel Hawker, of Rodborough, esq.
Hants, Thomas Wyndham, of Yateley, esq.
Hertfordshire, George Carpenter, jun. of Redburne, esq.
Herefordshire, John Whitmore, esq.
Kent, John Mason, of East Greenwich, esq.
Leicestershire, John Wright, esq.
Lincolnshire, Francis Dayrell, esq.
Monmouthshire, Richard Clarke of the Hill, esq.
Northumberland, Anthony Jackson, of Fenton, esq.
Northamptonshire, Thomas Powys, esq.
Norfolk, John Thurstone, of Berwick in the Brakes, esq.
Nottinghamshire, William Cartwright, of Sutton, esq.
Oxfordshire, John Nourse, esq.
Rutlandshire, John Brown, esq.
Shropshire, R. Moreton, of Shiffnal, esq.
Somersetshire, Sir William Pynsent, bart.
Staffordshire, William Murrhall, of Bagnall, esq.
Suffolk, Baron Pettryman, of Bacton, esq.
Surrey, Thomas Bevois, of Bermondsey, esq.
Sussex, Edward Tredcroft, of Horsham, esq.
Warwickshire, Edward Reppington, esq.
Worcestershire, Nicholas Bennet, esq.
Wiltshire, William Bart, of Salisbury, esq.
Yorkshire, Henry Darey, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, Hugh Jones, esq.
Brecknock, Anthony Morgan, esq.
Caermarthenshire, James Johnson, esq.
Cardiganshire, Thomas Lewis, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Hugh Williams, esq.
Denbighshire, John Edwards, esq.
Flintshire, Evan Lloyd, jun.
Glamorganshire, Robert Morris esq.
Montgomeryshire, Henry Thomas, esq.
Pembrokeshire, William Allen, esq.
Radnorshire, Thomas Hughes, esq.

Feb. 1. The duke of Saxe-Gotha, arrived in London, January 30, and visited the prince and princess of Wales.

Feb. 3. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and passed the malt bill, &c. and the Lord Chancellor having signified that it was His Majesty's pleasure both Houses should adjourn to the 18th, they adjourned accordingly.

The new Parliament met on the 1st of December, the ministry were defeated in the election of chairman to the committee for examining contested elections; and the next affair of the contested election of Westminster, was carried also against the ministry by a majority of seven. Alarmed by this defeat, they endeavoured to recover their strength by a reconciliation of his Majesty and the prince of Wales; for which purpose the bishop of Oxford was on January 5, sent with a message delivered to him by the earl of Cholmondeley, "that if his Royal Highness would write such a letter as it might be consistent with his Majesty's honour to receive, his Royal Highness, and all that were in his councils and confidence, should be kindly received at court; 50,000*l.* per annum should be added to his revenue, 200,000*l.* should be disbursed to pay his debts, and his followers in due time be provided for." To which his Royal Highness immediately answered, without consulting any one, "That he had the utmost duty for his Majesty, and whenever he thought fit to admit him to his presence he would throw himself at his Majesty's feet, without insisting upon any terms for himself; but that while Sir Robert Walpole managed the public affairs he could not prevail with himself to give any countenance to them. That Sir Robert Walpole was a bar between his Majesty and the affections of his people, between his Majesty and foreign powers, and between his Majesty and himself. This is my answer, but I would have it understood that I take this message to come from Sir Robert Walpole and not from the King." Disappointed in their expectation from this attempt, they continued to struggle in the House of Commons to the adjournment for the holidays, during which time, it was given out that their numbers would be sufficiently augmented by some new elections, but the event deceived them. A question against a secret committee was carried by three; but on the 2d of February, when the election for Chippenham came to be examined, Sir Robert Walpole declared, that if the determination was contrary to his wish, he would never enter that House more; and finding a majority of sixteen against him, he retired; and as *it* is supposed, told his Majesty that he was unable to serve him longer; upon which his Majesty came to the House of Peers and gave his assent to the malt bill, and desired the House to adjourn to the 18th. On the 8th, he was created earl of Orford, and on the 18th took his seat in the House of Peers, having resigned all his employments on the 11th.

He had held his employments ever since April 4. 1721, when he was made chancellor of the Exchequer in the room of Mr. Aislabie, and first commissioner of the Treasury, in the room of the earl of Sunderland.

Feb. 11. The right honourable the earl Orford went to court, and resigned all his employments; after which he set out for Richmond-park in Surrey.

Feb. 12. There was a great meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen, members of both Houses of Parliament, to the number of 300, at the Fountain-tavern in the Strand, to consider of what was expedient to be done in the present critical juncture.

Feb. 17. At a general meeting of the independant electors of the city and liberty of Westminster, at the Fountain tavern in the Strand, it was unanimously agreed that a representation be delivered to their members.

As the first happy effect of the change in the ministry, his royal highness the prince of Wales on this day waited upon his Majesty at St. James's, and was received in the most gracious and affectionate manner; on which occasion there was a very splendid appearance at court of the nobility, foreign ministers, and other persons of distinction; and in the evening there were bonfires, illuminations, and other public demonstrations of joy, and a guard was immediately ordered to attend his Royal Highness at Carlton House.

The news of the late change in our administration was received in France with the utmost consternation. His most Christian majesty immediately called an extraordinary council of state, wherein it was resolved to put that kingdom into the best posture of defence, and to pursue the affairs of the marine with the utmost diligence. But the most certain and public proof of this change being disagreeable to the French was, that as soon as rumoured abroad, their stocks decreased from 200*l.* to 196*l.*

Samuel Sandys, esq. made chancellor and under-treasurer of the Exchequer, in the room of Sir Robert Walpole, now earl of Orford.

The right honourable John lord Carteret made one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, in the room of lord Harrington, who was advanced to the dignity of an earl, and made president of the council.

The right honourable Spencer earl of Wilmington, Samuel Sandys, and George Compton, esqrs. Sir John Rushout, bart. and Phillips Gybbon, esq. appointed commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

The most honourable the marquis of Tweedale made one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

The right honourable William Pulteney, esq. was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

Mr. sergeant Dennison made one of the judges of the court of King's-bench, in the room of Mr. justice Page, deceased.

Mar. 3. This day the centre arch of the new bridge at Westminster was finished, upon which occasion streamers were placed upon it, and several of the commissioners and other persons of note came to view it.

Several of our merchant ships were taken about this time by the Spanish privateers, and carried into Bilboa, Vigo, and St. Sebastian's.

There were extraordinary rejoicings at most of the taverns about the Exchange, and elsewhere, among the merchants, on account of the great regard had to their petition in parliament, and the vigorous resolutions taken for the better protection of their trade and commerce for the future.

Pursuant to a late resolution, a number of the smallest men of war were appointed to cruise in the channel, and about the coasts, to protect our merchant ships from the insults of the Spanish privateers.

Mar. 16. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to an act for granting his Majesty 1,000,000*l.* out of the sinking fund, towards the supply for the year 1742.

Mar. 18. Was held a general court of the Bank of England, for the purpose of declaring a dividend, and other special affairs; and a dividend of two three-fourths per cent. for interest and profits for the half year ending at Lady-day next was proposed, and unanimously agreed to. The court then took into consideration the application to Parliament for a prolongation of their charter, and it being intimated that the sum of 1,600,000*l.* was expected for an increase of twenty-one years to their present term, (which exists till August 1743) upon the question being put, the court agreed to advance the sum, and proposals to Parliament agreeable thereto were read and agreed to. By this proposal, an annuity of six per cent. on 1,600,000*l.* formerly lent the government, in king William's reign, was reduced to three per cent. as the nation was to have 3,200,000*l.* till the year 1764, for an annuity of 100,000*l.* per annum, which includes 4000*l.* per annum, allowed the bank for the charge of management.

April 3. The earl of Stair, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States General, embarked this day for Holland.

The right honourable lord Limerick, member of Parliament for Tavistock, was chosen chairman of the committee for inquiring into the conduct of the earl of Orford for ten years past.

Lord Limerick acquainted the House, that the solicitor of the treasury having been examined upon oath, refused to answer the questions put to him by the committee; and it was moved, that he be committed to the custody of the sergeant at arms, and debarred the use of paper, pen and ink. On this motion a warm debate arose. On one side it was urged, that except the House was made acquainted with the questions that had been proposed, it was impossible to judge whether they had been properly put or not, and therefore they could not judge of the offence, for it was possible that the questions were of such a nature as might involve himself, and no man was obliged to turn his own accuser.

On the other side it was argued, that if the House were to be made acquainted with every question that the committee might, in the course of their enquiry, propose, it was no longer a select committee, that its design was lost, and that as nothing was more ordinary than to examine and confine a man by a warrant from a single secretary of state, so it was not to be presumed that twenty-one gentlemen, whom the Commons of Great Britain had reposed so much confidence in, would have less discretion, or propose any thing improper. On a division it was carried, yeas 196, noes 136, majority 61. As he persisted in his obstinacy, it was moved on the 14th, that he be committed to close confinement, in Newgate, which motion was carried; yeas 180, noes 128; majority 52.

The House of Lords adjourned to the 27th, and the House of Commons to the 26th, on account of the Easter holidays, but the committee of secrecy continued sitting.

The sum of 500,000*l.* was granted by parliament for the assistance of the queen of Hungary.

April 15. His Majesty came to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to an act for the land-tax.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, who came of age the 15th, was introduced to the House of Peers.

The king of Sweden published an answer, persuading the Finlanders to continue in their allegiance.

The forces on the British establishment for foreign service, were 16,334 men.

The House of Commons granted 20,000*l.* towards finishing Westminster-bridge.

The following places suffered lately by fire, viz. April 22. The town of Shipwash, in Devonshire. 30. At Kintbury, in Berkshire, nine houses were burnt; and several at Bradford, in Wiltshire. May 4. The town of Omagh, in Ireland. 5. At Gillingham, in Dorsetshire, six houses. 6. At Stony Stratford, 150 houses; also several at Knapton, in Warwickshire; and Wardington, in Oxfordshire. 11. In Long-lane, London, two houses. 12. At Wareham, in Dorsetshire, nine houses. 13. At Brightwell, in Berkshire, twelve houses, and as many barns and stables.

June 3. Both Houses of Parliament adjourned to the 10th instant.

June 9. A court martial was held by admiral Cavendish on board the St. George at Spithead, to enquire into the conduct of Sir Yelverton Peyton of the Hector, and of capt. Fanshaw of the Phœnix, while they were stationed at Virginia and South Carolina; and the court adjudged the former to be dismissed from serving as a captain in his Majesty's royal navy, and the latter to be mulcted six months pay, for the use of the chest at Chatham.

June 16. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

An act for granting 800,000*l.* on annuities.

An act to indemnify persons who had omitted to qualify themselves for offices.

An act for excluding certain officers from being members of the House of Commons.

An act for preventing frauds in gold and silver lace.

An act for empowering justices to commit offenders to the house of Correction.

And to several private and local bills.

A proclamation was issued for taking off the prohibition of Spanish wool and barilla, occasioned by a petition of several clothiers to the House of Commons, which was followed by an address of that House to his Majesty.

June 26. Died Sir Robert Godschall, knight, lord mayor.

June 28. George Heathcote, esq. chosen lord mayor for the remaining part of the year.

July 8. At a general court of the Bank of England it was agreed (in order to raise money for the payment of 1,600,000*l.* to be advanced by them to the public) to increase their present capital, by taking in a subscription for 840,004*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* stock, at 140*l.* per cent, to be paid by six monthly payments; the four first of 25*l.* each, and the two last of 20*l.* each; the first payment to be made on the 20th of this month. The subscribers to be intitled to the dividend, which became due at Michaelmas.

	£.	s.	d.
The capital of the Bank amounted at this time to	8,959,995	14	8
The new subscription,...	840,004	5	4
	9,800,000	0	0

A subscription for 840,004*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* at 140*l.* per cent, will raise 1,176,005*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*

July 10. Captain Norris upon his cruise between Cape Rous and Villa Franca, destroyed five Spanish gallies.

On Easter Sunday, near Toulon, seven

sail were taken; and since that time, twenty-four French, Spanish and Dutch, some of them of great value; one Dutchman mounting twenty-six guns, had three chests of money, and other valuable goods, and a Frenchman was laden with clothes for Don Philip; the rest with military stores for the Spanish camp.

July 14. Died, the learned Dr. Richard Bentley.

July 15. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:—

An act for laying a duty on foreign cambrics, and allowing a bounty on British and Irish linen exported.

An act relating to the importation of rum from the British sugar plantations.

An act to prevent counterfeiting the current coin of this kingdom.

An act to prevent woollen cloth being stolen from the rack or tenters.

An act for the more effectually preventing the stealing sheep and other cattle.

An act for farther regulating the plantation trade, and for merchants importing prize-goods from America.

An act for the encouragement of making sail-cloth in Great Britain.

An act for preventing the keeping large quantities of gun-powder in or near the cities of London and Westminster.

An act to prevent the marriage of lunatics.

The Westminster-bridge act.

An act for the punishment of persons destroying turnpikes, locks, or other works erected by authority of Parliament.

And to four private bills.

His Majesty afterwards made a speech to both Houses, and prorogued the Parliament to Thursday, Sept. 16, next.

July 31. A considerable number of ships were taken from the Spaniards during this month, and their privateers (or rather the French) took above twenty prizes even on our coasts; no less than six one day off Yarmouth, besides two Turkey ships.

John lord Gower, was made keeper of his Majesty's privy-seal in the room of John lord Hervy who resigned.

Aug. 17. A pardon passed the great seal to Robert Knight, esq. late cashier of the South Sea company, of all felonies, crimes, offences, &c. inflicted on him by act of Parliament, in the reign of king George I.

Aug. 19. At a court martial held on board the St. George at Spithead, by admiral Cavendish, the late captain of the Superbe was cashiered, and rendered incapable of serving in the royal navy, for ill-treatment of his officers and cruelty to his men; the first lieutenant John Hardy, was honourably acquitted.

Aug. 31. Great damage was done to the pastures in the country, particularly about Bristol, by swarms of grasshoppers; the like happened in Pensylvania, to a surprising degree.

Letters from Jamaica related, that commodore Anson, when he arrived at Fernandez, a Portuguese settlement, had but fifty men left, that the Spanish squadron in quest of him sailed thence but three days before his arrival in that weak condition; that he there procured 200 hands, and sailed for the East Indies with the Centurion and Gloucester only, having 2,000,000 pieces of eight on board. The other ships were left for want of men.

Both Houses of Parliament met and were further prorogued to Oct. 19.

On the foundation stone of the building in Lamb's Conduit Field was put this inscription, "The foundation of this hospital for exposed and deserted young children, was laid 16th of September, 16 Geo. II. 1742."

Sept. 18. A proclamation was issued appointing November 10th next, to be observed as a general fast throughout Great Britain.

The baggage of his Majesty and the duke of Cumberland were, with 200 horses, ordered to be shipped at Gravesend for Flanders. The furniture of his Majesty's sumpter horse cost 560 guineas, and his travelling charges have been computed at 3000*l.* per diem.

Sept. 29. Robert Willimott, esq. alderman of Lime-street ward, was chosen Lord Mayor of London for the year ensuing.

The Hampshire having carried a Dutch ship into Gibraltar, took out of her 60,000*l.* in gold, done up in casks and consigned for the Spanish army in Italy.

Two valuable prizes were taken by the Russel, captain Long, in the Mediterranean

Were entered at the Custom-house 4330 pounds of raw silk, from Petersburgh, being the first imported from thence since the commencement of the act for settling a trade with Persia through Russia. And this month advice came, that the ship the "Emperor of Russia," which was built in the river Volga, and was the first employed by the British merchants in that trade, had crossed the Caspian sea, and arrived in Persia richly laden.

Oct. — His Majesty's journey to Flanders, for which the most magnificent preapartions were made, was on a sudden

laid aside, and the furniture and baggage which was shipped, and horses which were sent to Gravesend, were sent back again.

Great damage was done by the storm on the 2d and 3d, near Cardiff, the sea broke in and destroyed 700 sheep, and many vessels were cast away.

Oct. 10. In the time of worship the roof of the church of Fearn in Rossshire, Scotland, suddenly fell in, by which sixty people were killed, and several wounded. The gentry whose seats were in the niches, and the preacher, falling under the sounding board, were preserved.

Oct. 19. Both Houses of Parliament met, and were further prorogued to Nov. 16, when they were to sit for the despatch of business, pursuant to his Majesty's proclamation.

Oct. 29. The right honourable Robert Willimott, esq. the new Lord Mayor of London, was with the usual solemnity sworn into that high and honourable office at Westminster, for the year ensuing.

The Hanoverians and Hessians being arrived in Flanders, the forces there amounted to, British, 20,000; Hanoverians, 16,000; Hessians, 6000; and Austrians drawn from the garrisons, 12,000.

Died, Dr. Hugh Boulter, archbishop of Armagh; he was ten times one of the lords justices of Ireland. In 1727 and 1728, two years of dearth, he distributed great quantities of corn to the poor throughout Ireland, for which the House of Commons, of that kingdom passed a vote of public thanks to him; he also ordered all the vagrant poor to be received into the poorhouses of Dublin, where they were maintained at his private expence. In the scarce years of 1739 and 1740, at his own charge he supported the poor from all parts, without distinction of religion, in the workhouse of Dublin. He gave 1000*l.* to build a market-house at Armagh; and also 1000*l.* towards rebuilding the Blue-coat hospital at Dublin. Besides these and many other public donations, his private acts of charity were innumerable.

Nov. 8. The Endeavour, captain Lealand, arrived at Portsmouth from Madrid, and brought letters from thence, importing, that his Majesty's ship the Launceston, captain Warren, had taken among the Canary islands, a very rich French ship from La Vera Cruz, bound to Cadiz, with a large quantity of money on board, and had also the valuable service of plate belonging to the general of the Canaries, which he had put on board for Old Spain. Captain Warren took his prize with him to New York, where he was stationed.

Nov. 12. The fourth general fast was observed on account of the war.

Nov. 10. A waggon load of silver brought over from Jamaica by the Sheerness man of war, was carried to the Bank, guarded by a body of Sailors belonging to the said ship.

Nov. 16. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and opened the second session of that Parliament, with a speech, in which he stated, that he had in pursuance of the repeated advice of Parliament, taken such a part as appeared most conducive to the support of the house of Austria, and to the restoring and securing of the balance of power; that for the purpose of augmenting the strength of the allies, he had sent 16,000 Hessian troops into the Low Countries to join the Austrians, and that from the firmness of the queen of Hungary, and the resolution of the king of Sardinia, a stop had been put to the designs of the court of Spain in Italy. The speech to the Commons was as usual, requiring the necessary supplies to carry on the war.

Nov. 17. The right honourable the House of Lords presented their address of thanks for his Majesty's speech.

Nov. 18. The honourable House of Commons waited on his Majesty with their address on the same occasion.

The address of the Upper House passed without a division, that of the lower was carried by 259 against 150. A supply was voted, 40,000 seamen, and a land-tax 4*s.* in the pound. Eight new regiments of marines and some others, were ordered to be raised.

Nov. 18. This day was signed at Whitehall by the plenipotentiaries appointed by his Majesty, with M. Andrie, minister and plenipotentiary from the king of Prussia, a treaty of mutual defence and guarantee, between the King and his Prussian majesty.

The honourable William Murray, esq. made his Majesty's solicitor general, in the room of Sir John Strange, knight, who resigned.

Dec. 10. The Commons, in a grand committee on the supply, resolved that 265,191*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.* be granted for defraying the charge of 5513 horse and 10,755 foot of the troops of Hanover (together with the general officers and the train of artillery) in the pay of Great Britain, from August 31st to December 25th, 1742, inclusive. On this occasion there was a long debate.

The question was carried by 67, the Ayes being 260, Noes 193.

This affair was again debated with vehemence upon the report on Monday, December 13th, 1742, upon a question, whether the levy money should stand part of the general question; which was carried by 53, Ayes 230, Noes 177.

Dec. 18. The frost having continued nearly three weeks, the streets, in some parts of the city, though there had been no snow, were rendered very incommodious, and several accidents happened. Most of the merchant ships in the river, unloaded, were hauled on shore, to prevent any damage they might receive from the vast floats of ice, and crossing in wherries was become almost impracticable. On the 16th at night, two boats, one with four women and a waterman, and the other with a waterman only, were jammed in by the ice at Westminster, and the passengers could not get on shore till nine next morning, having lost the use of their limbs

Dec. 21. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the land and malt-tax bills.

Forty thousand seamen were granted for the ensuing year, and 4s. in the pound laid upon land.

Since the commencement of the war, it appeared, that the Spaniards had taken 450 ships within the channel and soundings of the British coast.

Sir Thomas Parker, knt. one of the judges of the Common-pleas, made lord chief baron of the Exchequer, in the room of judge Probyn, deceased.

Sir Charles Wager, made treasurer of the navy, in the room of Thomas Clutterbuck, esq. deceased.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 15, 1741, TO DECEMBER 14, 1742.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males	7048	Males	13565
Females	6703	Females	13918
In all	13751	In all	27483

Decrease in the burials this year 4666.

Died,

Under two years of age	9030
Between two and five	2642
Five and ten	1085
Ten and twenty	893
Twenty and thirty	2203
Thirty and forty	2812
Forty and fifty	2950
Fifty and sixty	2333
Sixty and seventy	1694
Seventy and eighty	1250
Eighty and ninety	562
Ninety and one hundred	109
A hundred	1
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and two	2
A hundred and four	2
A hundred and five	1
A hundred and seven	1
A hundred and ten	1

	£		
The amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1741, was	46,956,146	3	5¼
Increase between Dec. 31, 1741, and Dec. 31, 1742	2,400,000	0	0
Paid off within the said time	441,098	6	8
The amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1742, was	48,915,047	16	9¼

1743, Jan. 27. At a general court of the South Sea company, a dividend of 1 ¾ per cent. was declared. Afterwards an application from Mr. Knight was laid before the court, to be discharged from any demand from the said company, on the payment of 10,000*l.* within three months; which being put to the question, was carried by a very great majority.

Jan. 31. Admiral Vernon on the 13th arrived in London, and was the next day graciously received by his Majesty. On the 19th several aldermen waited on him, and presented him with the freedom of the city in a gold box, finely embellished with his arms, &c. value 100 guineas. The admiral expressed his gratitude for the honour done him, and the great regard he should always have for the trade and prosperity of this city. The next day he received the compliments of several of the principal merchants. On the 24th he went to Guildhall, and took up his freedom of the city, and of the Merchant-taylor's company, at the same time leaving 100 guineas to be distributed among the poor citizens.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN WERE APPOINTED BY HIS MAJESTY TO BE SHERIFFS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR :—

Berkshire, John Blandy, of Kingston Bagpuze, esq.
Bedfordshire, John Miller, jun. of Dunstable, esq.
Bucks, Charles Price, of Aston Sandford, esq.
Cumberland, Humphrey Senhouse, of Nether Hall, esq.
Cheshire, Philip Egerton, of Oulton, esq.
Camb. & Hunt. Sir Thomas Peyton, of Great Ravely, bart.
Cornwall, Nicholas Glynn, esq.
Devonshire, John Pollexfen, of Mothecombe, esq.
Dorsetshire, James Forster, of Blandford St. Mary, esq.
Derbyshire, William Brown, of Stretton, esq.
Essex, Edward Stevenson, of Barnfield, esq.
Gloucester, William Taylor, esq.
Hants, Edward Hooker, of Worthey, esq.
Hertfordshire, Thomas Ansell, of Ickleford, esq.
Herefordshire, John Simmonds, of the Mynd, esq.
Kent, Thomas Whitacre, of Trotiscliffe, esq.
Leicestershire, James Wilson, esq.
Lincolnshire, John Chumley, esq.
Monmouthshire, Edward Perkins, of Pilstone, esq.
Northumberland, Charles Lorain, of Stanton, esq.
Northamptonshire, Valentine Knightley, esq.
Norfolk, Edward Atkins, of Ketteringham, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Lancelot Rolleston, esq.
Oxfordshire, Joseph Taylor, of Sandford, esq.
Rutlandshire, John Cooke, esq.
Shropshire, Thomas Langley, of Goulding, esq.
Somersetshire, William Sandford, of Ninehead, esq.
Staffordshire, Sir Robert Lawley, bart.
Suffolk, Sir John Barker, of Sproughton, bart.
Surrey, Isaac Eeles, of Lambeth, esq.
Sussex, John Dennet, of Bolney, esq.
Warwickshire, Bourne Eabourne, esq.
Worcestershire, James Newnham, esq.
Wiltshire, William Hippesly, of Stanton, esq.
Yorkshire, Ralph Bell, of Thirsk, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, Hugh Williams, esq.
Brecon, Peter Saunders, esq.
Caermarthenshire, John Philips, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Edward Philip Pugh, esq.
Cardiganshire, David Lloyd, esq.
Denbighshire, Aquila Wyke, esq.
Flintshire, Hugh Hughes, esq.
Glamorganshire, Matthew Decre, esq.
Merionethshire, Maurice Jones, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Rees Lloyd, esq.
Pembrokeshire, David Paynter, esq.
Radnorshire, Peter Rickards, esq.

Mr. Sergeant Leeds made a judge of the court of Common-pleas, in the room of Mr. justice Parker, chief baron of the Exchequer.

Charles Clarke, esq. one of the barons of the Exchequer, in the room of Sir Thomas Abney, knt. made one of the justices of the court of Common-pleas, in the room of Sir Thomas Parker, knt. lord chief baron of the Exchequer.

Feb. 9. An edict of king Theodore, dated January 30, at Balagne, in Corsica, where the chiefs of the island met him. By this edict he recalled under pain of confiscation of their estates, all the Corsicans in foreign service, except that of the queen of Hungary and the grand duke of Tuscany: he pardoned the Corsicans who served against him, provided they joined him in twenty-four hours, and those in Genoa, if in eight days. He had plenty of money, and expected two ships with ammunition, and all other necessaries.

Feb. 18. Commodore Knowles attacked La Guira, and took Porta Cavello, in the West Indies.

Feb. 23. A Spanish vessel was taken and carried into Gibraltar, by the Romney man of war, valued at 120,000*l.*

March 22. His Majesty went to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to :—

An act for repealing certain duties on spirituous liquors, and on licenses for retailing the same, and for laying other duties on spirituous liquors, and on licenses to retail the said liquors.

An act for repealing the several rates and duties upon victuallers and retailers of beer and ale within the cities of London and Westminster, and the weekly bills of mortality.

An act for raising by annuities and a

lottery, in the manner therein mentioned, the sum of 1,800,000*l.* at three per cent. per annum for the service of the year 1743.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion.

An act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

An act for the more easy and effectual conviction of offenders found at large within the kingdom of Great Britain, after they have been ordered for transportation.

An act to empower justices of the peace to act in certain cases, relating to parishes and places to the rates and taxes of which they are rated or chargeable.

An act to explain and amend the laws touching the elections of members to serve for the Commons in Parliament, for that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and to restrain the partiality and regulate the conduct of returning officers.

Also to fourteen public bills relating to roads, &c. and to twenty-seven private bills.

March 27. The duke of Newcastle declared to the minister from the Republic of Genoa, that the King was no way privy to the schemes of baron Neuhoff; nor would he be concerned in any thing relating to him, and that his Majesty was ever ready to give the republic proofs of his friendship.

The Spanish army had retreated into the Pope's dominions, where they were received with that coldness which distress commonly experiences. The numbers reported to have deserted are scarcely credible; 125 officers and 2000 soldiers having left them in their march from Bologna.

The Sardinian army was said to consist of 45,000 men, but expected a reinforcement of 12,000 Swiss in British pay, and some troops from count Traun. The Spanish forces were computed at 22,000, who likewise expected to be joined by ten battalions. It did not appear why the Sardinians should wait for assistance, in order to rescue their country from the ravages of an army not half so numerous as their own.

Marshal Broglio had formed about Amberg a body of 20,000 men, as an army of observation. It was said that the French forces in Germany amounted to near 80,000, that the count Seckendorff was already at the head of 35,000, and that levies were carried on in Bavaria by the most rigorous compulsion; yet the Austrians continued a body of troops near Egra, though that garrison had received a reinforcement, and appeared to set their enemies at defiance.

April 1. There was a violent storm of wind about six o'clock this morning, which did great damage among the shipping on the coast, particularly northward.

April 2. The new bill for regulating the sale of gin passed the House of Lords, 59 to 38. There had been long and warm debates on it for several days, and the reverend bench apprehending very pernicious consequences from it, spoke, voted, and some of them protested against it.

April 11. Seventy-three chests of silver from on board the St. Peter and Joseph, taken by his Majesty's ship the Squirrel, were brought to the bank in three waggons under a strong guard of sailors.

April 21. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following acts:—

An act for granting to his Majesty the sum of 1,000,000*l.* out of the sinking fund.

An act for continuing several laws relating to the allowance upon the exportation of British made gunpowder; to the importation of naval stores from British colonies; to the additional number of one hundred hackney-chairs, and to regulating hackney coaches and chairs; for punishing the venders of unstamped newspapers; for allowing the importation of hemp or flax manufactured in Ireland.

An act to indemnify persons who had omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments within the time limited by law.

An act for allowing further time for enrollments of deeds and wills made by papists, and for relief of protestant purchasers.

An act for further punishment of persons who shall aid prisoners to escape.

An act for allowing carts to be drawn with four horses.

An act to continue an act to prevent the committing of frauds by bankrupts.

And to three private bills.

His Majesty then said, that he had, at the requisition of the queen of Hungary, ordered his army, in conjunction with the Austrian troops, to pass the Rhine, as auxiliaries to her Hungarian Majesty, and had continued a strong squadron in the Mediterranean, and another in the West-Indies, in order to carry on the great work of distressing the Spaniards, and reducing them to safe and honourable terms of peace.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to Tuesday the 7th day of June.

April 27. Between four and five o'clock in the morning his Majesty and the Duke of Cumberland set out from St. James's for Gravesend, where they embarked for Holland.

May 2. His Majesty landed safely at Helvoetsluys, and next morning proceeded on his journey for Hanover.

May 3. Was held a general council, when the Lords Regent opened their commission.

May 4. Two carts laden with silver were brought to the Bank, from the Strafford man of war, lately arrived from Jamaica.

May 11. Several hundred weight of leaden pipes of a large bore, were dug up in Fleet-street, which were laid anno 1471, to convey water from the standard and cistern in the said place to a cistern at Fleet-bridge.

The English and allied army were within a few leagues of the French forces, commanded by marshal Noailles, but since the irresistible progress of the Austrians, these last were in inexpressible confusion. Thirty-four waggons laden with provisions, &c. sent on the 22nd instant to Worms from Heidelburgh, on the 25th were brought back again.

Several rich Spanish prizes were taken during the course of this month.

June. Braunau was taken sword in hand by the Austrians the 1st of June, and between four and five thousand French killed or taken.

June 16. This day a desperate battle was fought between a body of the forces commanded by his Majesty in Germany, and another of French commanded by M. Noailles, near Dettingen, when victory declared in favour of the Hessians and Hanoverians. His Majesty was all the time in the heat of the fire, unhurt. The duke of Cumberland received a shot in the leg which pierced the calf; but the bone was not injured.

The French army, amounting to near 30,000 men, was drawn up in two lines and an arriere guard; it was commanded by the duke de Noailles, the duke de Chartres, and several other princes of the blood were present; the household troops made the centre, supported by the infantry.

The King having given his orders to the respective generals of the army, with the greatest calmness and resolution placed himself on the right wing, at the head of the British infantry, on foot, sword in hand.

The British troops, and all the forces of the allied army, who were engaged in this action, behaved with the utmost resolution, bravery, and intrepidity.

The Hanoverian artillery had a very considerable share in this victory. The battle began at ten in the morning and lasted till four, when the enemy repassed the Main with precipitation.

The French having 3000 men killed on the spot, besides a great number made prisoners; among whom there were some lieutenant-generals, and abundance of field officers. The household suffered the most, they having lost ten pieces of cannon, with several colours and standards. The allies had near 1500 killed, and amongst them general Clayton, who was very much regretted. Their army passed the *night* under arms in the field of battle, and continued their march next day towards Hanau: the French did the same on the other side the Main, towards Offenbach.

June 23. Universal rejoicings were shewn in all parts of the city, for his Majesty's success in Germany, the great guns were fired, the streets were illuminated, bonfires lighted, &c.

June 24. At Guildhall the honourable Horatio Townshend, and William Chesselden esqrs. were chosen sheriffs of this city; but the latter swore off.

By the treaty concluded between the empress of Russia and Great Britain for fifteen years, it was stipulated that the Empress should furnish his Britannic Majesty, as soon as required, with a body of 12,000 troops, to be employed according to the exigency of affairs; and that Great Britain, should furnish Russia with twelve men of war on the first notice, in case either of them were attacked by an enemy and demanded such succour.

A proclamation was issued by the regency for a general thanksgiving on the 17th, for the late victory at Dettiuges.

The increase of the excise in the London brewery from Midsummer 1742, to Midsummer 1743, was upwards of 60,000*l.* more than the last year; the decrease in the distillery being in proportion.

Both Houses of Parliament met according to their prorogation, and were further prorogued.

July 15. Hailstones fell about Enfield as large as nutmegs, broke the windows, and laid the corn for several miles round: a boy and two horses were struck dead by lightning. There fell at Leicester pieces of ice near five inches in length, and hailstones two inches in circumference, which killed some hundreds of small birds. The streets were so flooded, that almost all the houses had water in them several

fleet, and many waggon loads of ice were gathered in heaps: This storm was compared there to the breaking of water spouts.

July 20. Admiral Matthews sailed from the isle of Hieres with six ships of the line, and three bomb ketches, having left admiral Lestock with the remainder of the fleet to cruize off Toulon, and arriving before Genoa, demanded that fifteen xebecs or barks, which were in that port, with ammunition for the Spanish army, should be sequestered, which was immediately complied with.

Aug. 11. The Parliament was prorogued to Oct. 13.

The Parliament of Ireland was prorogued from the 23d instant, to the 4th of October next.

Aug. 12. A fire happened at Crediton in Devonshire, which consumed about 1000 houses, and destroyed several people. The loss was computed at 50,000*l.* of which nearly one half was insured.

Aug. 18. A general court of the Bank of England agreed to circulate Exchequer bills to the amount of 500,000*l.* at three per cent.

A very unusual storm of hail with thunder and lightning, did much damage in the north west part of the kingdom. The hail-stones were as big as hen's eggs, and broke the church and other windows in Tewkesbury to the value of 1000*l.* struck off the ears of the corn, and killed several pigeons. The storm was felt almost with the same violence as far as Chester, so that in some places little of the wheat could be reaped, and they were obliged to turn their hogs out to eat up the rest.

Aug. 20. The confederate army was near Worms and Reichhausen in the camp which the French lately had, and was to advance to Spire and Frankendale, which the elector Palatine's troops had quitted, to make room for them. The king of Great Britain's quarters were in the bishop's palace at Worms, near 100 miles from prince Charles's army, at Mullen, not far from Switzerland, and the Dutch troops were then as far as Frankfort within eight leagues of Worms.

The Emperor though dispossessed of his hereditary dominions, and obliged to take sanctuary in a neutral town for the security of his person, remained steady in his alliance with France.

The Spaniards still attempted to force a passage into Piedmont, and were repulsed wherever they endeavoured it; having lately been mortified with a defeat, which in attacking one of the passes, they received from the peasants of the country.

The French and Spanish fleets blocked up in Toulon, the former consisting of eighteen ships, and the latter of sixteen, well equipped though not fully manned.

The fortifications on the coasts of both France and England, were put in order, to prevent hostilities.

Sept. 6. By order of the justices of Southwark, the fair called Southwark fair was put a stop to.

Sept. 19. At a court martial held at Portsmouth, admiral Steuart, president, a captain of one of his Majesty's ships of war was found guilty of neglect of his duty in the late expedition to La Guira in the West Indies, and dismissed from his command.

This month several ships of the Jamaica fleet suffered in a hurricane at sea.

Sept. 21. The lords justices ordered all the silk which was on board the Mermaid from Messina, (notwithstanding their performing quarantine) to be burnt, and the merchants to be paid the value by the public.

The new exchange at Bristol was opened in a very grand and pompous manner.

This day was ratified by the lords justices the treaty lately made between his Majesty, the queen of Hungary, and the king of Sardinia.

Sept. 29. Came on the election of a Lord Mayor of London, when alderman Westley was chosen.

Protections were granted to such sailors as should be engaged by the merchants for a little fleet of six privateer ships, the biggest the Spanish ship St. Joseph of fifty-two guns and 350 men.

Oct. 11. A proclamation was issued for proroguing the Parliament to the 29d of November next.

Oct. 13. At the Sessions-house in the Old Bailey, a special verdict was found against William Chetwynd, a young gentleman, for the murder of Mr. Thomas Rickets, his school-fellow.

Oct. 19. This morning her royal highness the princess Louisa, set out from St. James's, and embarked at Greenwich for Holland. She arrived at Hanover on the 27th, and was espoused to the duke of Cumberland, as proxy for the prince royal of Denmark, and then proceeded to Altona to meet him.

Oct. 29. Was sworn in at Westminster, Robert Westley, esq. Lord Mayor of London.

The princess of Wales delivered of a prince.

Nov. 15. His Majesty and the duke of Cumberland, arrived at Gravesend, and in the evening came through the city, which was illuminated.

Nov. 17. At a council at St. James's, the lords of the regency surrendered their commission, which was cancelled.

At a common council holden in the chamber of the Guildhall of the city of London, on Thursday, November 17, 1743, a motion was made, and the question put, that an address be presented to his Majesty on his happy return to these kingdoms, on the birth of another prince, on the safe delivery of her royal highness the princess of Wales, and on the happy marriage between the princess Louisa and the prince royal of Denmark, the same was resolved in the affirmative.

Nov. 19. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London waited on his Majesty with their address.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return a most gracious answer.

The twelve standards, &c. taken at the battle of Dettingen, were brought to lord Carteret's, and removed to St. James's, packed in large wooden cases.

The Parliament was prorogued to the 1st of December.

Nov. 22. There was a very splendid appearance at St. James's, being the day appointed to celebrate his Majesty's birth day, and at night the ball was opened by the prince of Wales and the princess Amelia. The duke of Cumberland danced several minuets and country dances.

Addresses were also presented from Bristol, Salisbury, and Norwich, on his Majesty's return, and the birth of a prince.

Dec. 1. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and opened the sessions of Parliament with a speech from the throne.

Dec. 2. The Lords waited on his Majesty at St. James's with an address congratulating him on the success of his arms, on the marriage of the princess Louisa, and the birth of a Prince, to which his Majesty returned a gracious answer.

Dec. 3. The Commons also voted a similar address, and received a gracious answer.

Each House sent a message to congratulate their Royal Highnesses on the birth of a Prince, and received their thanks.

Dec. 10. Forty thousand seamen were voted for the year 1744.

Dec. 22. His Majesty went to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the land tax bill 4s. and to one naturalization bill.

The success of the privateers of both nations was very considerable, but the balance greatly in favour of the English.

Amount of the National Debt on 31st 1742	48,915,047	16	9
Increased between 31st Dec. 1742 and 31st Dec. 1743.....	2,318,600	0	0
	51,233,647	16	9
Paid off from 31st Dec. 1742 to 31st Dec. 1743.....	190,300	0	0
	51,043,347	16	9

MONEY GRANTED TO HIS MAJESTY FOR THE YEAR 1744.

	£.	s.	d.
For the charge of 40 thousand seamen, granted Dec. 9. 1743	2,080,000	0	0
For maintaining 21356 British forces in Flanders. Jan. 11. - -	634,344	11	4
For maintaining 19,028 land forces, (including 1815 invalids) for guards and garrisons, ditto - - -	561,794	5	5½
For maintaining 11,550 marines, ditto - - -	206,806	10	0
For maintaining 16,968 Hanoverian troops, being 5513 horse, and 10,755 foot, granted Jan. 18 - - -	323,773	6	1
Granted to the king of Sardinia, Feb. 1. - - -	200,000	0	0
To the queen of Hungary, ditto - - - -	300,000	0	0
For charge of the office of ordnance for land service, ditto -	165,428	14	7
For ditto not provided for by Parliament - - -	73,924	7	7
For a marriage portion to the Princess Louisa - -	40,000	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy, including half pay to sea officers -	192,834	10	9
For Greenwich hospital, granted Feb. 8. - - -	10,000	0	0
For the deficiency of the general fund - - -	55,927	16	3½
For Westminster abbey - - - -	4000	0	0
For repairing St. John's Church, Westminster - -	4000	0	0
For Westminster bridge - - - -	25,600	0	0

For one year's interest of 1,200,000*l.* lent on the salt duties	42,000	0	0
For deficiency of additional stamp duties	4392	19	5
For ditto of the pot duty upon victuallers	8295	9	1
For ditto of the duty on sweets	13,870	7	0
For ditto of the last year's grants	119,934	4	4
For the extra charges of the troops in Flanders, incurred in 1742, and 1743, granted March 19.	594,023	8	8
To the duke of Aremberg to put the Austrian troops in motion, An. 1742	40,000	0	0
For maintaining forces and garrisons in the plantations of Minorca and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the garrisons of Annapolis Royal, Canso, Placentia, Providence, Gibraltar, Georgia, and Rattan, for 1744, not exceeding	274,880	17	2½
Extraordinary services in Georgia, from Sept. 22, 1738, to Sept. 29, 1743	66,109	13	10
For the charge of two troops of rangers, one Highland company, with the charge of half galleys, sailors, and boatmen, to be employed in Georgia, Anno 1744, not exceeding	19,168	18	4
For the pay and forage of general and staff officers, and likewise pay of the officers of the hospital attending the forces in Flanders, An. 1744	37,703	17	7½
For providing the 331 horses lost at the battle of Dettingen	5460	0	0
For extraordinary expences of land forces in Great Britain, Minorca, Gibraltar, and plantation, Anno 1743, not provided for by Parliament	20,950	4	5½
For pay of artillery people, stores, and building fortifications at Rattan, Anno 1744	12,102	0	2
For reduced officers of land forces and marines, 1744	31,695	12	0
For pensions to ditto widows (married before Dec. 25, 1716) for 1744	3812	0	0
For freight of transports between Jan. 1, 1742, and Dec. 31, 1743	20,474	17	7
For expence of victuals for the land forces, ditto	10,970	2	5½
For extraordinary charge of forage, waggon money, &c. for 1744	100,000	0	0
For maintenance of British forts, &c. on the coast of Africa, for 1744	20,000	0	0

WAYS AND MEANS FOR RAISING THE ABOVE GRANTS.

The land-tax for the year 1744, at four shillings in the pound	200,000	0	0
Duties on malt, mum, cyder and perry, in Great Britain	750,000	0	0
Surplus of the duties on spirituous liquors			
Annuities at 3 per cent per annum	1,200,000	0	0
A lottery at ditto for	600,000	0	0
Imprest money in the Exchequer for the coinage duty	36000	0	0
Out of the sinking fund	1,000,000	0	0
Advanced by the East India company	1,000,000	0	0

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 14, 1742, TO DECEMBER 13, 1743.

Christened		*Buried.*	
Males	7726	Males	12181
Females	7324	Females	13019
In all	15050	In all	25200

Increase in the burials this year 2963.

Whereof have died.

Under two years of age	8621
Between two and five	1956
Five and ten	947
Ten and twenty	813
Twenty and thirty	1935
Thirty and forty	2348
Forty and fifty	2611
Fifty and sixty	2004
Sixty and seventy	1729
Seventy and eighty	1507
Eighty and ninety	623
Ninety and a hundred	96

4 r 2

A hundred	3
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and three	3
A hundred and four	3
A hundred and five	2
A hundred and six	1

1744, Jan. 9. An order was issued at the war office for draughting 8000 men, to be sent to Flanders.

Jan. 11. Upwards of 500 members were in the House of Commons, and 34,000 men were voted for land service.

A fleet was ordered to rendezvous at Spithead, to consist of three ships of one hundred guns each, four of ninety, six of seventy, six of fifty, four of forty, and six of twenty, besides bomb-vessels, fireships, &c. and to be commanded by admiral Vernon. To man this fleet expeditiously, sixteen tenders were employed in pressing men out of the homeward bound ships, and the greatest hurry in all the yards to expedite it.

Baron Haslang, minister plenipotentiary from the Emperor, landed at Gravesend on the 10th, had a private audience of his Majesty.

A List of the Sheriffs appointed for this year.

England.

Berkshire, Thomas Head, esq.
Bedfordshire,—Crosse, esq.
Buckingham, Risley Risley, esq.
Cornwall, John Hiches, esq., appointed by the prince of Wales.
Cumberland, Gerom Tullie, esq.
Cheshire, Sir Peter Warburton, bart.
Camb. & Hunt. Thomas Watson Ward, esq.
Devonshire, Francis Fulford, esq.
Dorsetshire, James Frampton, esq.
Derbyshire, William Roberts, esq.
Essex, Thomas Ashurt, esq.
Gloucestershire, Thomas Snell, esq,
Hants, Edward Worsley, esq.
Hertfordshire, Richard Chase, esq.
Herefordshire, William Bridges, esq.
Kent, Thomas Hoddson, esq.
Leicestershire, John Ayre, esq.
Lincolnshire, James Pennyman, esq.
Monmouthshire, James Tudor Morgan, esq.
Northamptonshire, John De Val, esq.
Northumberland, James Carr, esq.
Norfolk, Peter Baret, esq.
Nottinghamshire, John Lindley, esq.
Oxfordshire, Rowland Lacy, esq.
Rutlandshire, Thomas Davie, esq.
Shropshire, William Taylour, esq.
Somersetshire, Edward Clark, esq.
Staffordshire, Thomas Webb, esq.
Suffolk, Robert Lemon, esq.
Surrey, Elias Bird, esq.
Sussex, John Edwards, esq.
Warwickshire, Sir Theophilus Biddulph, bart.
Worcestershire, George Nash, esq.
Wiltshire, Fulk Greville, esq.
Yorkshire, Godfrey Copley, esq.

Wales.

Anglesea, Richard Hughes, esq.
Brecknock, Roderick Prytherch.
Caermarthenshire, Lewis Price, esq.
Cardiganshire, Charles Gwyne, esq.
Caernarvon, William Brynker, jun. esq.
Denbighshire, Edward Jones, esq.
Flintshire, Robert Davies, esq.
Glamorganshire, Henry Lucas, esq.
Merionethshire, William Lewis, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Thomas Foulkes, esq.
Pembrokeshire, William Jones, esq.
Radnorshire, William Wynter, esq.

Jan. 24. Mr. Wesley beginning to preach to a very numerous auditory in the court of the Three Cups inn at Taunton, had scarcely named his text, when the Mayor came in formality, and ordered the proclamation to be read, which immediately silenced the preacher.

Feb. 2, Arrived an express, that the French squadrons from Brest, St. Malo, Rochefort, and St. Pol, had sailed, to the number of twenty-three sail, and lay between Ushant and Scilly.

Feb. 3. At a general court of the East-India company, it was resolved to lend the government one million, at 3 per cent, as an equivalent for prolonging their charter fourteen years.

Feb. 4. An express sent from Bristol informed the lords of the Admiralty that the Brest fleet of twenty-one sail were joined on Sunday morning last, about eleven o'clock, by ten ships from Rochefort, and that the whole fleet immediately steered S. This junction was made about mid-channel, between Ushant and the land's end.

Sir John Norris set out for Portsmouth to take upon him the command of the fleet

rendezvousing at Spithead; and orders were sent to several regiments to march towards the southern coasts. Stocks fell sixteen per cent.

Feb. 5. In Merionethshire, Wales, the people were greatly alarmed with several shocks of an earthquake.

Feb. 6. At Dunkirk all vessels were stopped, where were twenty transports full of soldiers, and a twenty gun ship.

Feb. 7. A grant passed the great seal, incorporating the nineteen fellowships and fourteen scholarships of Worcester college, at Oxford, into one body, by that name, and enabling them to hold 500*l.* per annum, in mortmain for ever.

Feb. 10. An order was issued from the board of ordnance to the storekeeper at the Tower for 4000 muskets and 1000 pair of pistols, with a large train of artillery, to be sent to Flanders.

Feb. 13. The French fleet was seen off Torbay, bearing to the east.

Part of the Brest squadron arrived in Dunkirk road on the 12th, and an embargo was laid in all the ports of France.

Sir John Norris sailed from St. Helen's for the Downs.

The people at Woolwich Warren worked incessantly day and night, sundays not excepted, to supply the present large and immediate demand for warlike stores.

Feb. 15. The House of Lords received the following message from his Majesty.

"His Majesty having received undoubted intelligence, that the eldest son of the Pretender to his crown is arrived in France, and that preparations are making there to invade this kingdom, in concert with disaffected persons here; and that such invasion is to be supported by a squadron of French men of war, which has been cruizing several days in the British channel; his Majesty has judged it proper to acquaint the House of Lords with intelligence of such high importance to his crown, and to the peace and security of these kingdoms; and his Majesty doubts not, from the experienced zeal, duty, and affection of the House of Lords, that they will strengthen his hands, and concur in all such measures as shall be necessary for disappointing and defeating so dangerous an attempt, and for the security of his person and government, and the religion, laws, and liberties of these kingdoms."

The same day the House of Commons received a message from his Majesty to the same effect.

Feb. 16. At a court of common council held at Guildhall, it was moved by Sir John Bernard, to address his Majesty on the present crisis, and agreed to, *nem. con.*

General Wentworth set out for Holland, as it was said, with a commission to solicit the 6000 men the Dutch were bound to furnish us in case of an invasion.

Feb. 17. Eighteen French ships were off the isle of Wight.

The money raised by licensing retailers of spirituous liquors in England since the commencement of the late act, amounted to 123,486*l.* And on distillers for the additional duty to 75,227*l.*

Feb. 18. Both Houses waited on his Majesty with an address, thanking him for the communication, and promising to use their utmost endeavours to frustrate the designs of his enemies, and to support his Majesty's undoubted right to the throne.

To which addresses his Majesty was pleased to give gracious answers.

Feb. 18. Sir John Norris arrived about two o'clock in the afternoon, in the Downs, with his Majesty's squadron under his command.

The lords of the Admiralty ordered the men in his Majesty's yards to have arms and accoutrements, and to be exercised every morning.

The right honourable the lord Mayor, court of aldermen, and common council, waited on his Majesty at St. James's with a loyal address, on the subject of the threatened invasion.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return a most gracious answer.

An embargo was laid in Ireland, on all ships laden and loading with provisions.

Feb. 19. A general embargo was laid on the shipping on the French coast, and all communication on their part cut off.

The French court stopped all the packets and passengers on the frontiers of Flanders.

There were ten sail of French transports in Dunkirk harbour, and seventeen sail in that road, and a body of forces between twenty and thirty thousand was in the town.

Feb. 21. The court of lieutenancy waited on his Majesty with their address, when William Smith, Charles Egleton, and James Creed, esqrs. were knighted.

The duke of Marlborough and the earl of Stair waited on his Majesty at St. James's, to offer their services, who were graciously received; and the latter was made commander in chief of the forces in South Britain.

Orders were sent for repairing and for-

tifying Upnor castle, and Gillingham fort on the river Medway.

Fourteen sail of French men of war, were on the 22d in the morning of Brighthelmstone in Sussex, steering to the eastward. At five in the afternoon they passed by Rye, steering eastward; and anchored that night under Dungeness.

A person, who found means to get away from Calais the 22d, brought certain advice, that he saw the Pretender's eldest son there, also count Saxe, with three lieutenant generals: that they had been very busy embarking troops for several days past, and that 4000 men were actually on board; that there had been an engagement between admiral Matthews's squadron and the combined fleets off Toulon, to the advantage of the former.

His Majesty sent a message to both Houses of Parliament, to communicate some letters received from Mr. Thompson, his minister at the French court, and the information of captain Ridley, which papers were immediately read, and the House of Commons resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, "That he would be graciously pleased, in this dangerous and critical juncture of affairs, when this nation is threatened with an invasion by a French power, in favour of a Popish Pretender to his crown, to augment his forces by sea and land, in such a manner as he shall think proper and necessary; and to assure his Majesty, that this House will make good all such expenses as his Majesty shall be at, for the defence of his sacred person, and for the security of these kingdoms."

And his Majesty was pleased to send this most gracious answer.

"His Majesty thanks his faithful Commons for their dutiful and affectionate address; the best return he can make them for the confidence they repose in him, is to assure them, that no further expence shall be brought upon his people on this occasion, than what shall be found absolutely necessary for the defence and security of these kingdoms, and for the preservation of our happy constitution."

The House of Lords on perusing the said papers, ordered an humble address to be presented to his Majesty.

Feb. 25. A proclamation was issued for a general fast to be kept on Wednesday the 11th of April next.

A proclamation was also published to require the justices, &c. to put the laws in execution against Papists, and Non-jurors, and for commanding all Papists and reputed Papists, to depart from the cities of London and Westminster, and from within ten miles of the same by the 2d of March; and for confining Papists and reputed Papists, to their habitations; and for seizing the arms and horses of such as refuse to take the oaths, &c. and for putting the laws in execution against riots and rioters.

Feb. 27. At six this morning the earl of Barrymore was taken into custody by a messenger, at his house in Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, and a file of musqueteers were posted in it. Several others were also apprehended, and William Cecil, esq. having been examined by a committee of the privy council, was committed prisoner to the Tower for high treason.

The House of Commons granted 4000*l.* for the repairs of Westminster-abbey, and also the like sum for rebuilding the church of St. John the Evangelist near the Horse ferry, which was burnt some time ago, and 150,000*l.* for finishing the new bridge at Westminster.

The merchants of the city of London waited on his Majesty with a loyal address, signed by nearly 600 of the principal merchants and bankers of the city.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return a most gracious answer.

A mob of nailers, consisting of several thousands, having got together in Staffordshire, in order to raise their wages, and having proceeded to plunder houses, the mayor of Walsall assembled the populace of that town, led them out, and entirely defeated the mob; after which he took away their plunder, and made proclamation that people might have their goods again.

Feb. 29. His Majesty having acquainted the House of Commons, that he had been obliged to secure the earl of Barrymore, one of their body, for treasonable practices; the House presented an address to thank his Majesty for communicating it to them, and to desire that every suspected person might be secured.

Upwards of 26,000*l.* was brought into the revenue, by excise and custom-house seizures, from Jan. 1742 to 1743.

March 1. A fire broke out in the town of Debenham, Suffolk, which, in a short time, burnt down thirty-eight houses.

Orders were sent to Flanders for the return of 6000 British troops, on the first notice of a French invasion.

The cannon of Tilbury fort were ordered to be mounted, and a regiment of foot sent thither for its defence. The duke of Newcastle, lord lieutenant, &c. of Middlesex, ordered the commanding officers of

the Westminster militia to be ready upon any emergency, on a day's notice.

His Majesty came to the House of Peers with the usual solemnity, and gave the royal assent to the following acts:—

An act for continuing the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry in England, and for granting certain duties upon the same in Scotland, for the service of the year 1744.

An act to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty should suspect were conspiring against his person and government.

An act to amend laws relating to rogues, vagabonds, and other idle and disorderly persons, and to houses of correction.

An act to oblige overseers of the poor to give public notice of rates, and to produce the same.

An act for taking affidavits in any of the courts of the county palatine of Lancaster.

And to several private and local bills.

March 4. Three hundred horses were fitted at the Tower with harnesses, &c. to draw a train of artillery of 150 pieces designed for the English coast.

At the Bell-savage Inn, on Ludgate-hill, was seized a large chest of basket-hilted swords, and a cask of skull caps, which came from Birmingham, and were to be sent to Dorsetshire.

Lord Mark Ker's dragoons were ordered to Maidstone.

Several messengers were despatched to the seats of the earl of Barrymore in Cheshire, to seize all his papers.

A fire supposed to have been maliciously kindled, at Haxey, in the isle of Axholme, Lincolnshire, burnt down fifty-six houses, and a hundred and nineteen barns, out-houses, &c. the damage was computed at 10,000*l.*

A proclamation was issued by the Lord lieutenant of Ireland, offering a reward of 1000*l.* for the first person who should be discovered and convicted for enlisting any of his Majesty's subjects for foreign service, 800*l.* for each of the next six persons, 100*l.* for every other person and a pardon, and a reward of 50*l.* for any person concerned in the said offences, who discovered any of his accomplices within two years after the date hereof.

March 7. Captains O'Brien and O'Hara, of the Irish troops in the French service, coming to Harwich in order to go by the packet to Holland, were, by order of lord Carteret, apprehended and carried to town in custody of two messengers.

The city of Dublin unanimously agreed to array their militia, and provide necessaries for three regiments of foot and one of horse, and offered a reward of 6000*l.* for apprehending the Pretender, or his son, either alive or dead, should they attempt to land in that kingdom, and sixty thousand fire-arms and other accoutrements were seized in suspected houses in the southernmost part of Ireland.

March 10. By an order from the war-office, 10,000 skull caps, and 10,000 breast plates, with axes, saws, &c. were shipped at the Tower, for the use of his Majesty's forces in Germany; also 1000 barrels of gunpowder, 1000 cartouches, 1000 belts, 5000 muskets, and 40 tons of balls.

About 500 Swiss in and about London and Westminster, offered to form a regiment and enter into the King's service, in case of an invasion: their regimental clothes were ordered to be made, and to be grey turned up with red.

March 14. Several noblemen and gentlemen waited on his Majesty at court, and voluntarily offered to raise whole regiments, both horse and foot, in the defence of his Majesty's person and the rights of his crown against the French, or any other power who should espouse the cause of a Popish Pretender, by invading these kingdoms.

Upwards of twenty British ships were seized at Dunkirk, and the captains with their crews made prisoners.

An embargo was laid on all French vessels in the river Thames.

March 17. Landed at Gravesend, three regiments of Dutch troops, viz. Lindeman's, Eck van Pantalion's, and Glinstra's, commanded by major-general Rompf.

March 19. A great number of Papists took the oaths before the justices at Westminster.

March 20. The French declared war against England.

March 22. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills.

An act for raising by annuities and a lottery 1,800,000*l.* at 3 per cent. per ann. for the service of the year 1744.

An act for granting to his Majesty the surplus of the monies arisen, or to arise by the duties on spirituous liquors, granted by an act of last session, and for explaining the said act, in relation to the retailers of such liquors, and for establishing an agreement with the East-India company.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An act for the more effectually recruit-

ing his Majesty's land forces and marines.

And to several road and private bills; after which both Houses adjourned to Tuesday April 3rd.

The subscription for 1,200,000*l.* by 3 per cent. annuities, and 600,000*l.* by a lottery for the current service, was full in one day.

March 28. The remainder of the 6000 Dutch troops arrived at Gravesend from Holland.

March 27. The magistrates of Edinburgh published a proclamation, offering a reward of 6000*l.* to any who should apprehend the Pretender and his eldest son, or either of them, dead or alive, if they, or either of them, landed or attempted to land in Scotland; which proclamation was to continue in force for twelve months.

Several French ships arrived in Dublin harbour and were immediately seized by order of government.

His Majesty in council was pleased to order that a commission should be passed forthwith under the great seal, to impower the Lords of the Admiralty to grant letters of marque against France.

A proclamation was likewise issued for the encouragement of his Majesty's ships of war and privateers.

March 31. War was declared against France in London and Westminster.

His Majesty's ships took three or four French prizes, and the Spaniards several English.

A pardon was offered in the Gazette for all soldiers that had deserted, provided they entered into his Majesty's service.

April 1. Six regiments of foot were ordered to be raised with all expedition, to replace those in England, which were to be sent abroad.

April 2. Sailed for the Mediterranean the fleet under the command of Sir Charles Hardy, consisting of one man of war of one hundred guns, three of ninety, four of eighty, one of seventy, one of sixty, one of fifty, a bomb ketch, a great number of store-ships, &c. but afterwards put back.

April 3. His Majesty went to the House of Peers with the usual state, and made a most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament; stating the declaration of war against France, and justifying that proceeding; and alluding to the attempts made by his enemies to place a Popish Pretender on the throne; concluding with a reliance on the zeal of the Parliament to enable him to withstand and overcome the threatened invasion.

April 4. The House of Lords waited on his Majesty with a loyal address.

The House of Commons also voted a similar address.

To both which addresses his Majesty returned a suitable answer.

April 7. The imports from France to England from Jan. 1, 1742, to Jan. 1743, amounted to upwards of 400,000*l.*

April 9. Was completed the first payment of 1,800,000*l.* advanced to the government at three per cent.

April 10. Despatches from admiral Mathews to the duke of Newcastle, of March 17, gave an account, that the damage sustained by his fleet, as well in the late engagement, as in the subsequent storms, being repaired, he proposed to sail again from Mahon harbour next day; and that the Admiral thought himself obliged to suspend vice-admiral Lestock, in regard to his conduct in the late action, from all farther authority in his Majesty's fleet, till the King's pleasure should be known, and ordered him to return home immediately in his Majesty's ship the Salisbury.

April 11. Public notice was given in the Gazette to the merchants, &c. that the communication by the packet boats between Dover and Calais being renewed, their letters might again be forwarded to France, in order to withdraw their effects.

April 12. About 200 Swiss servants were enlisted, who had voluntarily offered their service to his Majesty, in case of a foreign invasion, under the command of col. Desjean.

Public notice was given in the Gazette by the field-marshal, the earl of Stair, for twelve regiments immediately to recruit, and receive volunteers and prest men in the several counties of England, allotted to each of them.

The secretary at war also gave the same orders to ten regiments of marines.

April 20. A paper was delivered by the Venetian ambassador here to the duke of Newcastle, intimating, that the senate had not only given orders to him, but likewise to their ambassadors at Vienna, Paris, and Madrid, to declare that the Republic is one of those powers that have never acknowledged as king of England, the person called and treated as such at Rome, and that it was determined never to depart from the maxims upon which, in that respect, it had hitherto acted.

April 26. His Majesty by letter to the States General, required the States to du-

clare war against France in pursuance of the treaty of 1678, and to join their forces by sea and land to the British.

The answer of the States General to his Majesty's letter stated, that, before an open rupture with France they would take the method pointed out by the treaty of 1678; of endeavouring to bring about an accommodation between the belligerent powers, and would without delay consult the States of the several provinces, and urge an answer to his Majesty's Letter.

May 1. The king of France arrived at Lisle, where were got together 160 battering pieces, from 12 to 48 pounders, 100 field pieces and several mortars, forty of which threw bombs of five hundred pounds each. On the 15th he reviewed his army consisting of 121,000 effective men. On the 17th marshal count Saxe seized Courtray, Harlebeck, and Warneton, in which last was a Dutch garrison, which retired to Ypres. On the 18th Menin, whose garrison consisted but of 1600 men, was invested by 40,000 French; the siege was carried on by two attacks, his most Christian Majesty was present and gave 250 pistoles to the gunners. Many thousand peasants dug at the trenches, and great firing was heard at Tournay the 28th, 29th, and 30th. Soon after which the French became masters of it, according to advices from Calais, which added, that the French were then besieging both Furnes and Ypres, and expected soon to be in possession of them. They had seized most of the small posts on the Scheld and Lis, and attempted to surprize the larger ones, but were prevented.

May 3. The allied army consisting of 22,000 English, 16,000 Hanoverians, 18,000 Austrians, and 20,000 Dutch, took the field and encamped at Asche and Affligen, and from thence, after several movements, marched under the command of the duke d'Aremberg to Ninoue and Grammont, in order to attack the French.

General St. Clair, with 600 British recruits, and as many horses, lately landed at Ostend, having heard of an ambuscade of 4000 French, in his way from Bruges to Ghent, went back to Bruges; upon which the greatest part of the French retired, the rest were attacked by the Scotch highlanders, who killed thirty-two, and the recruits got safe to Ghent.

General Campbell, governor of that place, having received a message from count Saxe, that if his Highlanders continued to interrupt the convoys of provisions coming to the French, he would burn the next village, returned for answer, that his people knew the way to French Flanders, and if he burnt one, they should burn twenty; and he actually demanded of his lordship of Lisle the same quantity of provisions as the French had demanded from the districts of Ypres and Dixmude.

War was declared between the queen of Hungary and the king of France.

May 7. The earl of Barrymore and his bail appeared in the court of King's-bench and were discharged from their recognizances.

May 8. Commodore Warren sailed with several men of war from Antigua for St. Lucia, to possess himself of that island.

May 9. The King issued a proclamation offering a pardon to smugglers and others absconded to avoid the penalties of the law, in consideration of their entering into the sea service; and another proclamation for recalling seamen in the service of foreign states.

Colonel Cecil was admitted to bail before lord chief justice Lee, at the Old Bailey, having entered into a recognizance of 4000*l.* and four sureties in 2000*l.* to appear the first day of next term.

May 12. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills.

An act for repealing the duties payable upon glass beads, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof, &c.

An act to make it high treason to hold correspondence with the sons of the Pretender to his Majesty's crown; and for attainting them of high treason, in case they should land, or attempt to land, in Great Britain, or any of the dominions thereunto belonging; and for suspending the operation and effect of a clause in the act of the seventh year of the late queen Anne, for improving the union of the two kingdoms relating to forfeitures for high-treason, until after the decease of the sons of the said Pretender.

An act for the better encouragement of seamen in his Majesty's service, and privateers to annoy the enemy.

An act for the more effectual preventing of the affixing of counterfeit stamps to foreign and other linens.

An act for making more effectual provision for lighting the streets of London.

An act for remedying some defects in the act made in the forty-third year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, intituled, an act for the relief of the poor.

An act to continue the several laws therein mentioned, for preventing theft and rapine on the northern borders of England; for the more effectual punishing wicked

and evil disposed persons going armed in disguise, and doing injury and violence to the persons and properties of his Majesty's subjects, and for the more speedy bringing the offenders to justice; for continuing two clauses to prevent the cutting or breaking down the bank of any river or sea-bank; and for the more effectual punishment of persons maliciously setting on fire any mine, pit, or delph of coal, or canal coal; and of persons unlawfully hunting or taking any red or fallow deer in forests or chases, or beating or wounding the keepers or other officers in forests, chases, or parks; and for granting a liberty to carry sugars of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any of his Majesty's sugar colonies in America, from the said colonies directly to foreign parts, in ships built in Great Britain, and navigated according to law; and to explain two acts relating to the prosecution of offenders, for embezzling naval stores or stores of war; and to prevent the retailing of wine, within either of the universities, in that part of Great Britain called England, without licence.

An act to explain, amend, and enlarge an act made in the 16th and 17th year of the reign of king Charles II. intituled, an act for regulating the measures and price of coals.

An act to explain and make more effectual several acts of Parliament passed, for building a bridge across the river Thames, from the city of Westminster to the opposite shore in the county of Surry, and for the better enabling the commissioners for building the said bridge, to finish the same.

And to several local and private bills.

His Majesty then prorogued the Parliament to Thursday, June 21.

May 14. The new Swiss battalion being drawn up, the duke of Montague in his Majesty's name thanked them for the zeal shewn for his person, family, and government, on occasion of the intended invasion, and discharged them of the military oath.

May 17. Extraordinary rejoicings were made at Bristol, on bringing up to that city the King William's prize. A subscription among the merchants was opened for 10,000*l.* to build privateers, when ninety gentlemen subscribed 100*l.* each.

At ten o'clock at night were seen Jupiter's four satellites, all nearly in conjunction, about three diameters to the eastward of the planet's body.

Advice came from Gibraltar that a register ship was taken by the Solebay, worth 600,000*l.* to the captors, great quantities of gold being found amongst the cochineal. Each foremast man shared near 1000*l.*

May 26. Admiral Lestock, in the Salisbury, arrived at Spithead in twenty-nine days from Gibraltar.

His Majesty's ship, the Woolwich, captain Herbert, took a Spanish register ship valued at 250,000*l.* and several other captures.

May 29. A body of 6000 British troops were ordered to be sent forthwith to Flanders.

May 30. Died at Twickenham, Alexander Pope, the celebrated poet.

June 2. Were shipped at the Tower sixty-four carriages with their cannon, as also 32,000 cartouches, besides belts for the British forces in Flanders.

Admiral Martin was ordered to sail for the Mediterranean, with eleven of his Majesty's ships of war, of which one was a first rate, and two more second rates, to relieve admiral Matthews.

June 4. At noon there began a most violent storm of lightning, thunder, hail, and rain, at Gloucester, which lasted the whole afternoon, and did much damage. In the north Highlands, in Scotland, was a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, which caused a great inundation, and carried away some houses, and two fine bridges built by general Wade.

The twenty Dutch men of war were ordered to join the English fleet at Portsmouth.

The king of France still pressed forward from one siege to another, without the least fear of interruption from the allies, who were encamped near Oudenarde in a post so advantageous, they imagined themselves secure from danger; though their enemies were more than double their number; but were obliged to suffer the mortification of seeing that country recovered in a few days by the French, which required years in the last war to take from them.

The governor of Menin having obtained an honourable capitulation, on June 5, marched with all the honours of war, drums beating, and colours flying, with their equipages, and all guns stamped with the Dutch arms, sixty carriages drawn by four horses each. The Protestant and other inhabitants remained in possession of all their rights.

June 9. Ambleteuse, a small town, two leagues to the east of Boulogne, was destroyed by one of his Majesty's fifty gun ships.

June 11. A fire broke out at Sir William Calvert's granary, in Thames-street, which

consumed the same with above fifty bags of hops, and 4600 quarters of malt, and damaged near 1000 more, with part of a house. The prince of Wales was present encouraging the firemen, among whom he ordered 100 guineas to be distributed, and a handsome present to Sir William's own servants.

The French seized and fortified the pass of Belem, commanding the canal between Ghent and Bruges, which enabled them to hinder the junction of the troops sent from England with the army; they landed at Ostend, and continued part of that garrison.

June 13. The grand jury for the county of Middlesex, having found a bill against colonel Cecil for misprison of treason, he was ordered to continue on his recognizance till the first day of next term.

June 14. Ypres surrendered on honourable terms to the French.

June 16. The Parliament which stood prorogued to the 21st instant, was further prorogued to the 2d of August.

June 17. Commodore Anson, and admiral Lestock, arrived in town from Portsmouth.

The cargo which commodore Anson brought home with him was 2,600,000 pieces of eight, 150,000 ounces of plate, 10 bars of gold, and a large quantity of gold and silver dust; in the whole to the amount of 1,250,000*l.* sterling.

June 19. A waggon laden with silver was brought from on board the Centurion, to the bank, under a strong guard.

June 23. The French king's order for releasing all the ships, with their cargoes and crews, seized in the ports of France, having been transmitted to the duke of Newcastle, an order of council was published for releasing the French ships, &c.

June 24. The 6000 Dutch troops in England embarked for Ostend.

June 30. A draught of two hundred matrosses, gunners, and engineers was made out of the train at Woolwich, to go on board the fleet at Spithead, ready to sail on a secret expedition.

July 4. Thirty-two waggons from Portsmouth, with the treasure brought home by admiral Anson, passed through St. James's-street, the Strand, Cheapside, &c. in their way to the Tower; they were guarded by the ship's crew (which consisted of many nations) and preceded by the officers, with swords drawn, music playing, and colours flying, particularly that of the Acapulca prize.

The revenue of the excise from Midsummer 1743 to ditto 1744, amounted to above 3,754,072*l.* which was 300,000*l.* more than the preceding year.

The excise on malt amounted to 697,000*l.* 18*s.* and the excise on soap and candles to above 500,000.

The success of the shipping against both France and Spain was very great, yet those taken by France and Spain were very numerous, and greatly detrimental to trade.

Aug.—A petition having been presented from the governor and council of Jamaica, for a body of 4000 troops to be sent thither for the defence of that island, several regiments of marines were ordered to be raised.

Aug. 13. At Edinburgh, and several miles to the south-west, was felt such violent thunder and lightning, that several people in the castle were stunned, some houses in the city damaged; a storm of rain was so great at the same time, that the streets and cellars were filled with water, the steeple of Liberton church was ruined, and in the east end of the church a smooth round hole made, as if done with the nicest art. A man and a horse were killed near Strathmigloe. The hail-stones measured five inches round, and entirely threshed the standing corn.

Aug. 16. The French and Spanish prisoners, secured in one of the prisons near Plymouth, having quarrelled and fought, the Spaniards wanting weapons to do more execution than their fists, got the nails out of the floor, and sharpened them to lacerate the French, at the next assault; but this being discovered, they were separated. The number of both nations in and near Plymouth was reckoned to be 2000; and of the French seamen only in the several ports of his Majesty's dominions above 8000.

Aug. 22. At a court of Admiralty at Doctors-commons, were condemned as a legal capture, the Acapulca ship and her treasure, amounting to 1,600,000*l.*

Aug. 28. Pursuant to a resolution of the Lord Mayor and court of Aldermen, in forbidding plays and interludes at Bartholomew fair in Smithfield, no booths were erected this year for that purpose, and the fair terminated in a more peaceable manner than it had done for many years.

Sept. 20. The Parliament met and was prorogued to Nov. 27, then to sit for the dispatch of business.

Sept. 29. Alderman Marshal was elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

The fortifications of Dunkirk having been carried on with the utmost diligence,

seven batteries were completed, and the magazines filled with all sorts of military stores, among them 20,000 muskets.

Oct. 8. Admiral Balchen, who commanded the fleet, was separated from them in a storm, and lost, in the Victory of 110 brass guns, between the 4th and 5th, near Alderney, with 1100 men, among which were about fifty gentlemen volunteers.

Oct. 13. The Lord Mayor and aldermen of the city of London waited on his Majesty with an address, praying a speedy and vigorous execution of the laws against street robbers.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return a most gracious answer.

Oct. 18. The duchess dowager of Marlborough died in her eighty-fifth year. By her death, upwards of 30,000*l.* per annum went to the duke her grandson, and nearly as much to his brother the honourable John Spencer. She left to the earl of Chesterfield 20,000*l.* and to William Pitt, esq. 10,000*l.* and about 40,000*l.* more in legacies.

The Dutch auxiliary ships received orders to victual for the winter, and to remain in his Majesty's service.

Oct. 23. The republic of Genoa suddenly put a stop to her armament, and seemed inclined to observe a strict neutrality.

The fleet at Mahon, the 24th of September, under the command of admiral Rowley, consisted of forty-one ships of war, viz. four of ninety guns, eight of eighty, eleven of seventy, four of sixty, seven of fifty, four of forty, three of twenty, besides fireships, bombs, sloops, &c. all in good order.

The combined army having suffered many hardships during the latter part of the campaign, from winds and rain, which were so violent for three days, that great numbers sickened and were sent to the hospitals; and as the continuance in the field must have been attended with greater mischief, it was concluded they should go into winter quarters: accordingly the English horse guards and regiments of horse proceeded to Brussels, and the foot and dragoons to Ghent and Bruges; the Dutch, Austrians, and Hanoverians went likewise to their respective quarters.

The succours granted to the queen of Hungary by the king of Poland, as elector of Saxony, consisted of 6168 horse and 18,027 foot; in all 24,190 effective men.

The capitulation for the surrender of Prague to the French was signed the 16th, only six days after the trenches were opened.

The King left a garrison of 6000 men in Prague, and ordered them to lie in the streets before the burghers houses who were forbid on pain of death to stir out at night; his Majesty left there likewise a large train of artillery, while he marched southward up the Moldaw to Tabor, from whence he sent out detachments under lieutenant-general de Nassau, who after some skirmishes, took the important towns of Budweis and Teyn, and the strong castle of Frauenbourg, whose garrison made conditions to retire. By the conquest of these places, he was master of all Bohemia on the east of the river Moldaw.

Nov. — The deputy governor of Anguilla, assisted by two privateers from St. Kitt's, drove the French out of their half of the island of St. Martin's, and took possession of it, settled and provided for the defence thereof. The French inhabitants of St. Bartholomew's surrendered that island, and declared themselves to be thenceforward his Britannic Majesty's subjects.

Sweden made a reduction in her troops of thirty men in a company.

Mr. Titley obtained from Denmark, that 6000 men should march into Holstein, to be ready to assist in the defence of Hanover.

Nov. 9. Proclamations were issued for a general fast throughout England and Scotland, on the 9th of January following.

Also one for appointing the distribution of the bounty, for taking or destroying ships of war, or privateers of the enemy.

Nov. 12. Capt. Knight, in the St. Alban's, assisted by another man of war, having been at Porto Bello to demand an English ship that was seized trading there, which the governor refused to deliver up, they bombarded the town, drove the governor and his garrison out, beat down his house and all the public buildings.

The French, after a siege of thirty days, carried on by an army of 70,000 men, in the sight of their King, at last, with the loss of 18,000, obliged the garrison of Fribourg to capitulate.

Nov. 15. A grant passed of 500*l.* per annum during life, from his Majesty to lady Balchen.

The right honourable John earl Granville, having resigned the seals into his Majesty's hands, the King was pleased to appoint the right honourable William earl of Harrington, lord president of his Majesty's council, to be one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Nov. 27. His Majesty opened the ses-

sions of Parliament with a speech from the throne, wherein he stated, that he had exerted his endeavours in support of the house of Austria; that the queen of Hungary, assisted by the king of Poland, had shewn both constancy and resolution in the attack made upon her; and that the king of Sardinia with the assistance of a British fleet, had resisted the combined efforts of France and Spain, and defeated an attempt formed for his destruction, and the reduction of Italy.

Both Houses voted addresses to his Majesty.

Dec. 20. The King went to the House of Peers, and passed the land-tax bill, and two naturalization bills.

Dec. 25. His Majesty was pleased to appoint the right honourable Henry Pelham, esq., Charles Sackville, esq., commonly called earl of Middlesex, and Henry Fox, together with Richard Arundel and George Lyttleton, esqrs. to be commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Dec. 27. At the court of St. James's, present the King's most excellent Majesty in council, his grace John duke of Bedford, first commissioner for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain, &c. was, by his Majesty's command, sworn one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

Orders were issued from the war office for the several regiments now in England to be forthwith completed, and for enlisting 4000 men to complete the infantry abroad.

Marshal Belleisle having crossed a little district belonging to Hanover, arrived the 20th in the afternoon at Elbingerode, to take fresh horses, was made prisoner with his brother the Chevalier de Belleisle by the Bailiff of the district.

The commissioners for victualling his Majesty's navy, contracted with Mr. Jennings for 600 oxen, at two pence a pound.

The French to the number of 30,000 and upwards were extending their winter quarters down the Rhine through the Palatinate and the electorate of Mentz and Treves as far as Cologne, which city was also threatened; but the magistrates resolved to repel force by force.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 13, 1743, TO DECEMBER 11, 1744.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males	7321	Males	10146
Females	6940	Females	10460
In all	14261	In all	20606

Decrease in the burials this year, 4594.

Died,	
Under two years of age	7394
Between two and five	1657
Five and ten	679
Ten and twenty	663
Twenty and thirty	1744
Thirty and forty	2019
Forty and fifty	2123
Fifty and sixty	1637
Sixty and seventy	1307
Seventy and eighty	990
Eighty and ninety	387
Ninety and a hundred	73
A hundred	2
A hundred and three	1

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Berkshire, Samuel Beaver, esq.
Bedfordshire, Richard Bell, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Giles Burroughs, esq.
Cumberland, Joshua Lucock, esq.
Chester, Thomas Hall, esq.
Camb. & Hunt. Robert Gill, esq.
Devonshire, John Davie, esq.
Dorsetshire, George Gollop, esq.
Derbyshire, John Taylor, esq.
Essex, Peter du Cane, esq.
Gloucestershire, Daniel Ady, esq. jun.
Hants, Joseph Hixmnan, esq.
Hertfordshire, Sir Conyers Jocelyn, bart.
Herefordshire, John Pettishal, esq.
Kent, John Cook, esq.
Leicestershire, Thomas Marriott, esq.
Lincolnshire, William Burrell, esq.
Monmouthshire, William Aldy, esq.
Northumberland, William Bacon, esq.
Northamptonshire, John Nichols Rainsford, esq.
Norfolk, Barry Love, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Henry Donstan, esq.
Oxfordshire, Thomas Whorwood, esq.
Rutlandshire, Anthony Lucas, esq.
Shropshire, Thomas Jones, esq.
Somersetshire, Francis Newman, esq.
Staffordshire, Samuel Hellier, esq.
Suffolk, Charles Scrivener, esq.
Surrey, Peter Thompson, esq.
Sussex, John Napper, esq.
Warwickshire, Thomas Adderley, esq.

Worcestershire, John Ravenhill, esq.
Wiltshire, Walter Long, esq.
Yorkshire, Thomas Thornhill, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, John Angle, esq.
Brecon, Edward Williams, esq.
Caermarthenshire, Rector Rees, esq.
Cardiganshire, David Parry, esq.
Caervarvon, John Hoare, esq.
Denbighshire, Robert Davies, esq.
Flintshire, Bagot Read, esq.
Glamorganshire, Thomas Lewis, esq.
Merionethshire, Edward Williams, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Gabriel Wynne, esq.
Pembrokeshire, John Wogan, esq.
Radnorshire, William Ball, esq.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of the national debt, on 31st Dec. 1743.....	51,043,347	16	9
Increased from 31st Dec. 1743, to 31st Dec. 1744	2,800,000	0	0
	53,843,347	16	9
Paid off from 31st Dec. 1743, to 31st Dec. 1744.....	164,100	0	0
Amount on 31st Dec. 1744..	53,679,247	16	9

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF LAND FORCES AND MARINES IN 1745.

In Great Britain.....	30,502
In Flanders.....	27,966
In Ireland.....	9,261
In Minorca.....	4,075
In Gibraltar	4,075
In Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, &c.	3,661
Total	79,562

1745, Jan. 9. Was observed as a general fast, pursuant to the royal proclamation.

Jan. 11. The earl of Chesterfield set out as ambassador extraordinary for Holland.

Jan. 15. The new lords of the Admiralty sent strict orders to all the ships of war in the several ports of the kingdoms to be immediately fitted for service, and for the shipwrights to work double tides, the following ships being to be rebuilt, viz. the Royal Anne, 100 guns, the Prince 90, the Newark 80, the Royal Oak 70, and the Leopard and Preston 50 each. Also ordered four 20 gun ships, and three sloops to cruize on the Suffolk, Norfolk, and Yorkshire coasts for the protection of the fishery, the loss in that article alone this year being computed at 300,000*l.*

The number of forces voted to be employed in Flanders for the present year was 28,107, being 7000 more than were employed last year.

Besides the usual grants which were nearly all made with great unanimity, 12,000*l.* was allotted for building an hospital at Portsmouth.

Feb. 2. About nine hundred negroes formed a plot to destroy all the white people at Jamaica, which was discovered by a negro girl to her mistress, because they refused to save a child she had nursed. The ring-leaders were apprehended.

Feb. 13. Arrived Mr. Trevor, ambassador to the States-general, from the Hague, and waited on his Majesty with some resolutions of the States-general.

Was imported above five hundred thousand pounds of raw silk from Turkey, a commodity much wanted.

Marshal Belleisle and his brother having been conducted from Osterode to Steide, embarked there on board his Majesty's ship the Wager, and landed this day at Harwich.

Feb. 14. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and passed the malt bill.

A harbour at Sandwich was resolved on; also a new trial at the north west passage.

His Majesty was pleased to declare his intention of giving the command in chief of the troops in his Majesty's service in Flanders, for the ensuing campaign, to his royal highness the duke of Cumberland.

Lord Viscount Bury, eldest son to the earl of Albemarle, lord Cathcart, and captain Yorke, son to the lord chancellor, appointed alds-de-camp, to the duke of Cumberland.

Feb. 15. A fire broke out at the house of Mr. Robinson, the King's confectioner, in New Bond-street, which consumed the same with seven or eight others. Mr. Robinson escaped the flames by jumping out of a one pair of stairs window, but lost all his effects.

Feb. 17. The court went into mourning for the late Emperor.

Feb. Orders were issued from the war office for all the officers of horse and foot, serving in Flanders, to repair to their respective posts by the 10th of March next.

Feb. 19. Marshal Belleisle arrived at the apartments prepared for him in Windsor castle. He came by land from Harwich, and crossing the Thames at the isle of Dogs, lay on the 18th at Greenwich palace. Arrived at Windsor at three in the afternoon.

Feb. 28. It appeared from the Custom-house books that the French had imported into England, from Jan. 1740 to Jan. 1744, 269,664 pieces of cambric, 1767 tons of wine, 5670 tons of brandy, 2,000,000 lb. of indigo, the greatest part of which goods were paid for in specie.

GRANTS FOR 1745.

	£.
For 40,000 seamen	2,060,000
For 28,107 men to be employed in Flanders	781,698
For 11,550 marines	206,253
Deficiency of the general fund	65,265
Ditto of the additional stamp duty	5,095
Ditto of grants last year	177,421
For ditto of the duty on sweets	13,957
For the pay and forage of the general officers, and for the hospital in Flanders	37,610
For extraordinary expences last year of the troops in British pay, not provided for	85,647
Reduced officers for 1745	26,775
Pensions to their widows	3,864
For Westminster bridge	25,000
For 15,766 for garrisons at home	499,936
For garrisons in the plantations &c.	290,528
For the office of ordnance	195,008
For extraordinary expences of the same not provided for	66,426
For ordinary of the navy	200,479
For an hospital near Portsmouth	12,000
Subsidy to the queen of Hungary	500,000
To the king of Sardinia	200,000
To the elector of Cologne	24,299
To the elector of Mentz	8,620
Extraordinary expences of land forces for 1744	38,889
Forage waggon money, &c.	100,000
Eight weeks pay to the Hanoverian forces for time to go home	57,965
To the harbour of Rye	23,360
To Greenwich hospital	10,000
For transports for the year 1744	45,005
Victualling the land forces ditto	13,245
For charge of the Dutch troops in England	32,094
For ditto in Flanders	10,240
For the king of Poland	100 000
For further carrying on the war &c.	500,000
For the charge of two troops of rangers, a highland company, and boatmen, half galleys, or schooners in the service of Georgia, from September 30, 1744, to December 24, 1745	23,901
Total	£6,462,890

Shillings and pence omitted.

WAYS AND MEANS.

	£
By land tax, at 4s	2,000,000
Malt, Mum, cyder, and perry	750,000
Duty on salt, &c. continued to 1759	1,000,000
Additional duty of 8d. on French, and 4d. on other wine	2,000,000
Out of the sinking fund	800,000
Surplus of the duty on malt granted in 1743, remaining in the Exchequer	21,044
Total	6,571,044

March 12. Admiral Lestock and a great number of sea officers attended at the House of Commons for examination, which was ordered for Tuesdays and Thursdays.

A grant passed the great seal of a perpetuity unto the company of Stationers in the city of London, and their successors, to hold in mortmain all the estates, lands, &c. they were already possessed of, or to sell and dispose of them, and to hold other lands, tenements, &c. of the like annual value for ever.

March 18. Died at his house in Arlington-street Piccadilly, of an inflammation in his lungs, aged 71, the Right Honourable Sir Robert Walpole, baron of Haughton, and earl of Orford, knight of the Garter, and one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.

March 19. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to

An act for granting and continuing the

duties upon salt, and upon red and white herrings, for the term of six years.

An act for additional duties on wines imported into Great Britain, and for raising a certain sum of money by annuities, and a lottery to be charged on the said additional duties.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion.

An act for the speedy and effectual recruiting the regiments of foot in Flanders, Minorca, Gibraltar, and the plantations, and the regiments of marines.

An act to indemnify persons who have omitted taking the oaths, to qualify themselves for places within the time allotted by law, and allowing a longer time for that purpose.

And to several private and local bills.

Since the war began, the national debt was increased nine millions, and the navy debt three millions.

A piece of ground was purchased at Portsmouth, on which an hospital was ordered to be erected large enough to hold 1500 sick and wounded seamen.

A loan was opened at the Exchequer for 334,000*l.* on the land-tax for the service of the year 1745.

Prizes taken from the 1st of March 1744, when the war was declared against France, to the 1st of April 1745.

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

		val.
46	French Turkey ships -	£ 276,000
43	Spanish xebeques, &c.	43,000
	From and to the West Indies, &c.	
173	French ships at 10,000*l.* each - - -	1,730,000
	From and to French Newfoundland, &c.	
124	French ships at 2,000*l.* each	248,000
	In and near the channel.	
182	French ships at 3,000*l.* each - - -	546,000
9	Spanish register ships -	1,300,000
1	Acapulca by Admiral Anson - - -	500,000
	On the coast of Spain and Portugal.	
23	Spanish, at 3,000*l.* each	69,000
	In Europe and America.	
59	French, at 2,000*l.* each	118,000
23	Spanish, at 2,000*l.* each	46,000
12	Neutral ships, the cargoes	48,000
695		£ 4,924,000

286 of which were taken by privateers.

April 4. Thoresby, the duke of Kingston's fine seat, in the forest of Sherwood, Nottinghamshire, was burnt down, nothing being saved but the writings, plate, and a little of the best furniture.

April 5. His royal highness the duke of Cumberland set out from St. James's for Holland.

April 13. Arrived at Portsmouth from Gibraltar and Port Mahon, the Newcastle man of war, captain Fox, with near twenty lieutenants and other officers, who came to give their evidence relating to the action off Toulon. Captain Norris going on shore at Gibraltar, did not come on board again.

April 18. The House of Commons with their Speaker, waited on his Majesty with an address, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions, that court martials may be held to enquire into the conduct of admiral Matthews, vice-admiral Lestock, captain Burrish, captain Richard Norris, captain Williams, captain Ambrose, captain Frogmore, and captain Dilk, relative to the late engagement between his Majesty's fleet and the combined fleets of France and Spain, off Toulon, and of the lieutenants of his Majesty's ship the Dorsetshire then abroad, and of all other officers who are, or shall be, charged with any misconduct in that action, and to try them for the same.

April 19. The chevalier de Champigny, minister of the elector of Cologne at this court, received an express with the news of an accommodation being concluded at Fuessen the 29th instant, between the houses of Austria and Bavaria.

The empire still continued to be harrassed with the miseries of war, and perhaps suffered equally by the alternate successes of every power. In Silesia the Prussians made many attempts to dislodge the Hungarians, but without success, having been repulsed with considerable loss, obliged to abandon the town of Rosenberg, and deprived of a considerable magazine at Neiss, which was fired by an Austrian emissary, who escaped.

Orders were issued from the lords of the Admiralty, that for the future none of his Majesty's ships were to put to sea without

a sufficient number of marines, exclusive of their complement of seamen.

April 24. Was held a chapter of the Garter, when the duke of Saxe Weissenfels, general of the Saxon army, was elected a knight of that most noble order.

Marshal Belleisle hired Frogmore house near Windsor, for three years, for which he paid 600*l.*

April 29. Mr. Cooper Thornhill, innkeeper at Stilton, set out from thence at four o'clock to ride to London, and came to the King's Arms, over against Shoreditch church ten minutes before eight, he turned back immediately to Stilton, and from thence came again in good spirits to Shoreditch by a quarter past four in the afternoon; the whole being 213 miles, which he was to perform with several horses in 15 hours. On the 4th also he rode between London and Stilton in three hours and fifty-six minutes, and won by thirty-four minutes.

Admiral Anson was ordered to be ready to convoy his Majesty to Holland.

The beginning of this month Pilling moss or bog, about eleven miles from Preston, Lancashire, threw up so large a quantity of its contents, as covered sixty acres of good land several feet deep, and at last forced its current to Garstang river.

Mr. sergeant Foster, recorder of Bristol, knighted and appointed one of the justices of the court of King's Bench, in the room of Sir William Chaple, deceased.

Counsellor Clive made baron of the court of Exchequer, in the room of baron Carter, deceased.

April 30. A battle was fought between the allied army and the French at Fontenoy, when the allies were defeated with great slaughter.

May 2. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and Sir Charles Dalton, usher of the black rod, being sent for the Commons, the Speaker at the bar presented the following bills;—

An act for granting to his Majesty 800,000*l.* out of the sinking fund, and a sum remaining in the Exchequer, (arisen from the surplus of the duties on malt, mum, cyder and perry) for the service of 1745, and for the further appropriating the subsidies granted in this session of Parliament, and for giving further time for the payment of duties omitted to be paid for the indentures or contracts of clerks and apprentices; and for further enforcing the payment of the said debts.

For repealing the present inland duty of four shillings per pound on all tea sold in Great Britain, and for granting other inland duties in lieu thereof.

For allowing certain additional bounties on the exportation of British and Irish linens.

For effectually preventing the exportation of foreign linens under the denomination of British or Irish linens.

For prohibiting the wearing and importation of cambric and French lawns.

To explain and amend the laws touching the elections of knights of the shire to serve in Parliament in that part of Great Britain called England.

To amend and render more effectual an act passed in the fifth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for the further qualification of justices of the peace.

An act for granting a public reward to such person or persons, his Majesty's subject or subjects, as shall discover a north-west passage through Hudson's streights to the western and southern ocean of America.

For the further regulation and better governments of the navies, ships of war, and forces by sea, and for regulating the proceedings upon courts martial in the sea service.

To amend an act of the 10th of Will. III. intituled, An act for the more effectually suppressing of piracy.

To indemnify persons guilty of unlawful importing, or landing of prohibited, uncustomed or other goods or merchandize.

For more effectually preventing the stealing of linen, fustian, and cotton goods and wares, in buildings, fields, grounds, and other places, used for printing, whitening, bleaching, or drying the same.

To make the surgeons and barbers of London two distinct corporations.

To explain, amend, and make more effectual the law in being to prevent excessive and deceitful gaming, and to restrain and prevent the excessive increase of horse races.

To repeal a clause made in the 3d year of king William and queen Mary, relating to carts used by persons inhabiting within the bills of mortality, and to allow such carts to be drawn with three horses, and to prevent the misbehaviour of the drivers of carts in streets, within the said limits.

And to several private and local bills.

After which his Majesty acquainted the House, that the late successes of the Austrian arms, and the accommodation between the queen of Hungary and the elector of Bavaria, had greatly weakened the French interest in the empire, and expressed his determination to prose-

cute the war with vigour in conjunction with his allies, and thanking the Commons for the supplies.

His Majesty in council this day declared his intention of going out of the kingdom for a short time, and was pleased to nominate the great officers of state to be lords justices for the administration of the government during his absence.

May 10. The King set sail from Harwich at six o'clock in the morning for Holland.

May 11. The earl of Chesterfield arrived at his house in Grosvenor-square from Holland, having concluded a new treaty with the States General, by which they stipulated to maintain for the service of the common cause 50,000 men in the field, and 10,000 in garrisons.

A great storm of hail, the stones of which were five inches in circumference, fell in Yorkshire and did much damage to the fields and gardens.

May 12. His Majesty landed at Helvoetsluys in the morning, and proceeded directly for Hanover.

May 14. A fire happened at a sail-maker's, near George's-stairs, Horsley-down, occasioned by a man carelessly leaving a pot of tar over the fire, which consumed twenty-two houses, and burnt the Berwick, captain Kemp, of 300 tons, (intended to carry stores to Gibraltar,) to the water's-edge, with several lighters, the loss was computed at 20,000*l.* sterling.

Great rejoicings at Paris for the victory at Fontenoy, it was followed by the surrender of Tournay, the conquest of which with that of Menin, Ypres, fort Knock and Furnes, put them in possession of their ancient barrier, as it stood before it was broken through by the duke of Marlborough; but they weakened it by demolishing the fortifications of Menin, which was done from an apprehension that they must be at some time or other obliged to restore that place to the Dutch.

May 15. The lords of the regency on advice received that the King had arrived at Helveotsluys, met at the cockpit, and opened their commission.

The Portugal fleet arrived safe at Lisbon, under convoy of admiral Medley, who afterwards joined admiral Rowley, and blocked up the Spanish fleet of near twenty sail in Carthagena harbour.

The duke of Cumberland having written about an exchange of prisoners to marshal Saxe, in answer to his Royal Highness's message, he returned, "That charity and humanity engaged his Majesty to give orders that the English and Hanoverian prisoners should be taken care of; but that he would keep them in his prisons, forts, and citadels, until the king of Great Britain did him justice with regard to the arresting of marshal Belleisle and his brother, who were detained in England contrary to the faith of the cartel. That not having the same reasons of complaint against the States General, he had ordered the Dutch prisoners to be set at liberty.

The lords of the admiralty ordered a convoy to sail for Rotterdam monthly, and to return immediately with such ships as were ready.

A great mortality raged among the black cattle in Argyleshire, Scotland, of which above 6000 died.

May 31. Advice came, that Cape Breton was invested; and a French fleet being arrived at Martinico, some of our plantations were in danger.

June 5. Sir Hector M'Lean, his servant, and Mr. Blair of Castlehill, were taken into custody at Edinburgh, having just returned from France, on suspicion of bearing commissions in the French service, and other treasonable practices, and after examination by the lord advocate and solicitor general, were committed for high treason, Sir Hector to the castle, Mr. Blair to the city goal, and the servant to the Cannon-gate. They were ordered a few days after to London.

June 8. A little island called Anguilla, near St. Kitts, planted by the English, was attacked by 1000 French, 600 of whom actually landed, and marched up to attack a breastwork, defended by about 100 men, but were so well received by a continual fire, as to be obliged to retire, having lost nearly 150 men, and leaving behind them some of their colours and fire arms.

June 18. The Parliament met, and was further prorogued by the lords of the regency to Thursday, August 22nd.

June 24. The act of parliament took place for taking off the inland duty of 4*s.* per pound on all tea consumed in Great Britain, in lieu whereof 1*s.* per pound and 25*l.* per cent. on the gross price of all teas were charged thereon.

At a court of hustings held at Guildhall, John Pickering, and Pauncefort Green, esqrs. were chosen sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

The allied army after the battle of Fontenoy lay encamped at Lessines, a situation judged by all our generals proper for preserving Flanders, as it prevented the French from passing the Scheld, or obliged them to fight on ground of our own chusing, where our cavalry might act:

but to the surprize of all the world, a precipitate retreat was urged by the generals of our allies, in such a positive manner, as if they had secret instructions for their conduct. In consequence of their retreat, the important towns of Ghent, Bruges, and Oudenarde, fell into the hands of France, by which means they raised contributions to the gates of Lovaine and Brussels. The states of Namur compounded, Dendermonde was invested, and Ostend threatened: The governor of the Austrian Netherlands, apprehensive of the loss of Brabant, took care to remove the archives and other valuable effects of the house of Austria, in thirty-six waggons from Brussels. Every circumstance convinced the world of the insecurity of a dependence on the Dutch. Indeed it was but natural to think that the vigorous progress of the French troops would not hasten their determination, as that progress was but too much owing to their dilatory measures. An ineffectual attempt was made to preserve Ghent, by general Molk at the head of a detachment of English and Hanoverians, but they were repulsed, and general Molk was in his retreat refused entrance into Sluys, by the Dutch governor, and with difficulty reached Ostend.

July 19. Lieutenant Philipps, late of the Anglesea man of war, was shot on board the Princess Royal at Spithead, pursuant to the sentence of a court martial. He behaved with great firmness and intrepidity.

About four o'clock in the afternoon the park and tower guns were fired, by order of the lords justices, for the conquest of Cape Breton, which was taken after a siege of 49 days, and at night were great rejoicings, with illuminations and bonfires, &c. in the city and places adjacent,

July 30. Several foreign ministers received accounts that a principal officer of the French navy had been several months raising, on pretence for the India service, 100 men. They were called *Grassins de Mer*, were clothed in blue faced with red, and embarked at port Lazare in Brittany, on July 14, on board a frigate of eighteen guns, in which was the Pretender's eldest son, who came incog. from Normandy, and about fifty Scotch and Irish. The frigate was joined off Belleisle by the Elizabeth of sixty-six guns. They intended to go round Ireland, and land in Scotland, but were met on the 20th by some English merchant ships convoyed by three ships of war, one of which, the Lion, bore down on the Elizabeth, and attacked her. Upon which the Pretender sailed away in the frigate. The fight lasted nine hours, but night coming on, the Elizabeth quite disabled, got away to Brest, the captain and sixty-four men killed, one hundred and thirty-six dangerously wounded, and a greater number slightly. She had on board 400,000*l.* sterling, and arms for several thousand men.

July 31. The lords commissioners of the admiralty had under strict examination the manner of building our ships of war.

The London malt-distillery amounted last year to 459,000*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

The Genoese at last threw off the mask, and declared in favour of the French and Spaniards, and, according to agreement, joined the army of Don Philip, with a body of 10,000 men, provided with a train of heavy artillery, and all other necessaries.

A general embargo was laid at Jamaica on all shipping on advice of the arrival of nine French men of war at Leogane, on the island of Hispaniola, within one day's sail of Jamaica.

August 6. Mr. Trevor presented a memorial to the States General, declaring "That notwithstanding all the machinations which the enemies of his Britannic Majesty form against his kingdoms, he would on every occasion shew the zeal with which he was actuated for the interest of the allies: that to this end he would not scruple to leave his own dominions bare of troops and ships, to employ them for the preservation of so important a place as the town and port of Ostend; and that he had a firm confidence, that if the new enterprize of the young chevalier *de St. George* should have any consequence, his faithful allies would not fail of speedily furnishing him with the succours stipulated by treaties." The British ministers at the courts of Vienna, Dresden, and Petersburgh, made the like declarations.

A proclamation was issued by the lords justices, offering a reward of 30,000*l.* to any person who should seize and secure the eldest son of the Pretender, if he should land, or attempt to land, in any of his Majesty's dominions.

Several of his Majesty's ships being in immediate want of seamen for present service, an order was issued from the Admiralty office for taking every sixth seaman from the crews of all ships having protections, those under eighteen and above fifty five excepted, with a promise of discharge, if desired, after November 30th next, and a ticket to be then made out for the immediate payment of their wages.

Aug. 10. In pursuance of his Majesty's

pleasure, the lords of the Admiralty appointed Peter Warren, and the honourable John Byng, esqrs. rear-admirals of the blue.

Twenty-four pieces of brass cannon, with Cape Breton engraved on them, were shipped at Woolwich, for the use of that place, with gunners, &c.

August 11. Was committed to Edinburgh jail, by warrant of his Majesty's advocate, Alexander Fraser, sometime servant to John Drummond, captain in the French service, also one John Macleod lately come from Holland, as guilty of treason.

August 13. Orders were issued from the war-office for all officers belonging to his Majesty's land forces in England and Scotland to repair immediately to their respective posts. Marshal Belleisle and his brother having obtained their liberty, on a promise of the discharge of the English prisoners of war, went to Dover, and immediately embarked for Calais. They arrived there next morning, and were received by the commandant and garrison under arms, and a discharge of the cannon of the ramparts and forts. He presented a gold snuff box to the captain of the yacht, and gave fifty guineas among the crew, and a gold-hilted sword to colonel Dury, who attended him to Calais. On his arrival at the French army he represented to the King the polite treatment which he met with in England, who gave immediate orders for releasing the English and Hanoverian prisoners, who were conducted to Luxemburgh.

Notice was given from the board of ordnance at the Tower, that whoever should discover any arms concealed in any part of Great-Britain, so as the same may be properly secured till his Majesty's pleasure should be known therein, would have their names concealed, if required, and receive as a reward for the same after the rate of 25*l.* for every 100 arms.

The Parliament met, and was prorogued to Sept. 19.

General Blakeney set out for Scotland to command the troops jointly with general Cope.

Aug. 26. His Britannic Majesty arrived at Utrecht, and next morning continued his journey to Helvoetsluys by the ordinary rout, without being escorted by one troop of these provinces. At Helvoetsluys his Majesty was waited on by general Ligonier and lord Petersham, from the duke of Cumberland, also by lord Harrington, who had received a courier from the lords regent, with advice, that an express dispatched from lord Glenorchy in Scotland was arrived, and that several persons of distinction had joined the Pretender, whose son set up the grand standard on the 12th instant, and published a manifesto, in which he took the title of *Carolus Princeps Custos Regni.*

Aug. 31. Between twelve and one o'clock the guns were fired at the Tower, &c. on his Majesty's happy arrival; and about one his Majesty passed through the city, amidst the joyful acclamations of great numbers of his loyal subjects.

Arms were shipped for Scotland and Ireland to arm the militia.

Sir John Cope, general of the forces in Scotland, was busy in drawing them together to oppose a rising, and published an order for all officers to repair to their posts, also for all out-pensioners to repair to Edinburgh on pain of being struck off the list.

Sept. 1. A grand council was held at Kensington, when the lords of the regency surrendered up their commission to his Majesty.

Sept. 4. A detachment of the rebels took possession of Perth, and proclaimed the Pretender the same evening, but the Provost and magistrates left the place before the proclamation began, and others were appointed in their room. The rebels were joined at Perth by the duke of Perth, lord George Murray, brother to the duke of Athol, the honourable William Murray, esq., lord Nairn, Messrs. Oliphant of Gask, elder and younger, and several other disaffected gentlemen. George Kelly, esq. who was committed to the Tower with the late bishop of Rochester in 1721, and made his escape some time after, was made captain of a company of the rebels. The young Chevalier granted passes to people who came from Perth, which were worded thus: "Charles prince of Wales, and regent of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, and of the dominions thereto belonging."

Sept. 5. The Lord Mayor and court of aldermen of London waited on the King at Kensington, to congratulate him on his safe return, and address him concerning the invasion, when his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Henry Marshall, esq. lord mayor, Samuel Pennant, esq. one of the sheriffs, and John Bosworth, esq. the chamberlain.

Admiral Martin sailed from Plymouth with five seventy gun ships and a sloop, and was followed soon after by another ship of seventy guns, and four other sixty and seventy gun ships were to sail on the 9th instant.

Sept. 6. At a court of common-council held at Guildhall, the Lord Mayor acquainted the court of a letter he had received from the duke of Newcastle, signifying that an invasion was made in Scotland in favour of a Popish Pretender, with other particulars; upon which a motion was made by Mr. J. Hodges, for an address which was unanimously agreed to.

The Lord Mayor received a second letter from the duke of Newcastle, to desire his lordship to recommend to the lieutenancy of the city to put the militia in good order, to act as occasion shall require.

The French by taking of Nieuport, the garrison of which surrendered prisoners of war the 5th instant, were entire masters of Austrian Flanders. The allied army retained the same situation and strength, the place of the troops sent to England being supplied by as many Hessians.

Sept. 7. The rebels proclaimed the Chevalier at Dundee, searched the whole town for horses and arms, levied the public money, giving receipts for the same, and carried up the ship of captain William Graham of Perth, from the road of Dundee to Perth, supposing her to have gunpowder on board.

Sept. 10. A court martial was held on board the Sandwich at Deal, when capt. Ruffane was sentenced to be shot.

Sept. 11. The merchants of London went in a solemn cavalcade of 160 coaches to Kensington, to present their address.

At a meeting of the Merchants at Merchant-taylors-hall, it was proposed to raise two regiments for his Majesty's service, entirely at their own expence, which was unanimously agreed to.

Letters were sent to the lords lieutenants of the several counties in England and Wales to raise the militia.

Several gentlemen attended Sir William Yonge at the war-office, Scotland-yard, with proposals for raising 1000 men for his Majesty's service, if arms were furnished, and proper officers to instruct them.

Sept. 17. A proclamation was published by the lord mayor of Dublin, in which the city offered 6000*l.* for apprehending the Pretender or his son, if either of them attempted to land in Ireland.

Sept. 18. The Parliament was prorogued to the 17th of Oct. when they were to sit.

John Blair, esq. of Castle-hill, Scotland, who was brought to London with Sir Henry Maclean, after a long examination, was committed to Newgate for high-treason.

Sept. 20. On advice at five in the morning, at Newcastle, that the rebels were in full march that way to the number of 5000, having left 2000 in Edinburgh, the Mayor summoned all the inhabitants to appear at the Guildhall, where he made a speech to them, desiring all who were willing to stand by the town to subscribe their names to a paper, which 3000 did. All the gates were built up with a stone wall two yards thick, except Newgate, Sandgate, and the Bridge.

Sept. 21. Early in the morning about 1000 Highlanders peaceably entered Edinburgh. Soon after their master came in a Highland habit, and went to Holyrood palace, where he changed his dress, and the pursuivants being sent for and clothed, they proclaimed the Pretender; the arms delivered to the inhabitants were returned to the castle; their new guests behaved well, (only seizing the sentinels) paying for what they wanted; all was quiet, and the tradesmen went regularly on in their business.

Sir John Cope with the troops under his command were attacked by the rebels at day-break, at Preston, near Seaton, seven miles from Edinburgh; the King's troops were defeated, and Sir John Cope, with about 450 dragoons, retired to Lauder; brigadier Fowkes and colonel Lascelles got to Dunbar; the earls of Loudon and Hume, and some of the gentlemen volunteers, were at Lauder with Sir John Cope.

Sept. 24. Was held a meeting at York (the most numerous that ever was known) of almost all the nobility, gentlemen, and clergy of that great county, in order to form an association, which was signed most heartily and unanimously. The subscription was 40,000*l.* towards maintaining the troops to be immediately raised for his Majesty's service.

Sept. 26. Several very eminent merchants of London, considerable traders and proprietors of the public funds, met about noon, at Garraway's coffee-house, and came to the following agreement, for supporting the public credit. "We the undersigned merchants and others, being sensible how necessary the preservation of public credit is at this time, do hereby declare, that we will not refuse to receive bank notes in payment of any sum of money to be paid to us. And we will use our utmost endeavours to make all our payments in the same manner;" and by five the next afternoon 1140 had signed it. Upon this resolution a hurry which had been at the bank for a few days past, ceased. It was said to be occasioned by

the Papists and Jacobites, with a design to hurt credit as much as was in their power, and to get gold to send to the rebels; in which the directors wisely disappointed them, by ordering payment in silver.

A subscription was opened at Garraway's coffee-house, by a great number of eminent merchants, who subscribed 200*l.* each, in order to raise a fund of 250,000*l.* for raising and supporting a regiment of men for the further security of the city.

The directors of the East India company declared they would take in their bonds at par, for payment of goods bought at their sale, being 10*s.* discount.

The Sutherlands, Frazers, Mackays, and other loyal clans in the north of Scotland, having taken arms, marched into the low countries to act against the rebels, also 2000 well affected clans raised by Duncan Forbes, esq. lord president of the session.

A large number of transports were taken up for transporting 12,000 Danes for the service of his Britannic Majesty, six men out of each company being draughted for that purpose. His Prussian Majesty declared, by his minister, to the French king, that if he did in any way assist in the invasion against Great Britain, he would employ his whole force against France.

Sept. 27. The ground was marked in Hyde-park, for the encampment of the horse and foot-guards and horse-grenadiers. Also for the other regiments coming from Flanders.

Six waggons loaded with muskets, were sent to Woburn in Bedfordshire, for the duke of Bedford, who raised a regiment of 1000 men. Twelve other peers did the same, and gave 1*s.* 6*d.* a day to each man.

Sept. 28. At a court of Hustings at Guildhall, Richard Hoare, esq. alderman of Farringdon-ward without, was elected Lord Mayor, and John Blachford, and Francis Cokayne, esqrs. were sworn sheriffs.

Sept. 28. The King sent orders to his Royal Highness the duke of Cumberland, to send over immediately eight battalions, and also nine squadrons of the British troops from the army under his Royal Highness's command, for the defence and security of his Majesty's kingdoms.

Oct. 1. Two hundred gunners, bombardiers, and matrosses were sent from Woolwich, with a large train of artillery for the forts and castles in the west of England.

An extraordinary guard of seventy men of the foot-guards received orders to be under arms at the guard-room day and night, against any sudden emergency.

His Majesty ordered a strong body of troops, consisting of several battalions of foot, and some squadrons of horse and dragoons, to march directly to Scotland under the command of field-marshal Wade.

Sir Gregory Page mustered a body of 500 men at Blackheath, raised and clothed at his own expense.

At an assembly of nobility and gentry at the castle of Chester, measures were entered upon to raise and maintain 2500 men for his Majesty's service. Sir Robert Grosvenor gave 2000*l.*, many gentlemen subscribed a year's income of their estates, and the bishop of Chester gave 200*l.* and even Catholics of the first distinction shewed their zeal for the government.

The nobility, clergy, and gentry of Lancashire, met at the town-hall of Preston, and entered into an association to raise 5000 men for the defence of the government.

Oct. 4. An association was set on foot by lord Onslow, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and several other gentlemen, for raising a body of men in the county of Surrey, at 4*l.* a man entrance.

Oct. 5. A proclamation was issued by his Majesty for encouraging able-bodied men to enlist themselves as soldiers in the land service, on or before the 25th day of December.

Oct. 6. A detachment of the foot-guards took possession of Lincoln's-inn-fields playhouse for a guard-room.

Field marshal Wade set out for Doncaster, to take upon him the command of the forces assembling in the north.

Oct. 9. Aeth surrendered to the French after the most barbarous siege ever known, carried on by a continued shower of bombs and red-hot bullets, by which the buildings were laid in ruins, and many of the inhabitants killed, while the fortifications received little damage, and not above eight or ten of the garrison killed. Count Wurmbrand was obliged to surrender out of compassion, and obtained honourable terms. Thus the French became masters of all Flanders, except Sluys, and some other small towns belonging to the Dutch, and of Brabant to the river Dender.

A court martial at Chatham sentenced captain Burrish, late commander of his Majesty's ship the Dorsetshire, to be cashiered and rendered incapable of ever serving in his Majesty's navy.

The English fleet bombarded Genoa and Final with little effect, but St. Remo was almost laid in ashes.

The nobility, gentry, clergy, and other inhabitants of Norfolk, after a moving speech made by the bishop of Norwich, unanimously agreed on an address, association, and voluntary subscription for the support of the established constitution; above 10,000*l.* was subscribed the same day.

Oct. 11. The Mayor, recorder, aldermen, and the rest of the corporation, with many of the principal inhabitants of Bristol, assembled at the Guildhall, when the duke of Newcastle's letter was publicly read, authorizing the magistrates, from his Majesty, to call the city to arms, and to marshal them into troops or companies, and officer them at their discretion, his Majesty being highly pleased with the zeal and unanimity of so considerable a body of his subjects. After this was read, an association was entered into, when the Mayor subscribed 10,000*l.* in the name of the chamber, and the master of the society and company of merchants 5000*l.* in the name of the whole society; which was followed by a subscription of the whole bench of magistrates, some of whom subscribed 500*l.* others 300*l.* 200*l.* and 100*l.*

Oct. 15. Mr. Lockart of Carnwarth, who surrendered himself after the battle of Gladsmuir, set out from Berwick with general Cope, under a guard, for London.

Oct. 16. The proprietors of the "Prince Frederick" and "Duke" privateers, waited on the King, and offered 700,000*l.* (their share of the prizes) to be immediately employed for his Majesty's service, which was accepted, and the money to be repaid by Parliament.

His Majesty and the royal family came from Kensington to St. James's.

Oct. 17. The parliament met, when his Majesty made a speech to both Houses, informing them of the rebellion in favour of the Pretender, which was encouraged by his enemies abroad; and requiring their aid and assistance to crush it. Both the Lords and Commons presented dutiful and loyal addresses upon the occasion.

By letters of the 20th inst. from Berwick, the rebels had not then moved from Edinburgh. The officers, &c. they had taken prisoners in the late action near Tranent, were on the 28th and 29th sent to Perth; the wounded remained in the infirmary at Edinburgh. The rebels took possession of all the avenues on the 29th at night, leading to the castle, in order to block it up. Oct. 1. About eleven o'clock in the forenoon, they began to dig a trench across the street of Edinburgh, a little below the reservoir on the castle-hill; about three in the afternoon, the garrison in the castle fired on them with small arms, killed three of the rebels, and wounded the officer who commanded the party; upon which they discontinued to work at the trench. About four o'clock some great guns were fired from the castle, which did little or no damage to the town; immediately on the firing from the castle, the Pretender's son left the abbey, and retired to the camp at Duddingston, where the main body of the rebels were on the 4th. The city of Glasgow received a second letter from the Pretender's son, for 15,000*l.* accompanied with threats of military execution, but it was mitigated to 5500*l.* which sum they were obliged to pay immediately. Upon the 4th, the garrison of the castle of Edinburgh, under favour of a great fire of their cannon from the half-moon, made a trench across the castle-hill, half way between the gate and the houses, fourteen feet broad and sixteen feet deep, and from the parapet, made by the earth dug out of the trench on the side next the castle, with the fire of 200 men of the garrison, cleared the blockade. Upon the 5th, by the help of the town's people, they obtained twenty black cattle, a quantity of bread and ale, and water from the reservoir. About five that evening, a considerable detachment of the rebels marched up to the castle-hill, to attack the party of the garrison in the trench, who retreated into the castle upon their approach without losing a man; the rebels in creeping up the south side of the hill, had twenty of their men killed by the cannon from the castle. About nine the same night, between four and five thousand of them marched into the town from their camp, and remained in it all night, but none of them dared to appear within reach of the cannon. They were employing all the farriers about the town to shoe their horses, and gave out that they intended to march upon the 8th towards Berwick, with 9000 men. On the 11th, Glenbucket and lord Ogilvy joined them with a reinforcement of 700 men. They would not suffer any provisions to be carried out to the Fox man of war, lying in Leith road, and the captain of that ship had taken care to prevent any vessel crossing the Firth. They had ordered the landlords of all the houses of Edinburgh to pay in half a crown in the pound of all their rents as upon the 7th. Great numbers of the rebels having been posted in the houses near the castle, general Guest had been obliged not only to fire upon them, but likewise to march out and

burn them to the ground; that thereupon another order for restoring the communication was upon the 5th, posted up at the several gates of the town, and the garrison plentifully supplied with every thing they wanted. Five hundred men from Aberdeenshire had joined the rebels; they marched into Dalkeith upon the 9th and 10th, under the command of lord Pitsligoe —100 horses had been demanded of the duke of Buccleugh's chamberlain: the town of Leith had received notice to provide a large number of horses and carts, which were to be ready against the 15th; orders had been issued for 20,000lb. weight of biscuit to be ready the 12th; that they had seized several horses in Edinburgh, and the adjacent country, and had lost several men by desertion; great numbers of the inhabitants had retired. A Scotch ship arrived at Montrose, and brought money and arms, and some officers, for the use of the rebels who continued upon the 13th in and about Edinburgh, without any appearance of an immediate march from thence, though they continued issuing orders for the country horses to come to them upon the 15th, upon pain of military execution. These orders extended not only to the Lothians, but even to Hamilton, of which place 100 horse had been demanded. The rebels had formed a scheme for getting into their hands a ship in Leith road, on board of which were some new pieces of cannon, about twenty-five barrels of powder and some firelocks; four masters of ships had undertaken to go off to her with eighteen hands, cut her cable and let her drive: but the night before this was to have been executed, captain Beaver, of his Majesty's ship the Fox, got intelligence of the plot, and immediately put twenty of his hands on board her, and moored her under his own stern. The rebels left their camp at Duddingston, and were, on the 15th at midnight, in the town and suburbs of Edinburgh.

Oct. 21. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the act for suspending the Habeas Corpus act for six months, also that for preventing imprisonment in Scotland, as far as it related to treason.

The earl of Chesterfield, lord lieutenant of Ireland, at the request of the House of Commons in that kingdom, issued a proclamation, offering a reward of 50,000*l.* to whoever should apprehend alive, or bring in the body dead, of the eldest son of the Pretender, if he landed or attempted to land in that kingdom.

Oct. 24. Another French vessel landed at Stonehive some officers and a few arms for the rebels. A party of them went to Douglas, where they got some small pieces of cannon and thirty stand of arms. Afterwards they proceeded to Hamilton, and took what arms they found there, and then returned to Edinburgh.

The St. Zirioco, a Spanish ship of sixteen guns and sixty men, from Corunna for Scotland, with 2500 muskets and as many bayonets, 100 barrels of powder, 150 quintals of musket balls, boxes of horse-shoes and flints, and seven chests of Spanish money, and having an Irish captain of horse, and an Irish pilot, was taken by the Trial privateer of Bristol. The Irish captain being brought to London, was committed to Newgate by the duke of Newcastle.

Oct. 27. The men of war at Berwick joined admiral Byng, who had orders to demand all the vessels out of every port in Scotland, or on refusal to burn them, and the towns that offered resistance; to prevent the Pretender and his adherents from escaping by sea.

Her royal highness the princess of Wales was safely delivered of a son at six o'clock in the morning.

Oct. 29. The right honourable Richard Hoare, esq. lord mayor, was sworn at Westminster as usual.

The rebels marked out a strong camp, west of Dalkeith, about four miles south from Edinburgh, with Dalkeith on their left, Newbattle water in their front, and Melvill rivulet on their rear, but so as to open on their right towards Polton. These two rivulets join below at Dalkeith, at a place called Smeaton, and fall into the sea at Musselburgh. They had got one Du Boyer (a nephew of cardinal Tencin) with them, whom they called a French ambassador. The Pretender's eldest son had his quarters at the duke of Buccleugh's house: the rebels were 8000 effective men, exclusive of what were called his guards: they had brought all their baggage out of Edinburgh to that camp.

Oct. 30. The rebels sent a detachment with three pieces of cannon to secure the pass of the Forth above Sterling, upon advice that the earl of Loudon with several thousand well affected Highlanders, and a body of marines, put on shore at Aberdeen from admiral Byng's fleet, had a design to march thither to stop their return.

The parish of St. Martin's, Westminster, having raised a subscription for supporting the constitution, procured near 200 able men at 5*l.* each, to enlist in his Majesty's

Scot guards, and had a fund for 900 more; an example much applauded. Other subscriptions for the same purpose, or actual regiments, were raised in most counties and cities in the kingdom. There were in money or men sufficient to add 60,000 to his Majesty's forces for the security of the nation; the Spitalfields manufacturers alone furnished 3000.

Oct. 30. Being his Majesty's birth-day, was observed with extraordinary signs of loyalty throughout the city and suburbs.

Marshal Wade offered a pardon to all the rebels who should return to their allegiance before the 12th of November.

Nov. 1. Major General Campbell arrived at Inverary in Argyleshire, from Liverpool, with arms, money, &c. and formed a body in defence of the kingdom. The earl of Loudon had great success at Inverness, and was at the head of a little complete army. This day a proclamation was read at the high cross in Edinburgh, inviting all able bodied men to enter into his Majesty's service, with assurances of being discharged as soon as the rebellion should be extinguished. The officers of excise had orders to repair immediately to their divisions, and do their duty as formerly.

Nov. 5. The Lord Mayor went in state to St. Paul's, where he was met by the dukes of Bedford, Montague, Richmond, Newcastle, and Dorset, the earl of Harrington, lord Gower, the right hon. Henry Pelham, esq. and several other persons of distinction. The evening was very remarkably observed, and the Pope and Pretender burnt in many places.

Nov. 9. A proclamation was issued for a general fast throughout Great Britain on the 18th of December following.

One Gordon, a Scotch Romish priest, was taken into custody, and his papers seized, by which it appeared, that many thousand pounds had been transmitted through his hands to the rebels.

Nov. 12. A fire happened at Rycaut, the seat of the earl of Abingdon in Oxfordshire, by which great part of it, with the Earl's son, lord Norreys, was unfortunately burnt.

The sheriffs of London, attended by their officers, went to the Royal Exchange, and saw several treasonable papers, signed by the Pretender and his son, burnt by the hands of the common hangman, according to a resolution of the Lords and Commons, amidst the repeated acclamations of a prodigious number of people.

Nov. 14. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the bill to enable him to raise the militia in that part of Great Britain called England, although the month's pay formerly advanced had not yet been repaid; and to raise such part of the said militia as should be judged most proper, ready, and convenient.

Nov. 18. Most of the Kendal militia were got home from Carlisle, who generally complained of very ill treatment in that place; and by all accounts, the conduct of that city fell much short of what was expected from a place of so much strength and reputed loyalty. The militia were also put to several great hardships; many of the inhabitants making them pay an exorbitant price for provisions, and they could not, for any money, procure a sufficient quantity of straw to lie upon on the walls. Capt. Wilson, son of Daniel Wilson, esq. member of Parliament for Westmoreland, paid 1*l.* 10*s.* for the use of a cobler's stall under the walls. Upon the first approach of the rebels, the garrison gave out that themselves were 3000 strong; upon which the rebels durst not attempt the city immediately, but went forward towards Brampton; from whence they returned on the 13th. The garrison kept continually firing upon them, until they were obliged, on the 14th, by the manager in the town to desist, and come off from the walls, and continued so all that night; during which time the terms of capitulation were settled. Next morning they observed that the rebels had entrenched themselves before the town; upon which the garrison renewed their fire with great spirit and bravery, but soon received orders again to desist, the capitulation being agreed upon. The duke of Perth, with his division, were the first of the rebels that entered Carlisle, the Pretender being then six miles from the city. They made the garrison swear never to appear in arms any more against them; and Perth shaking the men by the hands, told them they were brave fellows, and offered them great sums to enlist with him. The rebels took above 200 good horses, and all the arms from the militia, besides 1000 stand lodged in the castle. They also found a rich booty in the castle; the people of the country round about having brought thither, for safety, the most valuable of their effects. The marquis of Tullibardin was killed by the first fire from the walls on the 10th. The town capitulated on the 14th, in the evening; and on the 15th, at ten o'clock in the morning, it was given up. About one in the afternoon the rebels entered the city, and the next morning the castle was surrendered to them. Several

of the militia endeavoured to escape, without being obliged to take the oath, as also did some of Cope's men, who had deserted from the rebels, one of which they shot, as an example to deter others.

Nov. 23. The lord High Chancellor, the master of the Rolls, the twelve judges, the attorney and solicitor-general, the King's sergeants and council, and all the other sergeants at law, with the benchers and barristers of the several societies of the law, made a procession of near two hundred coaches from Westminster-hall, to wait on his Majesty with their address and association; to which his Majesty returned a most gracious answer.

Nov. 24. The rebels entered Lancaster at noon, and the commanding officer immediately demanded the public money.

Nov. 25. Advices from Penrith of the 20th at night, mention, that the rebels to the amount of 3000 had been entering that place from four in the afternoon to nine, and that a party of them, consisting of 120 men, went that afternoon to Lowther-hall, lord Lonsdale's seat.

Letters of the 21st from the same place state that the rebels had been coming in all that day, that those which had arrived the day before were gone to Lancashire road; that lord George Murray, lord Elcho, lord Nairn, Glenbucket, and the person stiling himself duke of Perth, were arrived at Penrith.

Letters from Kendal of the 21st brought advice, that about 120 horse, belonging to the rebels, were come into that town, and that they had prepared quarters for 2000 foot, the 22d the rebels arrived there.

By advices of the 22d from Penrith, the Highland army which marched in there on the 21st halted that day. The Pretender's son, with his household, came in at the head of a regiment of foot, about three that afternoon; that by the best reckoning that could be made at Emont and Fallowfield-bridge, the whole of their army did not exceed 7000 men; that the body of regular horse was inconsiderable. There were not above thirty hussars, besides those that marched with the van-guard to Kendal; that Carlisle was left with only 100 men; that nine men belonging to the army of the rebels came into Burton about one o'clock in the afternoon of the 23d, and demanded quarters for 100 horse and 700 foot. The 24th, the van of the rebel army, consisting of the numbers above, arrived at Lancaster, and that the young Pretender, with the main body, lay at Kendal the night before. The same day, about forty carts belonging to the rebels, and loaded with arms, bread, Highland plaids and waistcoats, were seized and plundered by the country people in the county of Annandale, within ten miles of Dumfries.

An express arrived from marshal Wade, dated at Newcastle, with advice, that the army under his command was returned thither the 22d, and was received and lodged by the magistrates and inhabitants in the public halls, glass houses, malt-houses, and other empty buildings, and that upon the news of the motion of the rebels, it had been resolved in a council of war, to march the whole army southward, on Sunday the 24th in pursuit of them.

His Majesty was pleased to order a third battalion of the foot guards, and likewise the regiment of dragoons commanded by the right honourable lord viscount Cobham, to march forthwith towards Lancashire, in order to join the army which was assembling under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

This day his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland set out from St. James's, to take upon him the command of the army, on its march towards Lancashire.

Nov. 27. His Majesty went to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the land-tax bill, and that for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, after which both Houses adjourned to December the 10th.

Stockport was in the utmost confusion, all the bridges on the river Mersey were ordered to be destroyed; that at Warrington was demolished on Sunday, and that at Barton on Monday, when, about seven o'clock, a party of 500 men of the Liverpool royal blues marched with orders to destroy the bridge at Stockport, and about six o'clock in the morning they beat up to assemble, to put the same in execution; so that the communication with Lancashire was cut off. All the principal inhabitants retired with their best effects from Manchester.

A French ship arrived at Montrose with two companies and a half of lord John Drummond's regiment, which landed, though the ship run ashore and was lost; she came from Dunkirk with three more. The rebels in Perthshire were considerably augmented. The rebels were at Preston on the 27th, when an advanced party went to Liverpool to demand quarters for 2000 men; on the 26th, some few of them went to Warrington, and some to Manchester. Two hundred disorderly persons on the 25th at night, proclaimed the Pretender king in Ormskirk, and beat

a drum for volunteers in his service, but the townsmen rose and fought them, and took ten or twelve prisoners, and dispersed the rest.

His Royal Highness the duke of Cumberland arrived at Litchfield the 28th, the horse were advanced to Newcastle, the town of Birmingham generously provided 200 horses to help forward the foot, and general Wade was at Persbridge on the 28th.

Archibald Stuart, esq. late mayor of Edinburgh, was taken into custody of two messengers.

Many subscriptions were promoted this month, to buy necessaries for the army. The quakers sent down 10,000 woollen waistcoats, to keep them warm, and his Majesty from his privy purse gave them shoes.

Sir William Yonge, by his Majesty's command, thanked the Lord Mayor and several citizens, for their contribution of blankets, watch-coats, and other necessaries for the soldiers.

In the tempestuous weather from the 15th to the 20th, several vessels were lost at sea, particularly his Majesty's ship the Fox in the Frith, with all the men, and two sloops of war. The same storm was also felt by our enemies, and their embarkations retarded.

A LIST OF THE PRETENDER'S OFFICERS AND TROOPS.

Regiments	Colonels	Men
Lochyel	Cameron of Loch	740
Appin	Stewart of Ardshiel	360
Athol	Lord George Murray	1000
Clanronald,	Clanronald of Clanronald, jun. -	200
Keppoch	Macdonald of Keppoch	400
Glenco	Macdonald of Glenco	200
Ogilvie	Lord Ogilvie	500
Glenbucket	Gordon of Glenbucket	427
Perth	Duke of Perth (and Pitsligo's foot) -	750
Strowan	Robertson of Strowan	200
Maclauchlan	Maclauchlan of Maclauchlan - -	260
Glencarnick	Macgregor - -	300
Glengeary	Macdonald of Glengeary, jun. - -	300
Nairn	Lord Nairn - -	200
Edinburgh	J. Roy Stuard (and Lord Kelley's) -	450
		6287
	In several small corps	1000
Horse	Lord Elcho, Lord Kilmarnock	160
	Lord Pitsligo's horse	140
	Total	7587

The main body of the rebels lay at Wigan and Leigh upon the 28th. That afternoon a party of them went into Manchester, beat up for volunteers for the Pretender, enlisted several Papists and Nonjurors, and offered five guineas a man to any that would enter: those who took the money had white cockades given them, and marched about the town with the drum and the sergeant. The party above ordered quarters to be prepared for 10,000 men. Upon the 29th the main body moved towards Manchester. A party of them arrived there at ten in the morning, examined the best houses, and fixed upon quarters in one of them for the Pretender's son. By their order the bell-man went round the town to give notice to all persons belonging to the excise, innkeepers, &c. forthwith to appear, to bring their last acquittances and rolls, and all the ready cash they had in their hands belonging to the government, upon pain of military execution. About two in the afternoon another party arrived there with the Pretender's son, who marched on foot in a Highland dress, surrounded by a body of Highlanders, and was proclaimed. The bellman went round the town again, to order the houses to be illuminated.

The king of Prussia took Leipsic, and obtained such advantages that the king of Poland and prince Charles retired before him.

The king of Sardinia, having lost Casal, and several other places, retired near Turin.

A LIST OF THE FORCES AND COMMANDERS MARCHING TOWARDS LANCASHIRE.

Sir John Ligonier, commander in chief under the duke of Cumberland.

Lieut. Generals	Richmond
	St. Clair
Major Generals	Skelton
	Bland
Brigadiers	Semphill
	Bligh
	Douglas
Artillery	Leslie, Barnard, and Reper, brigade majors, 30 pieces of cannon, 6 and 3 pounders
Old Foot	Howard, major general of the foot
	Sowle
	Johnson
	Douglas
	Sempill
	Bligh
	Skelton

Bland's dragoons; and it was supposed four troops of Ligonier's horse.	
New Foot	Gower's
	Montagu
	Halifax
	Granby
	Cholmondeley
New Horse	Montague
	Kingston.

Amounting to 8,250 foot and 2,200 horse, besides Cobham's dragoons, and three battalions of foot guards since ordered.

Nov. 20. The whole body of the rebels was in and about Manchester.

The first battalion of guards arrived at Litchfield that morning, without losing a man, either by sickness or any other accident, and the two other battalions the next day. Handasyd's regiment was at Tamworth the same day. The duke of Bedford's regiment marched into Litchfield, part on the 29th at night, and part the next morning.

About 900 of the rebels came to a pass three miles from Manchester, leading to Knotsford, and made a sort of bridge over the river, by filling it with trees that they had felled, and advanced to Altringham; fifty-five the same day crossed the river at Gatley-ford to Cheadle, two miles from Stockport, and returned directly after to Manchester by Cheadle-ford. Ten crossed the ford at Stockport that afternoon, and staid there about half an hour. They had sixteen pieces of cannon at Manchester, great numbers of covered waggons, and near 100 horses laden.

Eight hundred Irish and Scotch, with lord John Drummond, in six transports, from Dunkirk, landed at Montrose, Stonehive, and Peterhead; the rebels in and near Perth, by this reinforcement, were 8000 strong; and having advice that they intended to force a passage near Stirling, lieutenant-general Handasyd had ordered a considerable force to march thither. Admiral Byng, with some of his Majesty's ships, arrived, and cruized off the harbour.

Dec. 1. His Majesty granted a commission to eight justices of the peace for Middlesex, to enquire into the present state of the horned cattle in the said county, to prevent the spreading of the contagion, and to allow 20*s.* to the owner of every beast infected, and knocked on the head, as well as for those who died of it, provided they were immediately buried in a pit ten feet deep.

By letters of the 2d, the party which lay at Altringham the night before, marched early that morning towards Macclesfield, from which place about 2000 foot passed by Gawsworth at ten; that 2000 horse and foot came into Congleton between three and four in the afternoon, who gave out that the Pretender, with the remainder of the troops, would be there that evening. A small party of about thirty were detached to a place called Ashbury, two or three miles on the Newcastle side of Congleton.

Dec. 3. A party of the rebels were at Ashbourn, fifteen miles from Derby, and the remainder at Leek. The former demanded billets for 3000 men. An express was sent to give notice to the duke of Cumberland.

Upon positive advices of the rebels marching by Congleton towards North Wales, his Royal Highness's van guard was in motion towards Newcastle, when advice came, that the rebels were gone for Leek and Ashbourn; and it was thereupon resolved to march the army as soon as possible to Northampton, in order to intercept them in their march towards the south.

Dec. 5. The rebels were upon their march from Ashbourn to Derby. They appeared to be greatly fatigued, their last march having been a very long one.

Dec. 6. The duke and duchess of Norfolk, being just arrived in town from their house in Nottinghamshire, waited upon his Majesty at St. James's, and were very graciously received.

Dec. 7. It was apprehended that the rebels were coming forward from Derby for London, and that the duke of Cumberland would not be able to come up with them.

A proclamation was issued for apprehending Jesuits and Popish priests, and the court of lieutenancy of London resolved that two regiments of the trained bands should be out every night, and one in the day time, and the court of aldermen ordered an additional number of constables and watchmen, to preserve the peace of the city.

Dec. 9. A fire broke out at Mr. Torin's, an exchange broker, in Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, which consumed his house and several others. The clerk and maid servant perished in the flames, and a great number of East-India bonds and other papers were lost.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland arrived at Macclesfield with two regiments of dragoons, having marched from Litchfield in two days, through terrible roads; the thousand foot were within an hour's march of that place, and the duke

of Richmond was expected there that evening with the remainder of the cavalry. Upon hearing of the arrival of the Duke's advanced guards with the quarter-masters, the rebels quitted Manchester with the utmost hurry and confusion, and went towards Wigan. His royal highness sent an order by express to the magistrates of Manchester to enjoin them to seize all stragglers of the rebel army, or such as had abetted them, and to keep them in custody till further orders; and on the 12th his royal highness sent on major Wheatley with a body of dragoons. Orders were sent to Bligh's battalion to march to Macclesfield, and to the Liverpool battalion to retake their former post at Warrington.

Dec 11. The lord chief justice Lee, the master of the rolls, and the judges subscribed 1200*l.* into the chamberlain's office, towards the relief and support of the soldiers.

Dec. 12. His royal highness received intelligence that general Oglethorpe with his detachment of cavalry would be that day at Wigan; and being at the same time informed by several advices from Lancashire, that the rebels were continuing their flight in the utmost disorder and confusion, and with such a panic, that many of them threw away their arms upon the road, his royal highness thereupon resolved to pursue them with all possible expedition.

The empress of Russia not only declared to the French minister her abhorrence of the present rebellion in Scotland, which she knew to be fomented by his master, but also her readiness upon the first requisition to send to the assistance of Great Britain the troops stipulated by treaty. Orders had been sent to general Keith, who commanded in chief the Russian auxiliaries to the king of Poland, that he should immediately advance against the Prussian dominions, as soon as news came that the king of Prussia had committed hostilities against Saxony; but their march was suspended by advice of a peace concluded between the contending powers.

Dec. 17. Orders were sent from the Admiralty to all the commanders of the ships in the river, not to fire a gun upon any account, that the signal guns might be more plainly heard and distinguished, in case of an invasion or insurrection.

Dec. 18. Being a general fast, the House of Peers went in a grand procession to the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, and heard a sermon by the right Rev. Dr. Lisle, bishop of St. Asaph; Dr. Newton, rector of St. Mary le Bow, preached before the House of Commons in St. Margaret's, Westminster.

Dec. 19. The whole amount of three nights acting the Beggar's Opera, proposed by Mrs. Cibber, who acted Polly gratis, making 600*l.* was paid by Mr. Rich into the chamber of London, for the encouragement of the soldiers. Every comedian played gratis, and the tallow chandlers gave the candles.

Dec. 21. Letters arrived from the duke of Cumberland, by a messenger who left his Royal Highness on Thursday morning last, brought an account, that he came up with the rebels on Wednesday night with his cavalry, after ten hours march, just beyond Lowther-hall, which the rebels abandoned on his approach, and threw themselves into a village called Clifton, within three miles of Penrith, which village his Royal Highness immediately attacked with the dragoons dismounted, who behaved extremely well, and drove the rebels out of it in an hour's time, though a very strong and defensible post. The loss of the rebels could not be known, as it was quite dark before the skirmish was over; that of the King's forces amounted to about forty men killed and wounded, and four officers wounded, but not mortally, viz. colonel Honeywood, captain East, and the two cornets Owen and Hamilton; the rebels cried, "No quarter—murder them;" and they received several wounds after they were down. A captain Hamilton of the rebels was taken prisoner much wounded. After this action the rebels retired to four miles distance.

About ten o'clock on Wednesday night that corps of the rebels which was at Penrith, and had ordered their cannon and baggage to advance during the skirmish, retired with the utmost precipitation to Carlisle. It being very dark, and the country covered, it was impossible to pursue them that night; the troops were fatigued with the forced marches they had made through very bad roads, therefore halted at Penrith on Thursday.

Dec. 20. Marshal Wade arrived at Newcastle, and gave orders for the immediate march of 1000 foot and fifty horse, to join his royal highness the Duke of Cumberland in the neighbourhood of Carlisle.

Dec. 21. The rebels, in number about 3000 came to Annan, about eleven o'clock at night, and staid till ten the next morning, except about four or five hundred, who proceeded forward to Dumfries over night. Amongst those who staid were the young Pretender, the persons stiling themselves

duke of Perth, and the French ambassador, as also Lochiel, Clanronnald, Glengarrie, and Keppoch. Lord Elcho went this night with the 400 to Dumfries, as did the rest the next day.

Another body of the rebels, of about 2000, marched next night from the Esk to Ecclefecham, and staid there all night. The Mac Phersons and lord Ogilvy were with them.

Dec. 23. The rebels remained at Dumfries till seven o'clock this morning, at which time they began to march, and had all left the town before eight. They demanded 2000*l.* contribution at Dumfries, 1000*l.* whereof was immediately paid, and as a security for the other, they took along with them two gentlemen as prisoners. They also insisted on 1000 pair of shoes, paid nothing for quarters, and did a great deal of mischief every where. They marched from Dumfries in great precipitation, being alarmed by a report that a party of the army under the command of his royal highness the duke of Cumberland was at Annan. The rebels who went to Moffat, and were computed at about 2000 in number, had orders not to march from that place till this day. The young Pretender, duke of Perth, lord Elcho, lord Pitsligo, Lochiel and Keppoch, went by Dumfries; lord Tullibardine, lord George Murray, and lords Ogilvy and Nairn went by Moffat.

Dec. 23. The main body of the rebels was in Penrith upon Wednesday the 18th, when their rear guard, which consisted of about 1000 of their best men, was driven out of the village of Clifton, by about 300 dismounted dragoons, twelve of whom were killed and twenty-four wounded. As soon as the news arrived at Penrith, orders were given by the rebels for a march forthwith, and about eight that evening they set out from thence, and continued marching towards Carlisle, where they arrived at nine o'clock the next morning. The same morning St. George's dragoons went into Penrith, where they continued all that night, and on Friday the 20th. His royal highness the Duke halted there with the rest of the army on Friday. At four o'clock on Saturday morning they marched in three columns towards Carlisle, his Royal Highness with the infantry making the centre along the post road, and the horse and dragoons in two columns, one on his right by Armathwate, and the other on the left by Hutton-hall; they joined on Carlton-moor, and took their quarters in the villages round Carlisle, which place the rebels left on Friday, having staid there but one night to change the garrison. Whilst the Highlanders were in Penrith, they were guilty of great excesses; they broke open several houses and shops, took away great quantities of the goods and threw into the streets, and spoiled or destroyed what they could not carry off.

Two regiments of foot and two of dragoons arrived at Edinburgh from Stirling. Lord Lovat, whose son was with the rebels, was made a prisoner, by a party of the earl of Loudon, who went to Aberdeen, to hinder lord Lewis Gordon's making levies. A body of Highlanders who were appointed to garrison Carlisle refused that service.

The committee of the Guildhall subscription, by the approbation of the duke of Cumberland and marshal Wade, contracted for 12,000 pair of breeches, 12,000 woollen caps, 10,000 pair of woollen stockings, 1000 blankets, 12,000 pair of knit woollen gloves, and 9000 pair of woollen spatterdashes, to be forthwith provided for the use of the army. It was also resolved, that 5000*l.* part of the subscription money, be set apart for the rewarding of maimed or wounded soldiers; and 300*l.* appointed as marshal Wade should direct, for the recovery of the sick, in augmentation of the allowance granted by the crown.

Dec. 25. A squadron of ships sailed from the Downs, under the command of admiral Vernon.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE HIGHLAND ARMY, AS THEY WERE LEVIED, OR BROUGHT OUT OF THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTIES, WITHOUT REGARD TO THOSE WHO WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED AFTERWARDS, OR WENT OFF WITH PLUNDER.

CLANS.

The Stewarts of Ardshall	200
The Camerons of Locheil	650
The Macdonalds of Clanrold	205
Ditto of Glenguter and Glenmorsten's men	500
Ditto of Neporch	250
Ditto of Glencoe	100
The Mackenzies	80
The Macloughlins	60
The Macphersons	380
Carried over	2425

Brought over	2425

MOSTLY PRESSED, OR FORCED OUT.

The marquis of Tullibardine's	300
Sir George Stewart's men	200
Sir Robert Minze's men	50
The Logeman's men	50
The Aishuntully men	60

ABOUT A THIRD PRESSED MEN.

The duke of Perth's	200
St. Romen Robertsen's	150

ALL FROM THE SHIRE OF ANGUS, ORMIS, AND ABERDEEN, OF WHICH ONE THIRD ONLY WERE HIGHLANDERS, AND MANY PRESSED.

Gordon of Glenbucket, factor to the Duke	400
Lord Pitsligo	250
Lord Oglevie	230
Sir James Kimloch's men	50
Wallace of Abroth	30
Gordon of Aberlower	30
Moise of Strongwood	60
Elphinstone, writer of Aberdeen	40
Stewart of Lismundee	30

CAME TO DOWN CASTLE ABOUT THE TIME THE HIGHLANDERS LEFT EDINBURGH, Nov. 23.

The Macgregors of Glengyle	120
Shaw Mackintosh's	150
Earl of Cromarty	140
Earl of Kelly	30
The Macleods of Raza	250
Bamorrels and Farquarsons	110
Minso's company of volunteers about Edinburgh	1500
The Frazers under young Lovat	700
Mackenzies under lord Foress's brother	100
Lord Lewis Gordon's number not known	
The Stewarts under Invercahiell	150
Lord Clomarty's men	450
Chisholm's men	100
The Grants, Glanmorison's and Urquharts	100
The Mackenzies by Fairborn	300
Ross of Pitcairn	300
Ludoric Cameron, Lochiel's uncle	200
French landed at Montrose and near Dundee, were said to be	800
Total	10,055

N. B.—Those raised lately were certainly in and near Perth on the 29th of November, and were 2450 men besides the French.

LIST OF THE REBELS UNDER LORD STRATHALLAN.

Mackenzies, under the earl of Cromarty	300
Mackintoshes	300
Farquarsons, with a few of the clan of guns	120
Frasers, under Fraser of Fiars	400
French at Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Montrose	500
Under lord Lewis Gordon	250
Total	1870

LIST OF THE FORCES UNDER THE EARL OF LOUDON.

Macleods, under young Macleod	450
Grants, under Rothemurcus	120
Monroes, under Calcairn	200
Sutherlands	200
Mackenzies	250
Guns, under their chief Mackemish	120
Lord Loudon's regiment	500
Total	1840

Dec. 29. It was found necessary to abate the firing from the battery near Carlisle, which had begun to play the day before, for want of shot, till towards the evening, when a fresh supply arriving, it was renewed very briskly for two hours, which shook the walls very much.

The same evening a fellow attempting to get out of the town, was taken by one of the advanced parties and brought to the Duke. He delivered two letters, one for his Royal Highness, the other for the commander of the Dutch troops supposed to be with his army. They were from a person stiling himself the commander of the French artillery, and of the French garrison that was at, or might come to Carlisle, and who subscribed his name De Geoghegan, for the defence of the town and citadel; and the contents of them were to summon the commander of the Dutch to retire with his troops from the English army, under pretence of the capitulation of Tournay.

The night of the 29th was spent in raising a new battery of three eighteen-pounders, which was completed by the morning;

but on the first platoon of the old battery firing, the rebels hung out the white flag; whereupon the battery ceased, and they called over the walls, that they had two hostages ready to be delivered at the English gate, which was on the opposite side of the town; his Royal Highness then ordered colonel Conway and lord Bury to go and deliver the two messages marked (A) and (B) in writing, to be signed by colonel Conway. The second message being designed as an answer to the person's letter who called himself a Frenchman.

In about two hours they returned, and brought the paper marked (C) signed by John Hamilton, whereupon they were sent back with the terms signed by the duke of Richmond, by order of his Royal Highness, as contained in the paper marked (D), and about four they brought the paper marked (E), signed also by John Hamilton; on which brigadier Bligh was ordered immediately to take possession of the town with 400 foot-guards, and 700 marching foot, and 120 horse to patrole in the streets; his royal highness the Duke entered the town of Carlisle himself.

Copy of his Royal Highness's message to the rebels at Carlisle, upon their hanging out a white flag, on Monday morning, Dec. 30, 1745.

(A) "His Royal Highness will make no exchange of hostages with the rebels, and desires they will let him know by me, what they mean by hanging out the white flag.

(B) "To let the French officer know, if there is one in the town, that there are no Dutch troops here, but enough of the King's to chastise the rebels, and those who are to give them any assistance."

Signed,
Colonel Conway, aid de camp to His Royal Highness the Duke.

(C) John Hamilton's answer to his Royal Highness the Duke's message to the rebels in Carlisle, Dec. 30, 1745.

"In answer to the short note sent by his royal highness prince William, duke of Cumberland, the governor in the name of himself and the officers and soldiers, gunners, and others belonging to the garrison, desires to know what terms his Royal Highness will be pleased to give them, upon surrender of the city and castle of Carlisle, and which known, his Royal Highness shall be duly acquainted with the governor and garrison's last or ultimate resolution, the white flag being hung out on purpose to obtain a cessation of arms for concluding such a capitulation."

This is to be given to his Royal Highness's aid de camp.

(Signed) John Hamilton.

(D) His Royal Highness's declaration to the rebels, sent by the colonels Conway and lord Bury, aid de camps to his Royal Highness after receiving John Hamilton's letter, Dec. 30.

"All the terms his Royal Highness will or can grant to the rebel garrison at Carlisle are, that they shall not be put to the sword, but be reserved for the King's pleasure.

"If they consent to these conditions, the governor and principal officers are to deliver themselves up immediately, and the castle, citadel, and all the gates of the town, are to be taken possession of forthwith by the King's troops. All the small arms are to be lodged in the town guard room, and the rest of the garrison are to retire to the cathedral, where a guard is to be placed over them. No damage is to be done to the artillery, arms, or ammunition."

Head quarters at Blackhall, Dec. 30th. Half an hour past two in the afternoon.

By his Royal Highness's command,
(Signed),
Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny,
Lieut. Gen. of his Majesty's forces.

(E) The rebels answer to the terms offered them by his Royal Highness, Dec. 30. 1745.

"The governor of Carlisle, and all the officers comprising the garrison, agree to the terms of capitulation given in, and subscribed by order of his Royal Highness, by his grace the duke of Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny, lieutenant general of his Majesty's forces, recommending themselves to his Royal Highness's clemency, and that his Royal Highness will be pleased to interpose for them with his Majesty; and that the officers, clothes, and baggage, may be safe, with a competent time to be allowed to the citizens of Carlisle to remove their beds, bed-clothes, and household furniture, impressed from them for the use of the garrison in the castle.

The 30th of December, 1745, three o'clock in the afternoon.

List of the English rebel officers in the Manchester regiment taken in Carlisle, 1745

Total of officers.—One colonel, five captains, six lieutenants, seven ensigns, one adjutant, and ninety-three non-commissioned rebel officers, drummers, and private men.

Total of Scotch officers.—One governor, one surgeon, six captains, seven lieutenants, three ensigns, and 256 non-commissioned rebel officers, drummers, and private men.

In the course of the year 1745, the number of ships taken by the English were 655, including 8 or 10 East India Ships and Register Ships of great value; and the number of ships taken by the French and Spaniards in 1745, were 507; among which were many small coasters, but not any East India Ships.

Sheriffs appointed for the ensuing year.

England.

Berkshire, Richard Tonson, esq.
Bedfordshire, Robert Ashwell, esq.
Buckinghamshire, George Pearse, esq.
Cornwall, John Tremayne, esq., appointed by the prince of Wales.
Cumberland, Christopher Pattenson, esq.
Cheshire, Ralph Leycester, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. Thomas Houghton, esq.
Devonshire, Thomas Benson, esq.
Dorsetshire, Benjamin Adney, esq.
Derbyshire, Robert Newton, esq.
Essex, John Olmius, esq.
Gloucestershire, William Baghott Delaberre, esq.
Kants, J. Walter, esq.
Hertfordshire, Charles Halsey, esq.
Herefordshire, Richard Smyth, esq.
Kent, Arthur Harris, esq.
Leicestershire, Edmond Harris, esq.
Lincolnshire, William Welby, esq.
Monmouthshire, Thomas Jenkins, esq.
Northumberland, John Watson, esq.
Northamptonshire, Sir Samuel Newnham, bart.
Norfolk, Sir Horatio Pettus, bart.
Nottinghamshire, John Thornhaugh, esq.
Oxfordshire, John Raine, esq.
Rutlandshire, John Mitchell, esq.
Shropshire, George Weld, esq.
Somersetshire, John Halladay, esq.
Staffordshire, Charles Bosville, esq.
Suffolk, Philip Coleman, esq.
Surrey, Thomas Pape, esq.
Sussex, Thomas Ridge, esq.
Warwickshire, John Hunt, esq.
Worcestershire, William Amphlett, esq.
Wiltshire, Godfrey Kneller, esq.
Yorkshire, Henry Ibbettson, esq.

Wales.

Anglesea, Edward Williams, esq.
Brecon, Richard Wellington, esq.
Caernarvon, William Thomas, esq.
Caermarthenshire, Eugene Vaughan, esq.
Cardiganshire, Sir Lucas Christianus Lloyd, bart.
Denbighshire, Thomas Lloyd, esq.
Flintshire, Sir Thomas Longueville, bart.
Glamorganshire, Whitlock Nicholls, esq.
Merionethshire, Robert Parry, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Thomas Edwards, esq.
Pembrokeshire, Morris Bowen, esq.
Radnorshire, Henry Williams, esq.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of the national debt on 31, Dec. 1744, - -	57679247	16	9
Increased from 31 Dec. 1744, to 31, Dec. 1745. - -	3000000	0	0
	60679247	16	9
Paid off from 31, Dec. 1744, to 31, Dec. 1745. - -	153800	0	0
Amount on 31, Dec. 1745. - -	60525447	16	9

A general bill of Christenings and Burials, within the bills of mortality, from December 11, 1744, to December 10, 1745.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males.....	7278	Males.....	10468
Females.....	6800	Females.....	10828
In all	14078	In all	21296

Increase in the burials this year 690.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	7269
Between two and five.....	1631
Five and ten	679

Ten and twenty	626
Twenty and thirty	1695
Thirty and forty	1940
Forty and fifty	2332
Fifty and sixty	1741
Sixty and seventy	1382
Seventy and eighty	1064
Eighty and ninety	437
Ninety and one hundred	77
A hundred	8
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and three	1
A hundred and four	1
A hundred and five	8
A hundred and eleven	1

Part of the cargo of the "Notre Dame de Deliverance," from the South Seas, taken by his Majesty's ships the Chester and Sunderland off Cape Breton, arrived at Portsmouth.

Died, Jonathan Swift, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin.

1746, Jan. 1. Arrived an express from his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, with an account of the surrender of Carlisle.

Jan. 2. Admiral Vernon being arrived in the Downs from a cruise, struck his flag before day-light, and came on shore at Deal; admiral Martin took the command in his room.

Jan. 4. John marquis of Tweedale, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, resigned the seals into his Majesty's hands.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland arrived at St. James's from Carlisle, whence he set out on the 2nd. in the morning

Jan. 13. The mayor and town-clerk of Carlisle arrived in town under the custody of two of his Majesty's messengers.

Jan. 14. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and made a most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament, stating the precipitate flight of the rebels before a small body of troops; and the strengthening the forces by a body of Hessians; he alluded to the election of the Emperor, which he had zealously promoted, and that the tranquillity of Germany was restored by the treaty concluded at Dresden. He declared his determination to assist the States General in stopping the progress of the enemy in the Netherlands; and required the assistance of Parliament, to oppose the ambitious and destructive designs of France.

Both Houses voted dutiful and loyal addresses, to which the King returned most gracious answers.

Jan. 15. Was held a general court of the Bank of England, when the court of directors were empowered to draw up proposals for converting the debt of 986,000*l.* payable out of the duty on licences at three per cent. into a standing annuity at four per cent. redeemable by Parliament, and to create the sum of 986,000*l.* an additional stock; and thereby to lend government the sum of one million upon the malt or land tax, at an interest not less than four per cent.

Jan. 20. A general court of the Bank of England empowered the directors to lend the government one million on the malt and land taxes, at an interest not less than four per cent. and to subscribe 1000*l.* to the Lord Mayor's scheme for the support of the soldiers.

Jan. 23. This day at noon an express arrived from lieutenant general Hawley, with letters of the 19th from Edinburgh, containing the following particulars of the action upon the 17th near Falkirk.

The whole army being assembled, and Cobham's dragoons having arrived early on the morning of the 17th, it was resolved to march the next day to attack the rebels, who lay with their main body in the enclosures near Torwood; but by the report of several persons who were sent out to reconnoitre, they were observed to be in motion early in the morning (as they had also been the 16th) but it was not confirmed that they were in full march till about one in the afternoon, when they were seen at three miles distance, marching in two columns towards the south, to some rising grounds upon a moor near Falkirk; upon which our troops got under arms, and formed immediately in the front of the camp, and bent their march towards the same ground, to which it was apprehended the rebels were going, being a mile on the left of the camp. No sooner were the troops got thither, but we saw the rebels moving up, their right extending southwards: as there was a morass or boggy ground upon our left, we could not stretch so far as they, so that their left was nearly opposite to our centre. The dragoons were posted upon the left, our foot was formed in two lines, upon plain ground and the rest upon declivity: when all was formed, and first line within one hundred yards of rebels, orders were given for the lines advance, and a body of dragoons to attack

them sword in hand. They accordingly marched forward, but upon the rebels giving them a fire, they gave ground, and great part of the foot of both lines did the same, after making an irregular fire, except the two regiments of Barrell and Ligonier, under the command of Brigadier Cholmondeley which rallied immediately; and being afterwards attacked by the rebels, drove them back, and put them to flight. Whilst this was transacting, a body of the foot, by the care of major general Huske, formed at some distance in the rear of these two regiments, which the rebels seeing, durst not advance; and about the same time brigadier Mordaunt rallied the scattered battalions into their several corps, in which he was greatly assisted by the officers.

For some time before the army moved forwards, there was a violent storm of rain and wind, to which we may in some measure impute our misfortune, for it hindered the men from seeing before them and consequently the rebels had the advantage greatly in that particular. Besides, as it rained also before that, many of the firelocks were so wet, that it was believed not above one in five that were attempted to be fired, went off. Our loss was very small, the greatest being that of the officers, several of whom, being left by their men, were lost. And we had reason to believe that of the rebels to be very considerable, by the report of some who were upon the field. It was a misfortune that we could not get up our artillery; for as it had rained heavily in the night, and on the 17th in the morning, and having a steep hill to ascend, and the horses but bad, they could not get forward; and when we returned to our camp, we found the captain of the train had abandoned it, and the drivers had run off with the horses, which obliged us to leave some pieces of cannon behind. The grenadiers of Burrell's regiment drew down one to the camp, and horses were found at Falkirk to bring away three of them.

The rebels by all accounts lost many more men than the King's forces, and could not improve the advantage they had at the beginning of the action, but were driven back by, and fled before, a handful of our army, whilst we remained masters of the field; though, by the inclemency of the weather, want of provisions, and night coming on, our army was obliged to march to Linlithgow, and thereby abandon what cannon and tents they could not find horses to carry off.

The 22d day a number of people, consisting chiefly of sailors, went about ten o'clock in the morning to the Popish mass-house in Sunderland, where they found several people at prayers, and a couple about to be married, who, with Mr. Hankins, their priest, all fled out; upon which, the sailors immediately pulled down the altar and crucifix, together with all the seats, the priest's robes, all their books, the furniture, and every thing in the room, and burnt them in a fire made for that purpose in the street; and also a large library of books and papers belonging to the priest; among which was found, before they were committed to the flames, a list of the names of several people, who were well affected to the present government.

Jan. 24. The committee of the Guildhall subscription ordered, that besides 5,000*l.* for rewarding such soldiers as should be maimed or wounded, 5,000*l.* should be distributed as rewards amongst such soldiers and non-commissioned officers who should, by their bravery, distinguish themselves in suppressing the present rebellion.

Appointed also a committee to examine the state and revenue of the chamber of London, and to make a report of the common council; and unanimously agreed to present his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland with the freedom of the city.

Jan. 25. His Majesty having been pleased to direct his Royal Highness to repair to Scotland, and take upon himself the command of the army there, his Royal Highness sat out upon his journey thither.

Jan. 29. At a general court of the governors and directors of the bank of England, it was agreed in order to lend the government a million at 4 per cent. to make a call of 10 per cent. on the proprietors of their stock, one half of the money to be paid on or before the 28th of March next. The Lady-day dividend to be reckoned in part of it. The said 10 per cent. to be added to the stock at par, on the 10th of April next, and no transfer made from February 21, to April 10.

Further contributions towards the subscription at Guildhall, for the relief and encouragement of the soldiers were, of the Prince of Wales 500*l.*, of the bank of England 1000*l.*, of the merchant-taylors company 200*l.*, the apothecaries company 200*l.*, the distillers company 100*l.*, that of the salters 100*l.*, the ironmongers company 100 guineas; Richard Taunton of Ramridge, Wiltshire, esq. 30*l.* the Rev. Mr. Featherstone, curate of Loose, near Maidstone in Kent, 10 guineas.

The duty on hops this year amounted to 39,067*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

As soon as the young Pretender came to Glasgow, he sent for the Provost, and demanded the names of those who had subscribed for raising troops against him, threatening to hang him on refusal. To this the Provost replied, "He would not give up the name of any one person in the town, but that he had himself subscribed more than any other, as he thought it his duty, and that he feared not to die in such a cause."

The inhabitants of Whitehaven having distinguished themselves by the ready assistance given to the army under the Duke of Cumberland, Sir Everard Faulkner, by command of his Royal Highness, wrote a letter of thanks to them on that account.

Jan. 30. A messenger arrived from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland at Berwick, where he was on the 26th.

Part of the train of artillery and stores, expected from England, came this afternoon to Edinburgh.

The arrival of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland at Edinburgh, animated our army, and struck the rebels with terror and confusion. He lost no time to improve these advantages, marched the whole army yesterday to Linlithgow and the adjacent places, and continued his march this morning to Falkirk, the rebels always flying before him. This morning the rebels renewed their firing against Stirling castle; but general Blakeney continuing to make a good defence, they raised the siege, and blew up their magazines of powder, and spiked their cannon, and the whole army of the rebels fled with precipitation, and crossed the Forth; and his Royal Highness sent on the dragoons and Argyleshire men to take possession of Stirling, and remained with the foot at Falkirk.

Feb. 2. His Royal Highness arrived at Stirling at one o'clock in the afternoon, without meeting the least obstacle or resistance, as brigadier Mordaunt had also done the night before, but too late to pursue the rebels. Their precipitate flight is not to be described: they were all to be at Perth the 2d; where, as their own men declared, they would not stay for his Royal Highness to come up to them. When the rebels heard that his Royal Highness had arrived at Linlithgow, they held a council, and drew out their men, declaring that they would meet him; but as soon as the baggage and cannon they lately took were moved off, they told the country people that they were going to meet a reinforcement; but that, as they could not carry away all their plunder they would give it to them, and that it was in St. Ninian's church, where they had made a magazine of powder and ball; and when the country people came to fetch it away, the rebels attempted to set fire to the magazine, but fortunately the first train missed, so that several escaped; but the second was so soon fired, that many poor people were blown up, and buried in the ruins.

A cartel ship arrived at Plymouth from St. Malo's, with 200 English prisoners; who said that they left about 800 more behind, among them 20 commanders of ships; eight privateers of 36 guns, and two of 28, with a man of war of 54 guns, had sailed from thence, with a design to intercept our Portugal fleet.

Feb. 5. The contributions to the Guildhall subscription begun by the Lord Mayor and others, for the better relief, support, and encouragement of the soldiers employed in suppressing the present unnatural rebellion, amounted to the sum of 18,435*l.* of which 17,256*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* had been disposed of.

Feb. 7. Was committed to Lancaster goal, James Reiley, Samuel Newman, and Martin Eades, three Irish Roman Catholic priests. It appeared on oath that they had collected several sums of money for the use of the Pretender, which were transmitted to him while he was at Derby and Manchester.

Upon Sunday the 9d instant, the rebels came to Perth, in straggling parties on horseback, from nine in the morning till seven at night, when lord Lewis Gordon's, lord Ogilvy's, and Sir James Kinloch's men came in a body, as did the French picquets about nine; these last consisted of not above 100 men, and the whole amounted to about 1500. About 200 stragglers followed on Monday; and the same day came in from Crief 140 men, commanded by Mr. Robertson of Faskilly, and Blairfitty, and brought in with them seven pieces of brass cannon, and four covered waggons; nineteen carts with ammunition came in also on the 2d. The persons of greatest distinction, who came in with them, were, lord Pitsligo, the person called lord John Drummond, lord Ogilvy, lord Kilmarnoch, lord Elcho, lord Lewis Gordon, Sir John Macleod and his brother, brigadier Stapleton, majors Nairn and Kennedy, secretary Murray, Mr. Mitchell, the person who stiles himself the French ambassador, and lord George Murray. On Monday the 3d, there went to Dunkeld, seven pieces of brass cannon, four covered waggons, and fourteen carts

with ammunition, escorted by lord Lewis Gordon's men: the same day the main body of horse and foot crossed the river Tay in a straggling manner, and took their route for the Couper of Angus, viz. those called the life guards, Pitsligo's, lord Ogilvy's, and Sir James Kinloch's; and several of the above gentlemen went with them. On Tuesday the 4th, the French picquets, about 100 men, who lay in garrison there, commanded by colonel Creighton, and Mr. Robertson of Faskilly, and Blairfitty, with their 140 men, accompanied by lord Strathallan, Gask, lord George Murray, and the remaining part of the gentlemen before-mentioned, passed likewise the said river, excepting secretary Murray, who went on Monday afternoon to lord John Drummond at Fairnton, where it was alleged the Pretender's son was, and lord Kilmarnoch, the French ambassador so called, Macleod of Raza, and another gentleman who went in a coach for Dunkeld.

Perth was evacuated on Tuesday the 4th, between eleven and twelve in the forenoon; about an hour after marched through the town a small party from Crief, and crossed the said river. The rebels left thirteen pieces of iron cannon, and about eight twelve pounders, nailed up; and threw into the river fourteen swivel guns lately belonging to his Majesty's sloop the Hazard, which were taken out again; they also threw a great quantity of cannon balls into the river.

Feb. 8. His Royal Highness remained at Perth till the 6th instant, employed in laying in magazines of bread and forage. Two detachments of 500 foot each had been sent forward, one to Dunkeld, under the command of lieutenant colonel Sir Andrew Agnew, with 120 Argyleshire men added thereto; the other, under the command of lieutenant colonel Leighton, to Castle Menzie, a mile on the other side Taybridge. The rest of the army remained at Perth, in order to rest the regiments of foot, after the great fatigue they had undergone.

All the Irish and Scotch, who came from France, went off to Montrose, under the command of the person stiling himself lord John Drummond. The Hazard sloop went north about, in order to carry off the Pretender's son; who, according to the best informations, lay on Thursday Feb. 6, at Blair of Athol, with a body of the rebels, not amounting, by their own account to 1500 men, though it was the greatest number they had any where together.

The prince of Hesse, and the earl of Crauford, with the Hessians, arrived safe in the road of Leith at five in the afternoon. They came from Williamstadt on Tuesday Feb. 4. The royal troops remained on board till his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland's pleasure was known. In the meanwhile preparations were making for the reception of the prince of Hesse, and bread and forage were providing for the troops. Admiral Byng was cruising off Montrose with some men of war, as was captain Balfour off Peterhead. A few days since a Spanish privateer arrived in the port of Leith, with about nine tons of gunpowder, three chests of money, and several chests of small arms on board; all which were presently after landed, and the money and powder were conducted to Montrose by a party of the rebels. Captain Balfour since took the above privateer; but not being able to get her out of the said port, on account of her being nipped there by the tides, burnt her.

Feb. 9. The Hessian troops, under prince Frederick of Hesse, landed at Leith.

Feb. 10. The rebel officers taken at Carlisle, being thirty-nine, besides a French colonel engineer, and four others, were brought to town in four waggons and a coach, under a strong guard of soldiers; part of them were carried to New-prison, and the rest, among whom was Hamilton governor of Carlisle, to Newgate, except the Frenchmen who were conducted, the engineer in a coach, and the others in a waggon to the Marshalsea prison. They were rudely treated by the populace, who pelted them with dirt, and shewed all other marks of abhorrence.

His grace the duke of Newcastle, and the right honourable the earl of Harrington, resigned into his Majesty's hands the seals of their respective offices of principal secretaries of state.

The King was pleased to appoint the right honourable John earl of Granville to be one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Feb. 11. The honourable Henry Pelham, esq. resigned his place of chancellor and under treasurer of the Exchequer: and the right honourable the earl of Pembroke, groom of the stole to his Majesty, surrendered the gold key of his office.

Next day the lord chancellor also resigned the seals, and several other great officers of state and army, their posts, among them nine dukes; also the earl of Chesterfield, on his return from Ireland.

Feb. 19. The duke of Newcastle had a great levee at his house in Lincoln's-inn-fields.

As had also the honourable Henry Pelham, esq. at his house in Arlington-street, on account of their resignations.

The body of the rebels that was at Aberdeen, marched from thence in three divisions, and took three different roads, all leading northwards. They had no artillery with them. The two great guns they sent from Montrose by sea, had not arrived at Aberdeen when they went off. Their baggage was sent away the 10th. Lord Elcho, who seemed to be indisposed, marched, with six horsemen in company, southwards, and passed at the bridge of Dee, two miles on this side Aberdeen. All the artillery and ammunition, landed out of the Spanish ship at Peterhead some time ago, had been sent northwards, and the town of Aberdeen had been obliged to pay them 500*l*. The number of rebels at Aberdeen did not exceed 2000.

Feb. 13. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to;—

An act to establish an agreement between the governor and company of the bank of England, to advance the sum of one million, at 4 per cent. to the government.

An act to empower his Majesty to make rules and directions to prevent the distemper spreading among the horned cattle.

And to some naturalization and private bills.

Feb. 14. His royal highness the duke of Cumberland, who was at Perth, sent forward a brigade, consisting of three battalions of foot, and a regiment of dragoons, the former to Coupar of Angus, and the latter to Dundee.

The duke of Athol went to take possession of Blair, where Sir Andrew Agnew was with 500 men.

The right hon. the earl of Granville resigned the seals to his Majesty's hands, which his Majesty was pleased to re-deliver to his grace the duke of Newcastle, and the right hon. the earl of Harrington, his Majesty's principal secretaries of state. The right hon. Henry Pelham, esq. and others who had resigned, were also reinstated.

Feb. 17. James Crane, a Romish priest, was committed to Guildford gaol; there were found in his pocket several commissions to enlist men for the Pretender's service.

Feb. 19. The rebel clans who took their road to Inverness were much diminished in numbers, occasioned, as they pretended, by their having detached parties to bring back deserters, and levy more men. Eight hundred of them were seen at Ruthven with the Pretender's son, where they blew up the barracks, and then proceeded towards Inverness. By letters from Inverness of the 11th instant, lord London had got together 2000 men there, and fortified that town with a ditch, placing ship cannon at proper places, and laid in provisions: he daily expected more men from the earl of Sutherland, lord Fortrose, lord Reay, the Monroes, and Sir Alexander Mac Donald. The Lord President took up his quarters at fort St. George. One of his Majesty's ships laid off Inverness. And on the 20th, the Pretender's son had been joined again by those parties of the clans who had been separated from him on the march, and had marched with them into Strath Spey, the county of Grants, there to wait till joined by the other rebels coming from Aberdeen. Two hundred Argyleshire men were sent to fort William to strengthen that place.

Feb. 20. The small party of the rebels which accompanied the Pretender's son in his flight, and who burnt the barracks of Ruthven, had proceeded to Burmont, but were stopt from going any further by the river Findorn, and had given over their threats against lords Loudon and Inverness; they were starving with cold and hunger, and not more than 600 in number, though they gave out they were above 3000. The other party of the rebels that coasted along, had all quitted Aberdeen excepting 200, who were left there only to prevent intelligence, and had sixty of their hussars out before them at Stonehive. The main body went up the river Spray, and found it so swelled by the rains and thaw, that there were no fords for them to pass; and the earl of Loudon had drawn all the boats to the north shore. These last were not in so bad a condition as the others, as they had been able to live well in the countries they had gone through.

Feb. 28. The court martial for the trial of the admirals was adjourned from the 18th to the 24th, and from thence to March the 3d, on account of the absence of Admiral Byng, and some other assistants.

Two ships of forty guns, and two [illegible] twenty, were ordered to cruise off the [illegible] part of Scotland, near the isle of Mu[illegible] watch the motions of the rebels.

The committee of the Guildhall s[illegible] scription ordered 150*l*. to be paid into the hands of Mr. Patterson, agent to col. Mur[illegible]

ray's regiment, who was to pay it immediately, at 20s. per man, to 150 soldiers wounded at the battle of Preston pans.

March 3, Gordon the priest was sent under custody of a messenger to Harwich, to embark for the continent or elsewhere, having two securities bound in 1000l. each, never to return into the three kingdoms.

Fort William, March 4. A party of the rebels, amounting to 1000 men, was at Glenavis, within two miles of our army, and their train of artillery was at Highbridge, six miles from this fort. For some days past there had been small parties of rebels posted on each side of the Narrows of Carron, in which they took one of the boats belonging to the Baltimore sloop, as she was coming from Scallestall bay, and sent the crew prisoners to their head quarters. As soon as intelligence was sent of this accident, a council was called consisting of land and sea officers, and a resolution taken to send a strong party to dislodge the rebels. In consequence thereof, early this morning, captain Askew of the Serpent sloop, sent his boat with twenty-seven men in it, another boat of the Baltimore's with twenty-four men, and a boat belonging to Fort William with twenty, down the Narrows, where they all arrived by day light. Captain Askew's men landed first, and were immediately attacked by a party of eighty rebels, who fired upon them, but without doing them any injury; but upon the rest of the men belonging to the boats coming up, the rebels fled. Our people pursued them, burnt the ferry-houses on both sides the water, and a little town with about twelve houses in it, a quarter of a mile distant from the ferry house on the north side, and destroyed or brought off all their boats. Two of the rebels were killed in this affair, and several wounded. It was very fortunate that the boats went down as they did, as a boat with a party of militia in it, was coming hither from Stalkirk castle, which would probably have fallen into the hands of the rebels, but for the skirmish before-mentioned.

March 5. A great number of men and women, occupied in the glass trade, attended the House of Commons with printed cases against the bill for laying a duty upon glass; containing in substance, that it will occasion some thousands of artisans, now employed in the following trades, viz. grinders, polishers, scallopers, file-beaters, silverers, frame-makers, carvers, gilders, and gold-beaters, to be out of employment.

Bristol, March 8. A letter from New York, dated Jan. 13, brought advice, that a body of French, to the number of about 5000, were in motion, and had a design upon Boston in New England; but letters from thence said they were in no manner of fear on that account.

Jamaica, March 12. The 15th ult. arrived a flag of truce from Carthagena, with advice that commodore Barnet was in the South Seas, and had taken four ships worth 8,000,000 pieces of eight. There was the largest crop of sugar this year ever known.

The trial of admiral Lestock on board the Prince of Orange at Deptford, began, Perry Mayne, esq. rear admiral of the blue, (Sir Chaloner Ogle being gone to Bath for the recovery of his health) was president, admiral Byng, captain Stapleton, and seventeen other captains being on the court martial.

Aberdeen, March 14. The apprehensions about fort Augustus were well grounded, for it fell into the rebels hands, and the garrison, consisting of three companies of Guise's regiment, were made prisoners of war. The rebels were laying in their magazines and stores there, and had actually blown up fort George; in doing which, they blew up their chief engineer, colonel Grant. Fifty men of Guise's, under the command of a captain lieutenant, arrived at Dun Staffage, from whence they easily threw themselves into fort William.

All the advantages the rebels gained by taking fort George and fort Augustus, and the retreat of lord Loudon, was drawing the seat of war among the hills, and protracting it a little time; and the only junction they had gained there was some few of the Mackenzies, headed by lady Seaforth; but the lord of that name was with lord Loudon, as was also Mr. Mackintosh, whose wife was likewise engaged in the rebellion.

On Sunday the sixteenth, the main body of the rebels were within fourteen miles of Inverness, but had then an advanced party the length of the water of Nairn, four miles south of Inverness, where lord Loudon's advanced party from Inverness met them, and a small skirmish happened, but of no consequence. On Monday lord Loudon's people retired to Inverness, and that day the rebels advanced within two miles of that town. Lord Loudon finding he was not able to defend the town, crossed the bridge on Tuesday, and by the ferry of Kessocks, got over to Rosshire; and that very day the rebels took possession of Inverness: however, a proper supply

of men, was put into the castle. Those rebels who went by Aberdeen, all crossed the Spey on Thursday last, except lord Ogilvy and his men, who were that night at a village called Keith, six miles east of Spey, and had published an order, declaring it death to any who should convey letters, or correspond with the friends of the government.

March 19. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following public bills:

The coinage bill.

The bill for laying a duty on glass and spirituous liquors.

The mutiny and desertion bill.

For taking away the negative voice of the aldermen of London.

The bill for the more easy and speedy trial of the rebels.

The bill for allowing further time for justices of the peace to qualify themselves.

And to five private bills.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland was elected chancellor of the university of St. Andrews in Scotland, and presented with the minutes of his election in a gold box.

Charles Knowles, esq. was appointed governor of Cape Breton, and commander in chief of his Majesty's ships on that and the Newfoundland station.

March 26. The Peers adjourned to April 8.

It was resolved by a committee of merchants to erect the statute of Sir John Barnard in the Royal-exchange.

March 27. The Commons adjourned to April 7.

Sixteen pieces of cannon, twelve whereof were six pounders, and the others three pounders, were sent from the Tower to Woolwich, in order to be put on board transports for Scotland.

Young Mr. Radcliffe, and four French officers, born in France, taken in the Soleil, were discharged from the Tower upon their parole.

The Lord Mayor ordered ventilators, invented by the Rev. Dr. Hales, to be fixed in several apartments in Newgate, to supply wholesome air.

Private letters from Montrose made mention, that several inhabitants of that place had been taken into custody for being concerned in the rebellion; and, amongst the number was an eminent practitioner in physic, well known to many of the learned part of the world. The same letters added that there had been no election of magistrates for that place, as should have been according to custom; upon which his royal highness the Duke thought fit to appoint proper persons to act in that capacity, till his Majesty's pleasure should be signified.

The increase of the rebels was said to be owing to a scheme calculated by a gentleman of his own accord, to prevent any such insurrections for the future, by transporting them to America. Lord Lovat getting notice of this, procured the scheme in writing, translated into the Highland language, shewed it to the rebels, told them the Duke was coming to put it into execution, and admonished them to rise and defend their liberties, properties, wives and children; and they determined to pursue his advice.

Affairs took a surprising turn in Italy, where Don Philip, who, after a long train of repeated successes, had possessed himself, (except two or three fortresses,) of all the fine country of Lombardy, in which he was to have erected his new kingdom, was by the dexterous management of the king of Sardinia, and the Austrian generals, forced to abandon the conquered places one after another, and his own generals seemed in pain how to secure his person. He was obliged to abandon Milan, the capital of his projected empire, on his birth night, at the very time when a ball was celebrating on the occasion.

March 25. The Hazard sloop was observed by lord Reay and his people sailing up the Tongue bay, and was soon followed by captain O'Brien, in the Sheerness, who immediately attacked her. In the engagement the Hazard sloop had several men killed, besides a good many wounded, and not being able to maintain the fight, she run ashore on the shallows, where the Sheerness could not follow, and there landed her men and money. Lord Reay's sons, with some other officers, gathered what men they could together, attacked those that landed from the Hazard sloop, and, after killing five of them, took the rest prisoners, and seized the money, said to be about 12,500 guineas; but one chest of it was missing and another broke. Lord Reay and his friends being apprehensive of a visit from the rebels, embarked with their treasure and prisoners, and arrived on Sunday night at Aberdeen with the Hazard sloop; and in passing the O captain O'Brien brought along with him the Boston ship, that was treacherously seized by captain Sinclair for the rebels.

April 1. Her royal highness the princess Caroline, who for some time past had been in an ill state of health, set out for Bath.

Totál amount in value of all the French and Spanish prizes taken from March 31, 1744, when war was declared against France, to April 1, 1746, £9,483,000.

THE NETT AMOUNT OF THE CUSTOMS.

	£.
In 1742 was - - -	1,121,900
1743 - - -	1,260,300
1744 - - -	1,097,000
1745 - - -	1,152,000
	4,631,209

April 3. This day the rebels left their batteries, and raised the siege of fort William. Captain Scot was in possession of eight cannon and seven mortars, which they had left behind them.

The besiegers were about 1500, commanded by brigadier Stapleton, and under him by Cameron of Lochiel, and Clanronald, with three or four more chiefs of the Macdonalds, Stewarts, and Camerons.

The seizing all the cattle, and demolishing some of the habitations of those in Lochaber, who were out in rebellion, had a very good effect, as all the rebels of that country deserted, to go to their own houses. The rebels fitted out a ship at Findorn, on board of which they proposed to carry off the remainder of their prisoners to France; and the person they called the French ambassador arrived there in his coach to embark for France.

The rebel prisoners taken at Carlisle were brought to the bar, and having answered to their names, were ordered to prepare for their trials against the next session on the 15th of May next.

April 14. The right honourable the lords of the Admiralty were pleased to send for admiral Lestock, and to strike his name off the list of admirals.

April 15. Being the birth-day of his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, who then entered into the 26th year of his age, it was observed with all the usual demonstrations of joy.

April 16. Was fought the battle of Culloden, where his Royal Highness obtained a complete victory.

By the best calculation that could be made, it was thought the rebels lost 2000 upon the field of battle, and in the pursuit. Two hundred and twenty-two French, and 326 rebels were taken prisoners. Lieutenant colonel Howard killed an officer, who appeared to be lord Strathallan, by the seal, and different commissions from the Pretender, found in his pocket

All the artillery and ammunition were taken, as well as the Pretender's, and all their baggage. There were also twelve colours taken.

LIST OF THE OFFICERS WHO (THE REBELS THEMSELVES SAID) WERE KILLED IN THE BATTLE, APRIL 16, 1746.

Lord Strathallan.

Colonels, Mac Lochlin, Chisolm, Mac Intosh, Frazer, Mac Donald of Keppoch, Cameron of Lochiel, Grant, Mac Donald of Glen Ronald.

Captains, Mac Donald of Glen Ronald, Nairn, Farquharson of White Horse, Farquharson in Acheron.

Ensigns, M'Intosh, M'Donald of Loch Garey.

The battle did not last above half an hour, during which time no quarter was given on either side, and was exceedingly bloody; 1000 of the rebels lay dead upon the spot, and about 200 were killed and wounded on the King's side. The regiments which distinguished themselves most were Barrel's and Monro's; and it was particularly remarked, that the Scotch regiments behaved with an extraordinary bravery. The earl of Ancram saved lord Kilmarnoch's life, who was taken prisoner. The greatest part of the rebel chiefs were killed or taken. The young Pretender was wounded, and fled by Inverness, being pursued by the light horse.

A COPY OF THE REBELS' ORDERS BEFORE THE BATTLE OF CULLODEN; FOUND IN THE POCKET OF ONE OF THE PRISONERS.

Parole. Roy Jacques.

"It is his Royal Highness's positive orders, that every person attach himself to some corps of the army, and remain with the corps night and day, until the battle and pursuit be finally over, and to give no quarter to the elector's troops, on no account whatsoever. This regards the foot as well as horse. The order of battle is to be given to every general officer and every commander of a regiment or squadron.

"It is required and expected of each individual in the army, as well officer as soldier, that he keep the post he shall be allotted; that if any man turn his back to

run away, the next behind him is to shoot him.

"Nobody, upon pain of death, is to strip the slain, or plunder until the battle is over. The highlanders to be kilts, and nobody to throw away their guns."

(Signed)
George Murray, lieutenant-general.

April 17. About three o'clock, the day after the battle, the Pretender's son, with Sheridan and Sullivan, and no other attendants or servants, were seen passing fort Augustus on their way to Glengary. Fort Augustus was burnt and blown up, where was neither garrison or provisions.

On Saturday, the 19th, lord Perth, and his brother called lord John Drummond, were at Garricmore, within twelve miles of fort Augustus, on their way to Lochabar, attended only by their servants. The latter ordered the French horse of Fitz James's regiment, who had followed the Pretender's son and him out of the battle, to return to Inverness, and surrender themselves prisoners: and the general and last order given by the rebel officers to their men were to shift for themselves.

The Macphersons were not at the battle, but were that day on their march to Inverness, and upon meeting the rebels running away from the action, they returned to their own country.

Lord Elcho was at the battle, and went off with the Pretender's son, but afterwards separated.

Orders were given along the coast to prevent any of the rebels from making their escape by sea.

The illuminations and public rejoicing on occasion of his Royal highness's victory, exceeded all that were ever seen.

LIST OF THE PRISONERS IN SUTHERLAND, EMBARKED ON BOARD HIS MAJESTY'S SLOOP THE HOUND, CAPTAIN DOVE, COMMANDER.

The earl of Cromartie, and his son lord M'Leod.

Lieutenant colonel Kendall in the Spanish service.

Captain M'Kenzie, brother of Ballon.

Captain Roderick M'Culloch of Glastich.

Lieutenant Roderick M'Kenzie, brother to Keppock.

Lieutenant Alexander M'Kenzie, brother to Dundonald.

Lieutenant Alexander M'Kenzie of Corry.

George St. Clair of Gees.

Hector Campbell in Caithness.

Hector M'Kenzie.

Lieutenant James Macrae, in the Spanish service; and one hundred and fifty-two private men.

April 19. His Majesty went with the usual state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to—

The bill for continuing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act for six months longer.

For inrollment of deeds and wills made by Papists.

And to four private bills.

April 29. The House of Peers voted a congratulatory address to his Majesty on the late victory, and the thanks of the said House to his royal highness the duke of Cumberland. The like address and thanks, &c. were voted in the House of Commons.

May 3. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council of London waited on his Majesty with a like address.

This address was followed by the clergy, the Universities, and several corporations.

May 5. Experiments were made on Wimbledon common before general Ligonier, and other persons of distinction, with four small cannon of a new contrivance, upon one light carriage, which was drawn by one man from place to place. Each piece discharged either near a pound ball, or from fourteen to twenty-four musket balls; and they were judged very useful.

May 8. His Majesty and the princess Amelia removed from St. James's to Kensington.

The Lord Mayor, aldermen, &c. of York, unanimously resolved to present his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland with the freedom of that city in a gold box.

May 13. His Majesty sent a message to the House of Commons, recommending to their consideration the settling an additional revenue upon the Duke, and his issue male, with such provisions as should be judged proper.

May 14. Pursuant to his Majesty's message of the 13th, the Commons voted nem. con. that an additional revenue of 25,000*l.* be settled on his Royal Highness William Duke of Cumberland, and on the heirs male of his body, for the signal services done by his Royal Highness to his country. His Royal Highness had before only

25,000*l.* per annum, payable out of the civil list.

May 15. The Lords examined a number of witnesses who had also been examined by the Commons, against the persons included in the bill of attainder.

May 29. The earls of Cromartie and Kilmarnock, and lord Balmerino, were brought up the river Thames in the Chatham yacht, and committed prisoners to the Tower.

The French who had taken the field with an army of 100,000 men, had obliged the allies, who were not half that number, to abandon Mechlin, and their advantageous camp behind the Dyle, and to retire to Antwerp, which they abandoned also on approach of the enemy, leaving a garrison of 2000 men in the citadel, and retreated to Breda, where they possessed themselves of an advantageous camp, which they fortified in expectation of reinforcements from England and Germany. In the mean time the French opened the trenches before the citadel of Antwerp, on the 24th instant, and the garrison surrendered the 31st, on honourable terms.

The King was pleased to grant unto William Pitt, esq. the office of receiver and paymaster-general of all his Majesty's guards, garrisons, and forces, in the room of the right honourable Thomas Winnington, esq. deceased.

June 2. His serene highness the prince of Hesse, who the evening before arrived at Somerset-house from Scotland, waited on the King at Kensington; when his Majesty was pleased to make him a present of a sword of curious workmanship, set with diamonds of very great value.

June 3. The court-martial at Deptford for the trial of Mr. Lestock, consisting of admiral Mayne, president, admiral Byng, and fourteen other members, after long debating on the evidence, gave their sentence, which was read by the deputy judge advocate, by which it appeared the court were of opinion that the information the charge was founded upon was not true; and that the evidence in support of the charge was not sufficient to made it good; and that many witnesses in support of the charge, as likewise those in his defence had refuted the whole; therefore the court unanimously acquitted him of the whole and every part of the charge.

June 4. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills.

An act for settling an additional revenue of 25,000*l.* per annum upon his royal highness William duke of Cumberland, and the heirs male of his body, for the signal services done by his Royal Highness to his country.

For calling any suspected person or persons, whose estates or principal residence are in Scotland, to appear at Edinburgh, or where else it shall be judged expedient, to find bail for their good behaviour.

For the more effectually securing the duties now payable on foreign made sail cloth, imported into this kingdom; and for charging foreign made sail cloth with a duty; and for explaining a doubt concerning ships being obliged at their first setting out, to be furnished with one complete set of sails made of British sail cloth.

To attaint Alexander earl of Kellie, William viscount of Strathallan, Alexander lord Pitsligo, and divers others therein mentioned, of high treason, if they shall not surrender themselves to one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, on or before the 12th of July, in the year of our Lord 1746, and submit to justice.

To continue two acts of Parliament, one for encouraging the growth of coffee in his Majesty's plantations in America; and the other for the better securing and encouraging the trade of the sugar colonies there.

For the better regulation of elections of members to serve in Parliament for such cities and towns in that part of Great Britain called England, as are counties of themselves.

For the better preservation of havens, roads, channels, and navigable rivers, within that part of Great Britain called England.

To indemnify such persons as have acted in defence of his Majesty's person and government, and for the better preservation of the public peace of the kingdom, during the time of the present unnatural rebellion, and sheriffs and others, who have suffered escapes, occasioned thereby, from vexatious suits and prosecutions.

For the more effectually preventing prophane cursing and swearing.

For the better encouragement of the trade of his Majesty's sugar colonies in America.

And to several private bills.

June 5. The Spaniards and French, having drawn together all their strength at Placentia, and the king of Sardinia being on the march with his Piedmontese to join the Austrians at St. Lazaro, a most bloody battle was fought. The enemies covered by near 200 pieces of cannon attacked of a sudden, that their business might be done before his Sardinian ma-

jesty could arrive. They met with such a reception, however, that they were obliged to retreat with the loss of 14,000 men. Though the Piedmontese army was not present in this action, its van-guard was so near as to hear the firing. Eleven days after, the shattered Bourbonites crossed the Po, and extended themselves in the Milanese.

General Guest, who commanded in the castle of Edinburgh, when besieged by the rebels, and defended it in a gallant manner, came to his lodgings in Brook-street, in a horse-litter, being eighty-six years of age, and very infirm. This venerable gentleman was offered 200,000*l.* by the Pretender, to surrender the castle, there being computed about a million and a half of riches in it. He soon after waited on the King, who received him very graciously, and talked much to him.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland having wrote a very elegant letter, with his own hand, to the Lord Mayor of London, acquainting him that he had received the 5000*l.* sent by the committee of the Guildhall subscription, for the use of the soldiers who distinguished themselves most in the field of action; and that he intended to dispose of it in the following manner, viz. 4000*l.* to the common men, and the other 1000*l.* to the non-commissioned officers, such as corporals, &c. if agreeable to his lordship and the committee. His lordship called a council, and laid the letter before them; and they immediately came to a resolution to return his Royal Highness thanks for the honour he had done them, and to desire him to dispose of the 5000*l.* as they first intended, and they would immediately raise another 1000*l.* for the non-commissioned officers.

The next day fourteen colours taken from the rebels at the battle of Culloden, were brought in procession under a detachment of colonel Lee's regiment; the Pretender's own standard carried by the common hangman, and each of the others by chimney-sweepers, from the castle to the cross, where a large fire was lighted for the purpose. The Pretender's son's own colours were burnt first, with three flourishes of the trumpets amidst loud huzzas; and then the rest of the colours separately; the heralds proclaiming the names of the traitors to whom they belonged; and the ceremony concluded with burning lord Lovat's camp colours.

June 6. Major Grant deputy governor of fort George at Inverness, was tried by a court martial for abandoning the same to the rebels, and adjudged to be dismissed his Majesty's service, and rendered incapable of ever holding any military office or employment under his Majesty.

His Majesty was pleased to give 500 guineas to captain Cook of the Ambuscade privateer, for taking a Spanish ship laden with warlike stores, from Ferrol to Scotland for the use of the rebels. Also 500 guineas and a gold medal worth 200*l.* to captain Phillips, who cut the Solebay out of St. Martin's harbour on the coast of France.

June 7. The judges issued a precept to the high sheriff of Surrey, to summon a jury for the trial of the rebels, at the court-house on St. Margaret's-hill.

June 11. Was observed as the anniversary of the King's inauguration, beginning the twentieth year of his reign.

June 17. Lord Lovat, with his two aid de camps, and about sixty of his clan, were brought in prisoners; he was seventy-eight years of age, he could neither walk or ride, and was brought in a horse-litter, or rather a cage. When this Lord was taken, he was endeavouring to get on board a ship for France; he had with him 6000*l.* in gold and silver, and he told the officer with much assurance, he had better use him well, for if he did not, he should answer for it before a set of gentlemen, the very sight of whom would make him tremble. In the year 1699 he had the title of captain Fraser in lord Tullibardine's regiment; but resigned, to prosecute his claim to be chief of the Frasers; and in order to it laid a scheme to get the heiress of Lovat, who in 1694 being about to marry lord Salton's son, he by his armed clan seized him and his company, and erecting a gibbet, induced father and son to relinquish the contract. But not being able to come at the young lady, in 1695 he seized lady dowager Lovat, in her house, caused a person to marry them against her consent, and cutting her stays open with his dirk, his Highland lads tore off her clothes, put her to bed, and were witnesses to the consummation. Soon after he was, though absent, tried and condemned for a rape on this lady, and for treason in opposing the laws with an armed force, and outlawed. But though this latter king William was prevailed on to pardon, he thought proper to fly to France for the former; where ingratiating himself with king James, and turning Papist, he got a commission, and in 1702, some money from the French king to raise a party in Scotland; but not having credit enough to do it, having had a meeting with a minister of state in London, on his return to France, he was put in the

Bastile; there he laid several years, and to get out took priest's orders; he acted afterwards as a jesuit priest at St. Omers, till about 1715, when coming over and taking a contrary part, he assisted in seizing Inverness from the rebels, and at last got the title Lovat, a Highland company, and many great favours conferred on him.

June 18. The prince of Hesse with the Hessian troops, and three English regiments, landed at Williamstadt, in Holland, in order to join the allied army.

June 21. Several ships with rebel prisoners on board came up the river, and the marquis of Tullibardine, Mr. Murray, and another person, were committed to the Tower, two of the chiefs to Newgate, the officers to the Marshalsea, and about 600 common men to the New Goal Southwark. About 200 were left at Tilbury fort.

June 23. Eighteen rebel prisoners were brought to town in a waggon from Chester, under a guard of dragoons. John Betts one of the rebels, made his escape out of the New Prison in his irons.

Eight of the judges went in procession from Sergeants-Inn, Fleet-street, to the town hall on St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, and opened the special commission for the trial of the rebel prisoners. The grand jury, after hearing the charge, withdrew, and in an hour and half returned into court, having found a true bill against the earls of Cromartie and Kilmarnock, and lord Balmerino, for high treason in levying war against his Majesty; and against thirty-seven rebel prisoners brought from Carlisle.

June 24. Happened a violent storm of wind, with thunder and rain, which did much damage. The Berkeley galley, capt. Steward, bound for Cape Breton, with several families going to settle there, was overset between Fairlee and Beech, on the Kentish coast, and all but three perished. At Tunbridge the tempest blew down several elms, and the lightning rived into splinters four oaks, and for fifteen minutes there was a continued thunder without intermission of strokes, and a continual storm of hail, rain, and flame. Several sheep were killed, and one man and two horses were struck dead near Boughton-green fair. The man had his fingers and his toe nails, and the skin of his legs stript off, whence issued a sulphureous scent.

Keselm Fawkener, esq. citizen and mercer, and Jonathan Forward, esq. citizen and weaver, were elected at Guildhall, by hands, sheriffs of London and Middlesex; but a poll was demanded for Thomas Winterbottom, esq. alderman and clothworker, and Robert Alsop, esq. alderman and ironmonger; they had a majority on the poll.

June 25. A party of soldiers went from the Tower to keep guard upon the multitude of rebel prisoners in the New Goal Southwark. Twenty-one prisoners in custody of two messengers, were carried under a strong guard of soldiers to the court at St. Margaret's Hill, to give evidence against several other rebels. Eleven coaches full of rebels arrived in town from the north, and were committed to the custody of messengers.

June 27. The House of Lords received the report from the committee appointed to search precedents for trial of criminal peers, with the several resolutions. Ordered, that an address be presented to his Majesty, to desire that he would be pleased to appoint a lord high steward, to continue during the trials of the earls of Kilmarnock, Cromartie, and lord Balmerino, and that a place might be prepared in Westminster-hall for the said trials; that the said lords have notice to prepare for their trials upon the 28th of July; that the Lord Chancellor do send circular letters (giving twenty days notice) to all peers in town and country to attend in their robes, and that none be excused their attendance, unless prevented by sickness or other bodily infirmities. The trials were to be in Westminster-hall because the House of Peers would be too close. As the proceedings were by indictment and not impeachment, no scaffolding was ordered for the commons.

The rebels burnt the large fir-wood of Abernethy, belonging to the laird of Grant, which besides the private damage of several thousand pounds, was a national loss, as it contained masts for ships of the largest burthen.

Mr. sergeant Birch, made a judge of the common-pleas, in the room of Sir John Fortescue Aland, created a Peer of Ireland.

Died, Philip V. king of Spain, who was succeeded by his son Ferdinand VI.

Money granted for the sevice of the year 1746, 7,063,251*l.* 18*s.* 10½*d.*

WAYS AND MEANS FOR RAISING THE SUPPLY FOR 1746.

	£.	s.	d.
Nov. 6, 1745, Four shillings in the pound land tax - - -	2,000,000	0	0
—— The duties on malt mum, cyder, and perry, continued - -	750,000	0	0

Feb. 24, 1746. To be raised by annuities 2,500,000*l.* and by lottery 500,000*l.* and to be charged on the additional duties on glass and spirituous liquors	3,000,000	0	0
May 12. From the sinking fund, and its growing produce - -	1,000,000	0	0
—— To be raised by loans or Exchequer bills, and chargeable upon the first aids next session of parliament	500,000	0	0
Total	£7,250,000	0	0

The homeward-bound French fleet from Cape Françoise being seventy sail, was blocked up there by part of admiral Davers's squadron.

Marshal Maillebois having joined the Spaniards at Placentia, with 10,000 French, the combined army under count de Gages attacked the Germans before that place on the 15th instant, at eleven at night; the battle lasted till between nine and ten the next morning, when the Empress's forces, under the prince de Lichtenstein, repulsed the enemy, and obtained a signal victory. The Austrians took above 3000 prisoners, most of them wounded, ten pieces of cannon, and sixty colours and standards.

July 2. Ended the poll for the sheriffs, when the numbers being for alderman Winterbottom, 1003; alderman Alsop 1006; Mr. Fawkener, 391; Mr. Forward, 402; the two former were declared duly elected.

The King was pleased to order a commission to be passed under the great seal of Great Britain, for constituting and appointing the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, baron of Hardwicke, chancellor of Great Britain, to be high-steward of Great Britain, for the trial of William earl of Kilmarnock, George earl of Cromartie, and Arthur lord Balmerino, upon several indictments of high treason found against them by the grand jury of the county of Surrey.

A Dutch East-India ship refusing to shew her colours, was sunk by a broadside from the Chesterfield privateer, and all the crew, except sixteen taken up by the privateer's long-boat, perished.

July 19. Orders were sent to Chester to remove the rebel prisoners in the castle to York, to be tried at the next assizes.

July 25. Arrived at Kensington from Scotland, about two in the afternoon, the duke of Cumberland. As soon as it was known, all the bells in the city of London and Westminster rung, and at evening were illuminations and bonfires, with continual firing of guns for several hours, and demonstrations of the greatest joy from people of all ranks.

Christian VI. king of Denmark, died at Hirscholm, July 26, in the forty-seventh year of his age, and the sixteenth of his reign. His son and successor, Frederick V. three years before was married to the princess Loüisa, youngest daughter to his Britannic Majesty.

July 28. This morning about eight o'clock the three rebel lords, prisoners in the Tower, were carried from thence in three coaches, the earl of Kilmarnock, with governor Williamson and another gentleman captain of the guard in the first; the earl of Cromartie, attended by captain Marshall, in the second; and lord Balmerino, attended by Mr. Fowler, gentleman gaoler, who had the axe covered by him, in the third, under a strong guard of foot soldiers to Westminster-hall, where the lord high steward and the peers having taken their seats, proclamation was made for the lieutenant of the Tower of London to return the precept to him directed, with the bodies of the prisoners; which done, the gentleman gaoler of the Tower brought his prisoners to the bar; and the proclamation was made for the King's evidence to come forth. The King's counsel, by his grace's direction, opened the indictment, then his grace moved the House, that he might advance forwards for the better hearing of the evidence, (which being done, William earl of Kilmarnock was brought to the bar) and his bill of indictment for high treason read, to which his lordship pleaded guilty, and desired to be recommended to his Majesty for mercy. Then George earl of Cromartie was brought to the bar, &c. who also pleaded guilty, and prayed for mercy. After which Arthur lord Balmerino was brought to the bar, &c. who pleaded not guilty, alledging that he was not at Carlisle at the time specified in the indictment, whereupon six witnesses for the crown were called in and examined, whose evidence was distinctly repeated by the reading clerk, proving that his lordship entered Carlisle (though not the same day) sword in hand, at the head of a regiment called by his name Elphinston's horse. To this he made an exception, which was over-ruled. The lord high steward then asked him if he had

any witness, or any thing further to offer in his defence. To which he replied he was sorry he had given their lordships so much trouble, and had nothing more to say. Hereupon their lordships retired out of Westminster-hall to the House of Peers; where the opinion of the judges was asked, touching the overt act, which they declaring not to be material, as other facts were proved beyond contradiction, their lordships returned, and his grace putting the question to the youngest baron "Whether Arthur lord Balmerino was guilty or not guilty, &c." he placed his right hand on his left breast, and said, "Guilty upon my honour, my lord;" as did all the rest of the Peers. And the prisoners being again called to the bar, the lord high steward declared their resolutions: and they were ordered to be brought up on the 30th, at eleven o'clock in the morning to receive sentence.

There were 136 peers present.

July 30. The lord high steward went to Westminster-hall attended as before; and the prisoners being brought again before their peers, the earl of Kilmarnock made a very elegant and pathetic speech, which was much admired, to move their lordships to intercede for him with his Majesty; the earl of Cromartie spoke also to the same effect; but lord Balmerino pleaded in arrest of judgment, that his indictment was found in the county of Surrey, and, this being a point of law, desired that he might be allowed counsel to argue it, upon which the lords adjourned to their chamber, to consider of, and soon after returned; ordered his plea to be argued on Friday following, and appointed Messrs. Wilbraham and Forrester for his counsel.

About eleven o'clock, were, pursuant to their sentences, conveyed on three hurdles from the New-goal, Southwark, to Kennington gallows, attended by a strong party of soldiers, Francis Townley, George Fletcher, Thomas Chadwick, James Dawson, Thomas Deacon, John Barwich, Andrew Blood, Thomas Siddall, and Thomas David Morgan, (the eight other condemned rebels being respited for three weeks.) A pile of faggots and a block were placed near the gallows; and while the prisoners were removing from the sledges into a cart drawn under the tree for that purpose, the faggots were set on fire, and the guards formed a circle round the place of execution. When they had spent nearly an hour in their devotions, though not attended by any clergyman, they severally delivered papers to the sheriff, and were soon after turned off; when they had hung about five minutes, Mr. Townley was cut down, his body, not being quite dead, was stripped and laid upon the block, the hangman with a cleaver severed his head from his body, which were put into a coffin; then taking out the bowels and heart, threw them into the fire; he then proceeded to the next, cutting them down, beheading and disembowelling them one by one, in the same manner as the first; when the heart of the last was put into the fire, the executioner cried out, "God save king George," at which the multitude of spectators gave a great shout. The heads and bodies were conveyed back in coffins to the prison from whence they came; they behaved in a manner suitable to their unhappy circumstances, all of them seeming calm and composed, though none shed tears. Three of their heads were to be set up, viz. Morgan's upon Temple-bar, Townley's at Carlisle, and Siddall's at Manchester.

August 1. The lord high steward, and the peers being come to Westminster-hall, the three rebel lords were brought to the bar, with the axe carried before them. Then the earl of Kilmarnock and earl of Cromartie were separately asked, if they had any thing to propose why judgment should not be passed upon them; to which they answered in the negative. Then his grace informed lord Balmerino, that having started an objection, desired counsel, and had their assistance, he was now to make use of it, if he thought fit, to argue that point. His lordship answered, he was sorry for the trouble he had given his grace and the peers; that he would not have taken that step, if he had not been persuaded there was some ground for the objection; but that his counsel having satisfied him there was nothing in it that could tend to his service, he declined having them heard, submitted to the court, and was resolved to rely upon his Majesty's mercy.

His grace then made a speech to the prisoners, almost to the same effect as that pronounced by earl Cowper in 1716.

Then his grace pronounced sentence as in cases of high treason. Afterwards breaking his staff, put an end to the commission.

Yesterday the judges sat at the court-house on St. Margaret's Hill for the trial of the Scotch rebel officers; when James Nicholson, lieutenant in the duke of Perth's regiment (who broke the capitulation at Carlisle, by endeavouring to escape over the walls) and Donald M'Donald, a captain in Keppoch's regiment, were brought

to the bar, one after another, and pleaded guilty, begging to be recommended to his Majesty's mercy. Next Alexander M'Grather the elder, a captain in Perth's regiment, pleaded not guilty, and that he was forced; but after a trial of three hours, not being able to prove the force, he was brought in guilty of high treason.

August 2. The court met again on St. Margaret's Hill for the trial of the rebels; when James Stratton, late a surgeon in the rebel army at Carlisle, was brought on his trial, but none of the witnesses proving that he bore arms, and it appearing that he was forced into the service, he was acquitted, and immediately discharged. Walter Ogilvie, lieutenant in lord Lewis Gordon's regiment, pleaded guilty. The counsel for the prisoners moved in arrest of judgment, but after some short argument, the motion was over-ruled. Then the lord chief justice Willes made a very pathetic speech, which drew tears from many of the auditors, at the end of which he pronounced sentence.

The papers and records were removed from the trade and plantation office to the new treasury; the office of trade, &c. being to be pulled down, to make room for continuing the new street, called Parliament street, to the broad opening near Whitehall.

August 6. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and a committee of the common council of London went in a grand procession, and presented his royal highness the duke of Cumberland with the freedom of the city in a gold box, curiously engraved with the city arms, which his royal highness accepted in a very obliging manner.

August 7. Several persons were examined at the cock-pit, Whitehall, and nine of them ordered into custody of a messenger.

This day was fixed the key-stone of the last arch of Westminster bridge.

August 9. The earl of Traquair, who had been some time in custody of a messenger, was carried prisoner to the Tower.

August 10. The court went into mourning for the late king of Spain, and the late dauphiness of France.

August 12. The earl of Sandwich set out for the Hague, being appointed his Majesty's plenipotentiary to the congress to be held at Breda, for treating of a general peace.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to—

An act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money out of the sinking fund, for the service of the year 1746; and for enabling his Majesty to raise a further sum of money for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

An act for the further punishment of persons going armed or disguised, in defiance of the laws of customs of excise; and for indemnifying offenders against those laws upon the terms in this act mentioned; and for the relief of officers of the customs in informations upon seizures.

An act more effectually to prohibit and prevent pastors or ministers from officiating in episcopal meeting houses in Scotland, without duly qualifying themselves according to law, and to punish persons for resorting to any meeting houses where such unqualified pastors or ministers shall officiate.

An act for the more effectual disarming the Highlands in Scotland, and for the more effectual securing the peace of the said Highlands, and for restraining the use of the Highland dress; and for further indemnifying such persons as have acted in defence of his Majesty's person and government during the unnatural rebellion; and for indemnifying the judges, and other officers of the court of justiciary in Scotland, for not performing the northern circuit in May, 1746; and for obliging the masters and teachers of private schools in Scotland to take the oaths to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and to register the same.

An act to allow the purchase, for his Majesty's use, of naval stores brought into this kingdom on board neutral ships, by any of his Majesty's ships, and to allow such stores to be landed and entered during the continuance of the present wars with France and Spain, or either of them.

An act to regulate the insurance on ships belonging to the subjects of Great Britain, and all merchandizes or effects laden thereon.

An act for amending the laws relating to bankrupts.

An act for the more effectually preventing the frauds and abuses committed in the admeasurement of coals within the city and liberty of Westminster, and that part of the duchy of Lancaster adjoining thereto, and the several parishes of St. Giles in the fields, St. Mary le Bonne, and such part of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, as lies in the county of Middlesex.

An act to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices, employments, and promotions, within the time limited by law, and for allowing further time for that purpose.

And to five private bills.

After which his Majesty made a most gracious speech, to the Parliament, thanking them for the vigour and zeal which they had shewn in suppressing the rebellion, and bringing the guilty to justice; and informing them, that he had sent a body of troops to strengthen the allied army in the Netherlands, and to oppose the further progress of the French arms.

The French by the conquest of Mons on the 18th past, and of Charleroy on the 22d, became entire masters of Flanders, Brabant, and Hainault, the most considerable provinces of the Austrian Low Countries.

August 14. Sir John Douglas, bart. member for Dumfries, was brought to town in custody of a messenger; Dr. Barry, who had been some time in custody, was committed to Newgate. It was said that great sums of money collected in and about London, for carrying on the rebellion, but under pretence for the relief of a young gentleman in distress, passed chiefly through this gentleman's hands.

It was asserted that for six years last 600,000*l.* had been collected for the service of the Pretender, of which 400,000*l.* since the beginning of the rebellion, and of this 170,000*l.* during the last winter, in and about London; 1500 names of subscribers, several of them persons of note, had been discovered.

August 15. Simon Fraser, lord Lovat, arrived at the Tower in an open landau, drawn with six horses, guarded by a party of Ligonier's horse, and accompanied in the landau by an officer. As he passed through the streets he seemed very unconcerned; but coming on the hill, he turned his eyes towards the scaffolds erecting for beholding the execution of the lords, and lifting up his hands, said, "A few days and it will be my unhappy fate."

August 18. At six o'clock a troop of life-guards, one of the horse grenadiers, and 1000 of the foot guards (being fifteen men out of each company) marched from the parade in St. James's-park through the city to Tower-hill, to attend the execution of the earl of Kilmarnock and lord Balmerino, and being arrived there, were posted in lines from the Tower to the scaffold, and all round it. About eight o'clock the sheriffs of London, with their under sheriffs and officers, viz. six sergeants at mace, six yeomen, and the executioner, met at the Mitre tavern in Fenchurch-street, where they breakfasted, and went from thence to the house, lately the transport office, on Tower-hill, near Catherine-court, hired by them for the reception of the said lords before they should be conducted to the scaffold, which was erected about thirty yards from the said house. At ten o'clock the block was fixed on the stage, and covered with black cloth, and several sacks of saw dust were brought up to strew on it; soon after their coffins were brought, covered with black cloth, ornamented with gilt nails, &c. On the earl of Kilmarnock's was a plate with this inscription, "*Gulielmus Comes de Kilmarnock decollatus* 18 *Augusti*, 1746, *Ætat. suæ* 42," with an earl's coronet over it, and six coronets over the six handles; and on lord Balmerino's was a plate with this inscription, "*Arthurus Dominus de Balmerino decollatus* 18 *Augusti*, 1746, *Ætat. suæ* 56." with a barons coronet over it, and six coronets over the six handles. At a quarter after ten the sheriffs went in procession to the outward gate of the Tower, and after knocking at it some time, a warder within asked, "Who's there?" the officer without replied, "The sheriffs of London and Middlesex." The warder then asked, "What do they want?" The officer answered, "The bodies of William earl Kilmarnock, and Arthur lord Balmerino;" upon which the warder within said, "I will go and inform the lieutenant of the Tower;" and in about ten minutes the lieutenant of the Tower with the earl of Kilmarnock, and major White with lord Balmerino, guarded by several of the warders, came to the gate; the prisoners were there delivered to the sheriffs, who gave proper receipts for their bodies to the Lieutenant, who, as is usual, said "God bless king George." To which the earl of Kilmarnock assented with a bow, and lord Balmerino said "God bless king James." On the earl of Kilmarnock's meeting lord Balmerino at the foot of the first stairs, he embraced him, who greatly (as Mr. Forster observed) said to him, "My Lord, I am heartily sorry to have your company in this expedition." Soon after, the procession moving in a slow and solemn manner, appeared in the following order: 1, the constable of the Tower-hamlets. 2, The knight marshal's men and tip-staves. 3, The sheriffs officers. 4, The sheriffs, the prisoners, and their chaplains: Mr. sheriff Blachford walking with the earl of Kilmarnock, and Mr. sheriff Cockayne with lord Balmerino. 5, The Tower warders. 6, A guard of musqueteers. 7, The two hearses and a mourning coach. When the procession had passed through the lines into the area of the circle formed by the guards, the passage was closed, and the troops of horse who were in the rear of the foot on the lines, wheeled off, and drew up five

deep behind the foot, on the south side of the hill facing the scaffold.

The lords were conducted into separate apartments in the house, facing the steps of the scaffold; their friends being admitted to see them. The earl of Kilmarnock was attended by the rev. Mr. Foster, a dissenting minister, and the rev. Mr. Hume, a near relation of the earl of Hume; and the chaplain of the Tower, and another clergyman of the church of England, accompanied lord Balmerino, who, on entering the door of the house, hearing several of the spectators ask eagerly, "Which is lord Balmerino?" answered smiling, "I am lord Balmerino, gentlemen at your service." The parlour and passage of the house, the rails enclosing the way from thence to the scaffold, and the rails about it, were all hung with black at the sheriffs expence.

Lord Kilmarnock, in the apartments allotted to him, spent about an hour in his devotions with Mr. Foster, who assisted him with prayer and exhortation.

After which, lord Balmerino, pursuant to his request, being admitted to confer with the Earl, first thanked him for the favour, and then asked, "If his Lordship knew of any order signed by the Prince, (meaning the Pretender's son) to give no quarter at the battle of Culloden?" and the Earl answering "No," lord Balmerino added, "nor I neither, and therefore it seems to be an invention to justify their own murders." The Earl replied, "He did not think this a fair inference, because he was informed, after he was prisoner at Inverness, by several officers, that such an order, signed George Murray, was in the Duke's custody." "George Murray!" said lord Balmerino," "then they should not charge it on the Prince." Then he took his leave, embracing lord Kilmarnock, with the same kind of noble and generous compliments, as he had used before, "My dear lord Kilmarnock, I am only sorry I cannot pay this reckoning alone; once more farewell for ever!" and returned to his own room.

The earl then, with the company kneeling down, joined in a prayer delivered by Mr. Foster; after which having sat a few moments, and taken a second refreshment of a bit of bread and a glass of wine, he expressed a desire that lord Balmerino might go first to the scaffold; but being informed that this could not be, as his Lordship was named first in the warrant; he appeared satisfied, saluted his friends, saying he should make no speech on the scaffold, but desired the ministers to assist him in his last moments, and they accordingly, with other friends, proceeded with him to the scaffold. The multitude who had been long expecting to see him on such an awful occasion, on his first appearing on the scaffold drest in black, with a countenance and demeanor testifying great contrition, shewed the deepest signs of commiseration and pity; and his Lordship at the same time, being struck with such a variety of dreadful objects at once, the multitudes, the block, his coffin, the executioner, the instrument of death, turned about to Mr. Hume, and said, "Hume! this is terrible;" without changing his voice or countenance.

After putting up a short prayer, concluding with a petition for his majesty king George, and the royal family, in verification of his declaration in his speech, his Lordship embraced, and took his last leave of his friends. The executioner, who before had something administered to keep him from fainting, was so affected with his Lordship's distress, and the awfulness of the scene, that on asking him forgiveness, he burst into tears; my Lord bid him take courage, giving him at the same time a purse of five guineas, and telling him that he would drop his handkerchief as a signal for the stroke. He proceeded, with the help of his gentleman, to make ready for the block, by taking off his coat, and the bag from his hair, which was then tucked up under a napkin cap, but this being made so wide as not to keep up his long hair, the making it less occasioned a little delay; his neck being laid bare, tucking down the collar of his shirt and waistcoat, he kneeled down on a black cushion at the block, and drew his cap over his eyes, in doing which, as well as in putting up his hair, his hands were observed to shake; but either to support himself, or as a more convenient posture for devotion, he happened to lay both his hands, upon the block, which the executioner observing, prayed his Lordship to let them fall, lest they should be mangled, or break the blow. He was then told that the neck of his waistcoat was in the way, upon which he rose, and with the help of a friend took it off, and the neck being made bare to the shoulders he kneeled down as before. In the mean time, when all things were ready for the execution, and the black baize which hung over the rails of the scaffold having, by direction of the colonel of the guard or the sheriffs, been turned up, that the people might see all the circumstances of the execution; in about two minutes, the time he before

ixed, after, he kneeled down, his Lordhip dropping his handkerchief, the executioner at once severed his head from his body, except only a small part of the skin, which was immediately divided by a gentle stroke; the head was received in a piece of red baize, and with the body immediately put into the coffin. The scaffold was then cleared from the blood, fresh sawdust strewed, and, that no appearance of a former execution might remain, the executioner changed such of his cloaths as appeared bloody.

While this was doing, lord Balmerino, after having solemnly recommended himself to the mercy of the Almighty, conversed cheerfully with his friends, refreshed himself twice with a bit of bread and a glass of wine and desired the company to drink to him *ane degrae ta haiven*, acquainting them that he had prepared a speech, which he should read on the scaffold, and therefore should say nothing of its contents. The under sheriff coming into his lordship's apartment to let him know the stage was ready, he prevented him by immediately asking if the affair was over with lord Kilmarnock, and being answered, "It is," he enquired how the executioner performed his office, and upon receiving the account, said, "It was well done;" then addressing himself to the company, said, "Gentlemen, I shall detain you no longer," and with an easy and unaffected cheerfulness he saluted his friends, and hastening to the scaffold, which he mounted with so easy an air, as astonished the spectators; his Lordship was dressed in his regimentals, a blue coat turned up with red, trimmed with brass buttons, and a tie wig, the same which he wore at the battle of Culloden; no circumstance in his whole deportment shewed the least sign of fear or regret, and he frequently reproved his friends for discovering either, upon his account. He walked several times round the scaffold, bowed to the people, went to his coffin, read the inscription, and with a nod, said, "It is right;" he then examined the block, which he called his 'Pillow of rest." His Lordship putting on his spectacles, and taking a paper out of his pocket, read it with an audible voice, which, so far from being filled with passionate invective, mentioned his Majesty as a prince of the greatest magnanimity and mercy, at the same time that, through erroneous political principles, it denied him a right to the allegiance of his people: having delivered this paper to the sheriff, he called for the executioner, who appearing, and being about to ask his Lordship's pardon, he said, "Friend, you need not ask me forgiveness, the execution of your duty is commendable;" upon which his Lordship gave him three guineas, saying, "Friend, I never was rich, this is all the money I have now, I wish it was more, and I am sorry I can add nothing to it but my coat and waistcoat," which he then took off, together with his neckcloth, and threw them on his coffin; putting on a flannel waistcoat, which had been provided for the purpose, and then taking a plaid cap out of his pocket, he put it on his head, saying he died a Scotchman; after kneeling down at the block, to adjust his posture, and shew the executioner the signal for the stroke, which was dropping his arms, he once more turned to his friends, and took his last farewell, and looking round on the crowd, said, "Perhaps some may think my behaviour too bold, but remember, Sir, (said he to a gentleman who stood near him) that I now declare it is the effect of confidence in God, and a good conscience, and I should dissemble, if I should shew any signs of fear."

Observing the axe in the executioner's hand as he passed him, he took it from him, felt the edge, and returned it, clapped the executioner on the shoulder to encourage him; he tucked down the collar of his shirt and waistcoat, and shewed him where to strike, desiring him to do it resolutely, for in that, says his Lordship, will consist your kindness."

He went to the side of the stage, and called up the warder, to whom he gave some money, asked which was his hearse, and ordered the man to drive near.

Immediately, without trembling or changing countenance, he again knelt down at the block, and having with his arms stretched out, said, "O Lord reward my friends, forgive my enemies, and receive my soul," he gave the signal by letting them fall: but his uncommon firmness and intrepidity, and the unexpected suddenness of the signal, so surprized the executioner, that though he struck the part directed, the blow was not given with strength enough to wound him very deep; on which it seemed as if he made an effort to turn his head towards the executioner, and the under jaw fell and returned very quick, like anger and gnashing the teeth, but it could not be otherwise, the part being convulsed. A second blow immediately succeeded the first, rendered him, however, quite insensible, and a third finished the work.

His head was received in a piece of red baize, and with his body put into the coffin, which, at his particular request, was placed on that of the late marquis of Tullibardine's, in St. Peter's church, in the Tower, all three lords lying in one grave.

During the whole course of the solemnity, although the hill, the scaffoldings, and houses, were crowded full of spectators, all persons attended with uncommon decency and evenness of temper; which evinced how much the people entered into the rectitude of the execution, though too humane to rejoice at the catastrophe.

The earl of Cromartie was pardoned.

Aug. 20. Twenty-six Scotch rebels were brought up from Sheerness and Tilbury fort, to be evidence for the King, under the care of two messengers, and lodged at the Plaisterer's-arms, in St. Margaret's lane, Westminster, and a strong guard of soldiers placed over them. A vessel, with above 120 rebel officers, among them young Glenbucket, came up to Woolwich.

The eight condemned rebels were reprieved for three weeks longer.

Aug. 22. The three rebel officers, Mac Donald, Nicholson and Ogilvy were executed at Kennington. Mac Grouther was reprieved for three weeks.

Aug. 23. The judges met at the court-house on St. Margaret's-hill, when bills were found by the grand jury against,—

Sir John Wedderburn, volunteer in Ogilvy's regiment, collector of excise for the Pretender.

Sir James Kinloch, lieutenant-colonel in Ogilvy's second battalion.

Alexander Kinloch and Charles Kinloch, captains in ditto, and brothers to Sir James.

Nicholas Glascoe, major in ditto. He raised the battery against the Hazard sloop, which was commanded by captain Hill, and took her.

Roderic Mackenzie, lieutenant in the earl of Cromartie's regiment.

Thomas Watson, ensign in Ogilvy's regiment.

James Rattragh, major in Tullibardine's regiment.

Andrew Hood, captain in Roy Stewart's regiment.

Allen Cameron, captain in Lochiel's regiment.

Collin Mackenzie, captain in Cromartie's regiment.

Francis Farquharson, colonel of his own regiment.

John Farquharson captain in ditto.

Henry Kerr, colonel and aid-de-camp.

Mr. Lochlin, major in Tullibardine's regiment.

James Bradshaw, captain in the Manchester regiment, who lately kept a Manchester warehouse in London.

James Lindsay, a life-guard-man in lord Pitsligo's troop.

James Stewart, major in the duke of Perth's regiment, and as said, was steward to the duke.

Hector Mackenzie, ensign in Cromartie's regiment.

Roderick Mac Culloch, captain in ditto.

John Mackenzie, called lord Macleod, son to the earl of Cromartie. And

John Murray, esq. of Broughton, secretary to the young Pretender.

But the two last were not brought to the bar, being to receive mercy.

Admiral Lestock with the fleet of men of war, and transports with land forces sailed from St. Helens with a fair wind; this was the seventh time of their sailing.

Aug. 25. The distemper among the horned cattle breaking out afresh in the parts adjacent to London, the fair for the sail of Welsh cattle near Islington, was kept at Barnet.

A proclamation was published for observing a public thanksgiving on the 9th of October next, for the suppression of the late unnatural rebellion.

Sept. 3. Sir Michael Forster, kt. justice of the King's-bench, went to the court at St. Margaret's-hill, when were arraigned at the bar, Sir John Wedderburn, James Bradshaw, Allan Cameron, Francis Farquharson, Nicholas Glascoe, Alexander Kinlock, Charles Kinloch, Henry Kerr, James Lindsay, Roderick Mackenzie, Hector Mackenzie, Alexander Mac Lochlin, James Rattragh, James Stewart, John Farquharson, Andrew Hood and Thomas Watson, who all pleaded not guilty. Sir James Kinlock and Roderick Mac Culloch were too ill to come to court. The court then adjourned to Oct. 13.

Sept. 8. The rebels under sentence of death in the New-goal, Southwark, were further reprieved for six weeks.

Sept. 10. A detachment of foot guards, amounting to 2000 men, went on board lighters at the Tower, for Gravesend, whence they were to sail and join admiral Lestock. The duke of Cumberland was at the Tower wharf to see them embark, and generously ordered two shillings to each man. They went off very cheerfully, with huzzas of Long live king George and the duke of Cumberland.

Madras was taken by the French with ten ships and a land force. The English factory agreed to ransom it for 4,100,000 pagodas, and to deliver up the company's effects to the French, provided the place was evacuated in the October following.

Sept. 17. Admiral Lestock, with the transports, sailed from Plymouth to Torbay, to take in the forces from London.

Namur, the last, and one of the strongest places of the Dutch barrier, fell into the hands of the French, the town surrendering the 19th, after a week's siege, and the castle ten days after; the garrison consisting of 7000 Austrians made prisoners of war. A much longer defence was expected, but no fortress was capable of holding out long against so numerous and well served artillery as the French at that time employed. A continual shower of bombs, made dreadful havock in the buildings of the citadel, and blew up two magazines of powder, by which multitudes of the defendants were killed or disabled, and thence followed a necessity of surrendering. The near situation of the two armies caused very smart skirmishes every day, in most of which the allies had the advantage; and it was remarked, that in some of them the Dutch behaved gallantly, as if their ancient spirit had revived.

Sept. 29. Alderman Benn was chosen lord mayor of London for the ensuing year.

Sept. 30. The Parliament was further prorogued to the 18th of Nov.

The battle of Rottofredo, for which the French sung Te Deum, was followed by the entire expulsion of the French and Spaniards from Lombardy, and the reduction of Genoa, and a thorough humiliation of that proud city, which was forced to submit, upon very hard terms, to the conqueror.

Besides these mortifying terms, the jewels which were pledged by the court of Vienna for two millions were delivered up, and another debt of two millions was cancelled, 75,000 doubloons, part of the royal infant's treasure was delivered up.

Proceedings against the Rebels at Carlisle.

Aug. 12. Arrived there lord chief baron Parker, baron Clark, judges Burnet and Dennison, and immediately opened their commission.

Aug. 13. The grand jury found twenty-nine bills against the Manchester rebels; and Aug. 14, twenty-eight against the Scotch rebels taken in England. On the 14th the prisoners from Scotland were indicted, but the evidences refusing to swear in the form prescribed by the laws of England, the judges deferred the affair until next day, when they were allowed to take oath after the Scotch form. The common prisoners, who were above 570, cast lots, when nineteen were ordered for transportation, and every twentieth man was tried. Some would not draw, but depended upon making their innocence appear at their trials, or baffle the evidence, having cut off their hair, changed their clothes, and disguised themselves by several methods. When the grand jury had found the bills, the prisoners were all brought to the bar, and the judges desired them to choose what counsel they pleased with a solicitor; and told them he had given directions to the clerk to make out subpœnas gratis, to bring what witnesses they thought proper for their exculpation. Then the court adjourned to Sept. 9, and went to York, where the grand jury found bills against seventy-nine rebels. The judges being returned to Carlisle, sixty-two Lancashire rebels were arraigned on the 9th, of whom fifty-nine pleaded not guilty. Sept. 10th, forty-five were brought to the bar, and all pleaded not guilty, except Peter Lindsey, James Innes, and Robert Taylor, the captain who said he would take Edinburgh castle in three days; but now desired to be recommended to mercy. Sept. 11, twelve more were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty, among them bishop Cappoch, who left a good benefice to follow the rebels, and was made by the young Pretender bishop of Carlisle; M'Donald of Kinlock, Mac Naughton, who killed colonel Gardner, and Charles Douglas, esq. who pleaded his peerage as Lord Mordington, which was allowed, though at first opposed by the King's counsel, Mr. Noel, Mr. Sergeant Bootle, Mr. Williams attorney general of North Wales, Christopher Fawcett, esq. recorder of Newcastle, Owen Brereton, esq. recorder of Liverpool, and Swynten Jervis, esq. On the 12th the trials begun; Thomas Hays was the first found guilty; next Thomas Cappoch, above-mentioned, whose trial lasted six hours, the jury, whom he doubted not to puzzle, found him guilty in two minutes.

To put a stop to the calamities of so ruinous a war, which seemed to be pursued with uncommon animosity, and marks of lasting desolation, the ministers of the chief contending powers repaired to Breda, the place appointed for a treaty, count Wassenaar arrived the 29th instant, in the morning, the earl of Sandwich about five in the evening, and the marquis de Puis-

leux, who made it a point of honour to come last, about eight; and next day the earl of Sandwich entertained the other two in a very splendid manner. The point at first to be proposed was a cessation of hostilities, which met with great difficulties, the French king declaring, that as it was the intention of the court of Vienna to do nothing without the advice and concurrence of its allies, he would do nothing but in concert with his, and that if they would not accept the conditions he should propose for an armistice, he would make most of his advantages to inspire his enemies with peace.

Oct. 7. Ended the trials of the rebels at the castle of York, when seventy were condemned.

Oct. 9. Being appointed for a public thanksgiving for the total reduction of the rebels, it was observed by a great resort to the public places of worship, extraordinary illuminations at night, and all other marks of joy, justly due on so happy an event.

By the Nathaniel and John, a storeship belonging to admiral Lestock's squadron, advices were received that admiral Lestock and general Sinclair, with the fleet, arrived on the 19th Sept. in Quinparley Bay, at the entrance of the harbour of port Louis, on the western coast of France; that the 20th and 21st were taken up in landing the troops, which was done with great success, notwithstanding some peasants were assembled, and had three pieces of cannon playing, which were taken by his Majesty's forces, besides some vessels and boats destroyed, which were lying in a creek, and the town set on fire; that on the 23d, two twelve pounders with a mortar were landed, and on the 24th two more, which were immediately conducted to the camp before l'Orient, about ten miles distant from Quinparley Bay, against which place they played briskly, and set it on fire several times; that on the 26th at night the camp broke up, and they marched to Quinparly Bay; the 27th and 28th the troops embarked; the 29th it blew very hard, and the 30th it was moderate, and the 1st of October the Admiral made signal for weighing.

Oct. 14. A proclamation was issued for the sitting of the Parliament on Nov. 18, next.

Oct. 18. Were executed at Carlisle, Thomas Cappoch the Pretender's bishop, John Henderson, John Mac Naughton, James Brand, Daniel M'Daniel of Kinloch Moidart, Daniel M'Daniel of Taran Rush, Fra. Buchannan of Arm Prior, Hugh Cameron, and Edward Roper, late in the rebel army.

Oct. 19. Prince Edward Stuart, and prince Henry his brother, arrived at Fontainbleau, and were received by his Majesty with great tokens of affection. Prince Edward had the same day a long conference with his Majesty in private. Mr. Lochiel and the rest of the Scotch chiefs, went also to Fontainbleau. The King ordered a present of 800,000 livres to prince Edward, to reimburse the loss of his equipage, together with an annual pension of 600,000 livres, and an apartment in the palace of St. Germaine en Laye. He was received at court as prince of Wales, the King having saluted him by the title of Royal Highness. The court appeared greatly irritated at the invasion of Brittany by the English, and ordered all the English, not provided with passports, to be taken into custody, among whom was the earl of Moreton, and his retinue, who were sent to the Bastile.

Oct. 21. Were executed at Brampton near Carlisle, Peter Taylor, Michael Delaird, James Forbes, Richard Morrison, Alexander Hutchinson, James Innis, Donald M'Donald, Peter Lindsey, and Thomas Parc, late in the rebel army.

Oct. 22. The court martial met at Deptford, when the president pronounced sentence against admiral Matthews, by which he was rendered incapable of serving in his Majesty's royal navy for the future. He desired a copy of the court's minutes, but was referred to the lords of the Admiralty.

Oct. 29. William Benn, esq. Lord Mayor, went to Westminster with the usual pomp, and having there taken the oaths as Lord Mayor, returned to a splendid entertainment at Guildhall.

Lima, the capital of Peru, in the Spanish West Indies, was this month ruined by an earthquake, which lasted about three minutes, fifteen hundred souls were lost, seventy-four churches, fourteen monasteries, and fifteen hospitals, besides some thousands of houses were buried in the ruins, and the jewels and vessels of gold and silver lost, amounted, it was said, to three millions of piasters. The town of Callao, a sea port within two leagues of that city, was swallowed up by the sea, and the hurricane was so violent, that several vessels which rode at anchor were afterwards found on dry land several leagues up the country. The sea filled up the place where the town stood, which was the best port in Peru, and all the inhabitants, between six and seven thousand,

perished, except about two hundred sailors and fishermen, who were thrown upon land with their vessels. The loss of the king of Spain was irreparable, both in regard to the settlement, and the vast treasure laid up there during the war, which was not to be brought to Europe till after a peace.

Oct. 29. This day the right honourable William earl of Harrington, having resigned the seals into his Majesty's hands, his Majesty was pleased to appoint the right honourable Philip earl of Chesterfield, to be one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Nov. 11. His Majesty, his Royal Highness the Duke, and the rest of the Royal Family removed from Kensington to St. James's.

Dr. Barry was examined at the secretary's office, and committed to the Tower.

Nov. 18. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and opened the sessions of Parliament with a speech; stating that though France had made farther progress in the Netherlands, yet that the United Provinces had been preserved from the danger which threatened them, and that the queen of Hungary and the king of Sardinia had met with signal success in Italy; that for the purpose of procuring a safe and honourable peace, he had consented to holding conferences at Breda, but that good policy required we should be prepared for war, and relying upon the House to furnish the necessary supplies.

Both Houses voted addresses of thanks, to which his Majesty returned most gracious answers.

Nov. 19. His Majesty went to the Parliament house, and gave the royal assent to an act for the further continuing an act to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his person and government, commonly called, An act for further suspending the Habeas Corpus act.

Nov. 21. Charles Ratcliffe, esq. was brought under a strong guard in a coach from the Tower to the court of King's-bench in Westminster-hall, to be arraigned on his sentence in the year 1716, when he escaped out of Newgate. He pleaded that he was a subject of the king of France, in which country he had resided about thirty years, and had his commission, and that he was not Charles Ratcliffe, meaning that he was earl of Derwentwater; then a jury was ordered to be impannelled, proving him the identical person.

Nov. 22. Mr. Ratcliffe being brought up to the bar of the court of King's-bench, was again arraigned, but refused to hold up his hand, or acknowledge any jurisdiction but that of the king of France, insisting on a commission he had in his pocket from the French king, and appealing to his Sicilian majesty's minister, who was present in court, for the authenticity of that commission, but this objection did not avail him, and he was ordered for execution on the 8th of next month.

A company of soldiers marched over Westminster new bridge, with the drums beating all the way.

Sir John Wedderburn, John Hamilton, esq. James Bradshaw, Andrew Wood, and Alexander Leith, were executed at Kennington common; all, except the last, seemed very unconcerned, and Wood drank the Pretender's health. Colonel Farquharson and Thomas Watson, who were to have suffered with them, were reprieved in the morning, and James Lindsay as he was going into the sledge.

The Manchester rebels were reprieved for six weeks longer; and several tried in the north were reprieved, particularly Forbes, Hutchinson, and Morrison.

A proclamation was published for holding a general fast on Wednesday, January 7.

His Majesty, at the request of, and in friendship to the king of Prussia, not only renewed in the most solemn manner his guarantee of the duchy of Silesia and country of Glatz to that prince, but promised to make the strongest instances to prevail on the Dutch to guarantee the same.

Nov. 30. The duke of Cumberland set out for the Hague, in order to concert the plan of operation for the next campaign, in which he acted as commander in chief of the allied forces.

Dec. 1. Forty thousand men were voted for the service of the ensuing year, at 4*l.* per man, per month, ordnance for the sea service included.

Dec. 4. The Rev. Mr. Orator Henley was, by order of the earl of Chesterfield, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, delivered into custody of a messenger, in order to be examined on a charge of endeavouring to alienate the minds of his Majesty's subjects from their allegiance, by his sunday harrangues at his Oratory chapel.

Dec. 8. Charles Ratcliffe, esq. condemned for high treason, was beheaded on Tower-hill.

Dec. 11. Lord Lovat was impeached.

Dec. 16. The articles of impeachment for high treason against lord Lovat were

delivered to the House of Peers.—One of them was founded on a letter sent by his Lordship to Mr. Murray, the young Pretender's secretary, (and seized with his papers) containing profuse boasts of his great services, of large sums spent for his interests, and the entire disposition of his clan, consisting of 1500 stout men, to follow their chief. This letter, it seems, was not written by his Lordship, but dictated to his secretary, and signed only with his own hand.

Dec. 18. His Lordship was carried from the Tower to the House of Peers, where the articles of his impeachment by the Commons were read to him; after which he made a long speech at the bar, signifying the great esteem he had for his Majesty and the royal family, and enumerated divers instances of the great service he did the government in extinguishing the rebellion in 1715, and for which he received favours from the late King and his ministry; he likewise took notice of his infirmities, particularly his deafness, and said he had not heard one word of the charge against him. His Lordship was allowed till Jan. 13, to prepare for his trial, and had assigned him for counsel, Messrs. Ford, Starkey, Wilmot, and Forrester, and for solicitors, Messrs. Ross, Grostrie, and Fraser.

Colin Maclaurin the celebrated mathematician died.

ESTIMATE OF THE SUPPLIES NECESSARY FOR NEXT YEAR.

	£
Already voted - -	5,080,950

TO BE VOTED.

Towards discharging the navy debt - - -	1,000,000
Pay of foreign troops, subsidies, &c. - - -	1,360,000
Services incurred and not provided for ordinary of the navy, victualling, transports, &c. about - - -	276,554
Deficiency of the land-tax for 1746, estimated at - -	160,000
Deficiency of the malt for 1746	163,200
Deficiency of the last year's grants - - -	563,696
Deficiency of the duties on wines, stamps, &c. -	49,600
Deficiency of the last year's funds - - -	96,000
	£ 8,750,000

WAYS AND MEANS TO FURNISH THE SAME.

Land-tax - - -	2,000,000
Malt, &c. - - -	750,000
Out of the sinking fund -	1,000,000
By annuities at 4*l.* per cent. transferable, with an additional capital of 10*l.* per cent, the 4*l.* per cent to commence at Michaelmas, 1747, and 5*l.* per cent. to be allowed for all the money paid in before that time - - -	4,000,000
By a lottery, with 4*l.* per cent.	1,000,000
	£ 8,750,000

The subscription was opened for four millions, and in less than four hours, six millions were subscribed, and many more persons came after the subscription was closed.

Dec. 23. His Majesty gave the royal assent to an act for granting an aid to his Majesty, by a land-tax of 4*s.* in the pound, to be raised in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1747.

Dec. 24. The third and fourth troops of horse guards were disbanded at their respective stables; forty private gentlemen were added to the first and second troop, twenty to each.

Dec. 31. Came advice that the Fame privateer had taken sixteen French ships in the Levant, worth 400,000*l.* sterling; also that eighteen of our West India and other ships were carried into French ports.

A LIST OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS, SLOOPS, AND ARMED VESSELS, WHICH WERE LOST, TAKEN, SUNK, BURNT, OR DESTROYED, SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN AND FRANCE.

Ships taken or lost.	*Guns.*	*Time when.*
Victory, lost	100	Oct. 5, 1744.
Northumberland, taken	70	May 3, 1744.
Oxford, lost	70	Feb. 13, 1744.
Weymouth, lost	60	Feb. 15, 1744.
Tilbury, burnt	60	Sep. 22, 1744.
Colchester, lost	50	Oct. 21, 1744.
Gloucester, burnt or sunk	50	Aug. 15, 1742.
Tyger, lost	50	Jan. 12, 1742.
St. Alban's, lost	50	Oct. 20, 1744.
Greenwich, lost	50	Oct. 20, 1744.
Anglesea, taken	44	Mar. 29, 1745.
Loo, lost	44	Feb. 5, 1743.
Bridgewater, lost	24	Sep. 18, 1743.
Rye, lost	24	Nov. 27, 1743.

Ships taken or lost.	*Guns.*	*Time when.*
Wager, lost	24	May —, 1741.
Fox, lost	24	Nov. 14, 1744.

Taken 4. Lost 12. Besides the following Sloops.

Drake, lost	Nov. 22, 1742.
Grampus, lost	Oct. —, 1742.
Otter, lost	Jan. 13, 1741.
Saltash, lost	May —, 1742.
Tryal, sunk	Oct. 4, 1741.
Wolf, lost	Oct. 2, 1740.
Swallow, lost	Dec. 24, 1744.
Grampus, lost	Sept. 30, 1744.
Bonetta, lost	Oct. 20, 1744.
Mercury, taken	Apr. 15, 1745.
Mediator, sunk	July 29, 1745.
Wolf, rebuilt, taken	Oct. 29, ——
Fame, foundered	Sept. —, 1745.
Saphire's prize, lost	Sept. —, 1745.
Saltash, rebuilt, lost	June 24, 1746.

Fireships.

Anne galley, burnt	Feb. 12, 1744.
Duke, burnt	June 14, 1742.
Mercury, lost	Dec. 12, 1744.

Bombs.

Thunder, lost	Oct. 20, 1744.
Blast, taken	Oct. —, 1745.
Lightning, lost	June 16, 1746.
Astrea, storeship, burnt	Jan. 16, 1743.
Lark hulk, lost	Oct. 20, 1744.

Sheriffs appointed for the ensuing year.

Berkshire, Daniel Bunce, esq.
Bedfordshire, William Gery, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Thomas Kenzie, esq.
Cumberland, Thomas Whitefield, esq.
Cheshire, Charles Legh, esq.
Camb. & Hunt. John Godfrey, esq.
Cornwall, Henry Peter, esq. appointed by the prince of Wales.
Devonshire, John Basset, esq.
Dorsetshire, Robert Goodden, esq.
Derbyshire, Thomas Richards, esq.
Essex, Nicholas Corsellis, esq.
Gloucestershire, John Harding, esq.
Hants, William Rickman, esq.
Hertfordshire, Hale Wortham, esq.
Herefordshire, Bensalem Edwards, esq.
Kent, William Quilter, esq.
Leicestershire, Jonathan Grundy, esq.
Lincolnshire, Gilbert Caldecot, esq.
Monmouthshire, John Day, esq.
Northumberland, William Ord, esq.
Northamptonshire, Edward Price, esq.
Norfolk, Charles Cooper Morley, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Sir Charles Molyneux, bart.
Oxfordshire, Robert Nedham, esq.
Rutlandshire, James Morpot, esq.
Shropshire, Sir Hugh Brigges, bart.
Somersetshire, Timothy Coles, esq.
Staffordshire, George Hunt, esq.
Suffolk, Robert Edgar, esq.
Surrey, Abraham Atkins, esq.
Sussex, Timothy Shelley, esq.
Warwickshire, John Addis, esq.
Wiltshire, Richard Tuck, esq.
Worcestershire, Richard Buckle, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir William Milner, bart.

Wales.

Anglesea, William Thomas, esq.
Brecon, Charles Harcourt, esq.
Caermarthenshire, David Pughe, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Robert Parry, esq.
Cardiganshire, William Lewis, esq.
Denbighshire, Robert Williams, esq.
Flintshire, Thomas Hughes, esq.
Glamorganshire, Thomas Powell, esq.
Merionethshire, Hugh Lloyd, esq.
Montgomeryshire, William Mostyn, esq.
Pembrokeshire, Rowland Edwardes, esq.
Radnorshire, John Patteshall, esq.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Navy debt, Dec. 31, 1746, (and increasing) - - -	5,233,746	19	6½
National debt then -	59,356,597	16	9½

A general bill of Christenings and Burials, within the bills of mortality, from December 10, 1745, to December 11, 1746.

Christened		*Buried.*	
Males -	7573	Males -	13771
Females -	7004	Females -	14386
In all	14577	In all	28157

Increase in the burials this year 6961.

Whereof have died.

Under two years of age - -	9503
Between two and five - -	2611
Five and ten - - - -	1089
Ten and twenty - - -	895

Twenty and thirty	2856
Thirty and forty	2728
Forty and fifty	2876
Fifty and sixty	2243
Sixty and seventy	1699
Seventy and eighty	1444
Eighty and ninety	625
Ninety and a hundred	78
A hundred	4
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and three	3
A hundred and five	1
A hundred and six	1

The total of the revenue of the excise in Great Britain was 3,847,000*l.*

1747, Jan. 2. His Royal Highness the duke of Cumberland arrived at St. James's from Holland.

Jan. 7. Being a solemn fast, was religiously observed throughout London and Westminster.

Jan. 8. A reprieve to the 10th of March was granted for the following sixteen rebels, lately convicted of high treason at St. Margaret's-hill, viz.

Francis Farquharson	Walter Mitchell
Thomas Watson	George Ramsey
James Lindsey	Allen Cameron
Sir James Kinlock	Alex. Mac Lauchlan
George Abernethy	Hector Mac Kenzie
John Burnet	Rod. M'Cullock
Charles Gordon	John Farquharson
James Gordon	James Stewart.

Jan. 13. Lord Lovat was carried from the Tower, under a strong guard, to the House of Peers, where he delivered in his answer to his impeachment, in which he denied every article, and after making a long speech was ordered into custody again by the Lord Chancellor.

Jan. 16. A replication to the answer of lord Lovat was made at the bar of the House of Lords by Sir William Yonge, in the name of the Commons of England.

Fewer ships, by 500, were cleared from the port of London for foreign parts in the year 1746, than in 1745.

One million, two hundred and ninety one thousand ounces of silver coin were imported this month, for the service of the East India company.

The House of Peers appointed February 23d for the trial of lord Lovat in Westminster-hall.

Jan. 23. At the court on St. Margaret's Hill, James Stormouth, an ensign in lord Ogilvie's first battalion, and Charles Oliphant, (who was several years in the excise at Aberdeen and Inverness) a lieutenant in lord John Drummond's regiment, were found guilty of high treason; on whom the lord chief justice Willes passed sentence of death, and also on Alexander Mackenzie, Henry Moir, and Robert Moir; the court fixed their execution for February 13, and adjourned to February 16.

Jan. 25. The young Dauphiness of France, daughter to the king of Poland, arrived at Versailles; and the nuptial ceremony between her and the Dauphin was performed.

Feb. 1. The duke of Cumberland, attended by the lord viscount Bury; lord Cathcart, colonel Fitzwilliam, &c., set out, about four this morning, from St. James's for Harwich; where he arrived the same day, set sail for Holland on Tuesday, landed the next day at Helvoetsluys, and soon after arrived at the Hague.

Feb. 3. The petition of the city of London against the naturalization bill, was presented by the sheriffs to the honourable House of Commons.

Feb. 5. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal assent to the following bills,—

An act for repealing the several rates and duties upon houses, windows and lights; and for granting to his Majesty other rates and duties upon houses, windows and lights; and for raising the sum of 4,400,000*l.* by annuities to be charged on the said rates or duties.

An act to continue, explain, and amend an act made in the last session of Parliament, intituled, An act to enable his Majesty to make rules, orders, and regulations, more effectually to prevent the spreading of the distemper raging amongst the horned cattle;

And to one private bill.

Feb. 11. A party of Canadians attacked a party of English near Annapolis, killed 140 men, colonel Noble, the commander, his brother, and three other officers. There were thirty wounded; seven officers, and forty-six private men were made prisoners; the remaining 350 capitulated, on condition not to bear arms for six months, and delivering up all their artillery, four colours, and two vessels that carried their baggage. The French lost only two Indians, and five Canadians, and fourteen wounded.

Feb. 12. John Murray, esq. late secretary to the young Pretender, was brought to the bar of the King's-bench; and pleaded that he surrendered before the limited time, which the attorney-general admitted, and he was remanded.

Feb. 18. Lord Lovat petitioned the honourable House of Peers, that his trial might be put off for a few days, because his witnesses could not arrive at the time prefixed, the 23d instant, by the inclemency of the weather; his trial was accordingly put off to March 5.

Lord Lovat's trial was, on his petition to the House of Peers, deferred to the 9th instant.

March 9. Lord Lovat's trial began in Westminster-hall, lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor, being lord high steward on the occasion. The managers for the House of Commons were Sir William Yonge, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, lord Barrington, lord Coke, Mr. Legg, Mr. Noel, Sir John Strange, Sir Richard Lloyd, Mr. Yorke, Mr. Greenville, and Mr. Littleton.

A pardon passed the great seal for a great number of rebels who were concerned in late rebellion, on condition of being transported to his Majesty's colonies in America.

March 18. Lord Lovat was found guilty of high treason.

March 19. Lord Lovat had sentence of death passed upon him in the usual form; after which the lord high steward stood up and broke his staff, and dissolved his commission.

March 24. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to,—

An act for continuing the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, in that part of Great Britain called England; and for granting to his Majesty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland; and for applying a certain sum of money therein mentioned towards the supply for the year 1747.

An act for granting to his Majesty several rates and duties upon coaches and carriages therein mentioned, and for raising the sum of one million by way of a lottery, to be charged on the said rates and duties.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion.

And to seven private bills.

The number of French and Spanish men of war, and privateers, taken between Lady-day 1746 and Lady-day 1747, by his Majesty's ships or sloops, cruizing at or near home, was 65 ships, and 6728 men; 818 carriage, and 419 swivel guns.

March 28. The new window tax created sixty new offices, in the gift of the lords of the Treasury, nine of them in Middlesex, the rest in other counties.

March 31. New commissions were ordered to pass for the receivers of the land tax throughout England, as also to the surveyors of windows, whose number was augmented from 97 to 157, on account of the late window act. The officers in London and Westminster, had their salaries augmented from 40*l.* to 50*l.*

The earl of Traquair, who it was said was to be next tried, had been twice brought from the Tower to Whitehall, and examined before the Secretaries of State.

A bill was ordered into Parliament for the relief of such of his Majesty's subjects in Scotland, whose title deeds and writings were destroyed or embezzled by the rebels.

Another bill was ordered for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Another for preventing unnecessary delays and expences in condemning of prizes.

And another to permit distillers to sell spirituous liquors by retail.

The Pretender published a manifesto in the Highlands of Scotland, by his friends lately relanded there, in which, among many other things, he declared that his last expedition was only on the invitation of a few private friends, but that the next time he should came with a powerful foreign force.

April 2. The Sheriffs of London received a warrant, in a letter from the duke of Newcastle, for the execution of lord Lovat, on the 9th, intimating that it was expected they would expose the head at the four corners of the scaffold, as usual. The sheriffs immediately returned an answer to his Grace, that, as it had not been practised lately, they desired it might be inserted in the body of the warrant.

April 7. The coffee-room, and part of the suttling house at the Tilt Yard, Whitehall, were blown up by the accidental firing some gunpowder in an under room; four or five soldiers were miserably burnt, and sent to the hospital; others drinking in the coffee room leaped out of the window, who with several passing by were much hurt, but the fire was prevented from spreading.

April 9. The day fixed for the execution of lord Lovat, he waked about three in morning, and was heard to pray with great devotion; at five he rose, called for a glass of wine and water as usual, appeared cheerful, sat and read till seven, and then drank another glass of wine and water; at eight he desired his wig might be sent, that the barber might have time

to comb it genteely, and provided himself with a purse to hold the money which he intended for the executioner.

At about half an hour after nine his lordship eat very heartily of minced veal, ordering coffee and chocolate for his friends, whose healths he drank in wine and water.

About eleven the sheriffs sent to demand his body, upon which he desired the gentlemen to retire for a few moments, while he said a prayer, and this being immediately complied with, he presently called for them again, saying "I am ready."

At the bottom of the first pair of stairs general Williamson invited him into his rooms to rest himself, which he accepted, and on his entrance paid his respects to the company politely, and talked freely: he desired of the General, in french, that he might take leave of his lady, and thank her for her civilities; but the General told his Lordship in the same language, that she was too much affected with his Lordship's misfortunes to bear the shock of seeing him, and therefore hoped his Lordship would excuse her. He then took his leave, and proceeded; at the door he bowed to the spectators, and was conveyed from thence to the outward gate, in the Governor's coach, where he was delivered to the sheriffs, who conducted him in another coach to the house (hired for the two former lords) near the scaffold, in which was a room lined with black cloth, and hung with sconces for his reception.

His friends were at first denied entrance, but upon application made by his Lordship to the sheriffs for their admittance, it was granted. Soon after his Lordship addressing himself to the sheriffs, thanked them for the favour, and taking a paper out of his pocket delivered it to one of them, saying he should make no speech, and that they might give the word of command when they pleased.

A gentleman present beginning to read a prayer to his Lordship while he was sitting, he called one of the warders to help him up, that he might kneel: he then prayed silently a short time, and was afterwards set again in his chair; being asked by one of the sheriffs, if he would refresh himself with a glass of wine, he declined it, because no warm water could be had to mix with it, and took a little burnt brandy and bitters in its stead.

He desired that his cloaths might be delivered to his friends with his corpse, and said that for that reason he should give the executioner ten guineas.

He also desired of the sheriffs that his head might be received in a cloth, and put into the coffin, which the sheriffs after conferring with some gentlemen present, promised should be done; and that the holding up the head at the corners of the scaffold should be dispensed with, as it had been of late years at the execution of lords, as they had no written order to the contrary, in the warrant, and without it might be liable to censure.

When his Lordship was going up the steps to the scaffold assisted by two warders, he looked round, and seeing so great a concourse of people, "God save us (says he) why should there be such a bustle about taking off an old grey head, that cannot go up three steps without three bodies to support it."

Turning about and observing one of his friends much dejected, he clapped him on the shoulder, saying, "Cheer up thy heart, man, I am not afraid, why should you?"

As soon as he came upon the scaffold, he asked for the executioner, and presented him with ten guineas in a purse; then desiring to see the axe, he felt the edge, and said he believed it would do.

Soon after he rose from the chair, which was placed for him, and looked at his coffin, on which was written, *Simon Dominus Fraser de Lovat, decollat. April* 9, 1747, *Ætat suæ* 80.

He then sat down again and repeated from Horace:—

Dulce et decorum pro patria mori.

and afterwards from Ovid,

Nam genus et proavos, et quæ non fecimus ipsi,
Vix ea nostro voco———

He then desired all the people to stand off, except his two warders, who supported his Lordship while he said a prayer; after which he called his solicitor and agent in Scotland, Mr. William Fraser, and presenting his gold-headed cane, said, "I deliver you this cane, in token of my sense of your faithful services, and of my committing to you all the power I have upon earth," and then embraced him. He also called Mr. James Fraser, and said, "My dear James, I am going to heaven, but you must continue to crawl a little longer in this evil world." And taking leave of both, he delivered his hat, wig and clothes to Mr. William Fraser, and desired him to see that the executioner did not touch them; he ordered his cap to be put on, and unloosing his neckcloth and the collar of his shirt, he kneeled down at the block, and pulled the cloth which was to receive his head close to him.

But being placed too near the block, the executioner desired him to remove a little further back, which with the warders assistance was immediately done, and his neck being properly placed, he told the executioner he would say a short prayer, and then give the signal by dropping his handkerchief. In this posture he remained about half a minute, and then, throwing his handkerchief on the floor, the executioner at one blow severed his head from his body, which was received in the cloth, and together with his body put into the coffin, and carried in a hearse back to the Tower, where it remained till four o'clock, and was then taken away by an undertaker, in order to be sent to Scotland, and deposited in his own tomb in the church of Kirkill; but leave not being given as was expected, it was again brought back to the Tower, and interred near the bodies of the other lords.

His Lordship professed himself a papist, and at his request was attended by Mr. Baker, belonging to the Sardinian ambassador: and though he insisted much on the services he had done the present royal family, in 1715, yet he declared but a few days before his death, that he had been concerned in all the schemes formed for restoring the house of Stuart, since he was fifteen years of age.

Just before he came from the Tower, a scaffolding by the Ship alehouse near Barking Alley, built from that house in many stories, with near 1000 persons on it, fell down all at once, by which about eight or ten persons were killed on the spot, and many had their arms and legs broke. Ten persons died the next day of their bruises, in the London Infirmary and St. Thomas's Hospital, as did the master carpenter of the scaffold, and his wife, who were selling beer underneath when it fell.

An account arrived of an engagement in the East Indies, between capt. Peyton in the Medway, 60 guns, the Preston, 50 guns, lord Northesk; the Harwich, 50 guns, capt. Carteret; the Winchelsea, 50 guns, lord Bertie; the Medway's Prize, 40 guns, capt. Griffith, and the Lively 20 guns, capt. Stevens, and the French squadron under M. Labourdines, in the Achilles, 70 guns and 700 men, with eight merchant ships fitted out as men of war, six of them from 40 to 60 guns, and two of 20 guns. The French put back to Pondicherry, having suffered much in men and rigging. The English men of war also were much damaged, and the Medway got into Crankanella to refit, being very leaky.

April 15. The birth day of the duke of Cumberland was celebrated with great rejoicings.

April 16. This being the anniversary of the glorious victory gained by his Majesty's forces under the command of his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, over the rebels near Culloden House, in Scotland, the same was observed in London and Westminster, and all parts of the kingdom with great demonstrations of joy.

April 17. A dreadful fire happened at Bow near Stratford, opposite to the church, which in a short time consumed several Houses; and, what is more melancholly, five persons perished in the flames.

April 20. The hon. the East India company received advice of Fort St. George being taken by the French.

April 24. On the arrival of a messenger at St. James's, with the confirmation of the news of the prince of Orange being proclaimed Stadtholder of all the Seven Provinces, a grand council was held, at which were present the Lord High Chancellor, and other great officers of state, after which was a numerous and splendid court, to congratulate his Majesty on the good news.

April 26. This day there was a numerous and splendid court at St. James's, to congratulate his Majesty on the confirmation of the news of his serene highness the prince of Orange being proclaimed Stadtholder of all the Seven United Provinces.

April 30. Advices arrived from Flushing that the Dutch forces, and three English regiments under general Fuller, had made a sally from Hulst upon the French, attacked and drove them back to Sluys, with the loss of 3000 killed, and of 1000 taken prisoners. The allies lost 1100 or 1200 men, about half of them English; colonel Abercromby being among the wounded.

The French completed the conquest of Dutch Flanders, by taking Hulst and Axel; the fort of Sandberg which covered Hulst was defended with great resolution, particularly by the royal Scotch regiment, who lost their major Sir Charles Erskine, and many others. This fort being lost, the English under lord John Murray, in the absence of General Fuller, retreated to Welsthoerden, where the next day they embarked, by order of the duke of Cumberland, who arrived too late to succour Hulst, which surrendered the same day, the Governor being allowed to march out with three pieces of cannon, and 400 men, the rest remaining prisoners of war. The French then took possession of Axel, and

Terneuse, and had got ready a vast number of flat bottomed boats for a descent on the islands of Zealand; but the Prince Stadtholder having prepared for their reception, and commodore Mitchel with the English squadron being stationed to intercept them, their enterprize was frustrated, and the forces designed for it, and those under the duke de Clermont, with part of the garrison of Antwerp, were ordered by count Saxe to the grand army, under his command, for fear of an attack from the duke of Cumberland, who was advanced between the two Nethes, and had made a general forage quite to the picquets of the French camp. The king of France arrived soon after to give battle.

May 1. The foundation stone for a chapel to the Foundling-hospital in Lamb's Conduit-fields, was laid by Theodore Jacobson, esq. on which was a plate with the following inscription:

"The foundation of this chapel was laid the 1st of May, anno dom. 1747, and in the 20th year of the reign of his most sacred Majesty George II."

A great concourse of the nobility and ladies of distinction attended, and were at the breakfasting given by the governors; after which a collection was made, which amounted to upwards of 1000*l*.

Sir James Kinlock, bart. and his two brothers, Charles and Alexander, who were under sentence of death in the New-gaol, Southwark, for high treason, were discharged from that prison by an order from his grace the duke of Newcastle, and delivered into the custody of one of his Majesty's messengers.

May 16. Came the news of taking the French fleet off Cape Finisterre for which the Park and Tower guns were fired, and the evening concluded with bonfires, illuminations, ringing of bells, and all other demonstrations of joy.

A perpetuity passed the great seal about this time, incorporating the bishop of London, the archdeacon of Essex, the archdeacon of St. Albans, and many others, into one body politic, for the relief of poor clergymen's widows and children, within the diocese of London, and to hold in mortmain lands of 1500*l*. per annum.

From New England we learnt, that 700 of the North American troops who marched from Boston in the winter, in order to awe the French inhabitants about Menis, a fort between Annapolis Royal and Canada, had been surprised by the French, and all killed or taken.

One of the coal pits belonging to Sir James Lowther near Whitehaven in Cumberland, being set on fire by the carelessness of a boy, burnt with great fury, and communicating itself to six pits, became a very shocking scene, prodigious quantities of smoke, earth, pieces of timber, and materials used in the work, being continually thrown out, with an inconceivable noise and shaking of the earth, so that the inhabitants were in fear of their houses.

May 23. The statue of Sir John Barnard, knight and alderman, and one of the representatives of the city of London, was set up in the south-west corner of the Royal Exchange.

May 25. The Pretender's eldest son, accompanied by several Scotch lords and gentlemen, arrived at Rome.

A fire happened in Rope-makers fields, Limehouse, which consumed eleven houses.

May 26. The Vigilant and Modeste, French East-India ships, of twenty-two guns each, being part of the convoy (and the only East India ships) which escaped from vice-admiral Anson, during the engagement on the 3d intant, were taken by his Majesty's ships the Monmouth, Nottingham, and Warmouth, which were sent by the admiral to chase them, and were brought into Portsmouth.

The French computed their loss by this defeat, at a million and a half sterling. Four thousand men were made prisoners; and by this one blow of our brave admirals, we quite demolished two French expeditions, one to the East Indies, and the other to America; either of which had it succeeded, must have been very prejudicial to this country.

May 27. This day between one and two o'clock, the money taken on board the French fleet, by the admirals Anson and Warren, was brought through the city in twenty waggons, guarded by detachments from the several regiments of marines, and lodged in the bank.

June 2. A violent storm of thunder and lightning, attended with a shower of rain, which lasted three hours, at Middlehurst, in Sussex; it filled the river to such a degree, that it carried away the bridge, overflowed the church and church yard some feet deep; did great damage to the corn; drowned several sheep; and the lightning struck two men dead.

An account arrived that 555 Highlanders had surrendered with their arms to the governor of Fort William, and had voluntarily taken the oaths to his Majesty.

June 17. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and made a speech to both Houses of Parliament; noticing their zeal

and despatch in getting through the business of the session, and their attention in extinguishing the remains of the rebellion; and that the great efforts to carry on the war, had shewn them equally careful to the foreign interests, and given spirit to the allies. His Majesty also adverted to his relations with the States General of the United Provinces, and acquainted them that his union with that Power was never more cordial than at present; and alluding to the great success of his fleets, said, it had disappointed the pernicious projects of the enemy, and given a great blow to their naval strength as well as to their commerce.

His Majesty, at the same time gave the royal assent to the following acts.—

An act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money out of the sinking fund, for the service of the year 1747, enabling his Majesty to raise a further sum of money for the uses and purposes therein mentioned; and for the further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of Parliament; and for applying a certain sum of money, for defraying the charge of the allowances to several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse guards, and three regiments of horse, lately reduced, for the year 1747; and for continuing the bounties on the exportation of British and Irish coarse linens.

An act for vesting in his Majesty the estates of certain traitors, &c.

An act for granting a duty to his Majesty, to be paid by distillers upon licences taken out by them for retailing spirituous liquors.

An act to continue several laws relating to the manufacturers of sail cloth and silk; to give further time for the payment of duties omitted to be paid for the indentures or contracts of clerks and apprentices, and for better securing the payment of the said duties; and declaring, that prize ships, lawfully condemned shall be deemed British built ships; and for allowing prize goods to be landed and secured in proper warehouses, without payment of any duty, until it can be determined whether they are fit for exportation or home consumption.

An act for allowing persons impeached of high treason, &c. to make their full defence by counsel.

An act for relief of his Majesty's loyal subjects in Scotland, whose title deeds and writings were destroyed or carried off by the rebels in the late rebellion.

An act to prevent the return of the rebels and traitors concerned in the late rebellion, and pardoned on condition of transportation, and to hinder their going into the enemies country.

An act for the better adjusting, and more easy recovery of the wages of certain servants, and for their better regulation, and that of certain apprentices.

An act for the relief and support of maimed and disabled seamen, and the widows and children of those killed, slain, or drowned in the merchant service.

An act for the better securing the payment of shares of prizes to Greenwich hospital; and for preventing the embezzlement of its goods and stores.

An act for the ease of sheriffs, with regard to the return of process.

An act to continue several laws for prohibiting the importation of books reprinted abroad, and first composed, or written, or printed in Great Britain; for preventing exactions of the occupiers of locks and wares upon the Thames westward, and for ascertaining the rates of water carriage upon the said river: and for better securing the lawful trade of his Majesty's subjects to and from the East Indies, and for the more effectually preventing all his Majesty's subjects trading thither under foreign commissions; and relating to rice, to frauds in the customs, to the clandestine running of goods, and to copper ore of the British plantations; and for the free importation of cochineal and indigo; and for punishment of persons destroying turnpikes, or locks, or other works erected by authority of Parliament.

An act for taking away and abolishing the heritable jurisdiction in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, &c., and for making satisfaction to the proprietors thereof.

An act for taking away the tenure of wardholding in Scotland, &c.

An act to enlarge the time limited by an act of the last session of Parliament, for restraining the use of the Highland dress; and to enable heirs of tailzie, guardians, tutors, curators, and trustees in Scotland, to sell lands to the crown.

An act to enforce the execution of an act of this session of Parliament, for granting to his Majesty several rates and duties upon houses, windows, or lights.

An act to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and promotions, within the time limited by law, and for allowing further time for that purpose.

An act for the King's most gracious, general, and free pardon.

And to several private and local bills.

Supplies granted last session of Parliament, £9,325,253 9*s*. 10*d*.

WAYS AND MEANS RESOLVED ON BY THE LAST SESSION FOR RAISING THESE SUPPLIES.

	£.	s.	d.
Dec. 3, 1746. A land tax of four shillings in the pound, computed at near	2,000,000	0	0
Dec. 17. Four millions to be raised by transferrable annuities, at 4*l.* per cent. per ann. with a premium of 10*l.* per cent.	4,000,000	0	0
Jan. 19, 1747. The new tax on houses and windows was resolved on as a fund for these annuities			
Jan. 23. The tax on coaches, &c. was resolved on, and to be charged with one million, to be raised by way of lottery	1,000,000	0	0
Carried up	£7,000,000	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	£7,000,000	0	0
Jan. 28. What remained in the Exchequer of the additional duties on spirituous liquors	112,508	19	2
—— The malt-tax computed about	700,000	0	0
March 25, 1747. A million to be taken from the surplusses of the sinking fund	1,000,000	0	0
—— His Majesty enabled to raise by loans or Exchequer bills, to be charged on the supplies of the next session	500,000	0	0
April 6. A tax of 5*l.* per annum on every distiller within the bills of mortality, who shall take out a license to retail spirituous liquors, no computation as yet made of the amount			
Total	£9,312,508	19	2

CLAIMANTS, upon the act for abolishing heritable jurisdictions, with the sum bailliaries, demanded, shewing by numeral letters how many jurisdictions each had.

Note—These jurisdictions were either regalities, justiciaries, sheriffalties, stewarties, office of forester, and water bailiff, coroner, or clerkships.

DUKES.

Hamilton III.	38,000
Buccleugh V.	17,000
Gordon IX.	22,300
Queensberry III.	14,500
Argyle III.	25,000
Douglas IX.	34,000
Athole VI.	17,433⅓
Montrose V.	15,000
Roxburgh	4,000

MARQUISES.

Tweedale II.	8,000
Lothian VI.	1,000
Annandale III.	11,000

EARLS, &c.

Crawfurd's creditors	4,000
Countess Errol	5,000
Sutherland V.	10,800
Rothes	10,000
Morton III.	18,500
Eglington III.	12,000
Cassilis VI.	13,100
Caithness	5,000
Murray III.	14,000
Nithsdale	6,600
Home II.	8,000
Mr. Ja. Veitch, br. D. Perth, Earl Perth II.	8,400
Strathmore II.	1,500
Galloway III.	6,000
Lauderdale II.	8,000
Loudon III.	11,000
Dumfries II.	7,000
Airly III.	5,000
Findlater III.	5,500
Selkirk II.	3,500
Dundonald	5,000
Kintore	1,200
Breadalbane	6,000
March II.	5,500
Marchmont	1,500
Mac Leod of Cadboll, adjudger of the earl of Cromartie's jurisdictions V.	12,000
George, second son to Cromartie, as heir of Failzie, claims for these jurisdictions	6,500
Stair IV.	3,300
Bute III.	8,000
Hopetoun IV.	7,500
Kinnoul	2,000
V. Stormont II.	5,000
L. of Dalmeney for V. Primrose	2,000

Ld. Forbes	500
L. Salton	1,500
L. Gray	2,000
L. Ross	500
L. Torphichen	2,000
L. Blantyre	3,000
Duchess of Gordon	500
Countess Hopetoun	5,000
La. Is. Scott	5,000
Lo. La. Gray	500
Countess Eglintoun	1,000
Lo. Braco II.	1,400
Sir Andrew Agnew III.	7,000
L. Macintosh	5,000
Sir R. Menzies	1,200
Hawthorn of Castlewig	1,000
Mr. Jo. Hamilton	3,000
Sir Alex. Murray's creditors	1,000
Abercromby of Tilebody	500
Mac Leod of Cadboll	1,000
Hay of Mordingtoun	150
Carmichael of Balmeny	500
Sir James Lockhart	1,000
Halyburton of Newmains	200
Sir Thomas Hay	150
Honyman of Gremsay	2,500
Birnie of Broomhill	400
Wauchop of Edmonstone	1,000
Haw of Lawfield	1,500
Sir John Cunningham	2000,
Lo. Dunn	2,000
Riddle of Glenriddle	500
Francis Charteris	1,000
Sir A. Forbes	4,000
Sir Lud. Grant	5,000
Sinclair of Ulbster III.	9,000
Dowglas of Dearbrae	10,000
Campbell of Calder III.	4,000
Wm. Gordon, esq.	1,000
Smith of Methuen	1,700
Colville of Achiltree	1,500
Barclay of Collarny	1,500
Sir Jo. Anstruther	500
Heriot's Hospital	5010
Drummond of Comlis	1,000
Brodie of Lethen	4,000
Lockhart of Carnwath	1,000
Pat. Hebburn, adjudger of Sir Jo. Gordon's II.	2,000
Graham of Græmshall	1,000
Traill of Woodwick	500
Graham of Brekness II.	1,500
Fea of Clestron	500
Graham of Airth	1,000
Dunbar of Grangehill	500
Ja. Watson of Sauchton	600
William Wallace, advocate,	500
Dickson of Kilbuco	1,000
Gordon of Elon III.	2,000
Steuart of Allanton	200
Urquhart of Meldrum III.	1,200
Sir James Sharp	100
Corrie of Keltonhill	100
Alexander Goldie	31⅓
Wilson of Kelton	200
Maxwell of Preston	800
Riddle of Newhouse	700
Major Dalrymple	1,000
Gillan of Wallhouse	300
Sir R. Dickson	500
Falconer of Monkton	300
Hunter of Park	150
Col. Mac Dowell	2,000
Campbells in Argyleshire	11,600
Campbell, Ardkinlass III.	3,000
Campbell, Shawfield	500
Mac Donald, Largie	500
Mac Neill, Colleney	1,200
Mac Neill, Taynish	500
Mac Lean, Lochbury	500
Alexander Macmillan	100
Murray, Philiphaugh	8,000
Sir David Campbell, Loehnell	1,500
Steuart, Castlemill	200
Steuart, Northside	200
Youll, Darleith	200
Dowglas Edrington	300
Binning, Wallyfoord	300
Sir John Bruce II.	4,000

CLERKSHIPS.

Evan Baillie	166⅔
James Marshall	1,200
John Colquhoun	1,200
Claud Hamilton	800
Gilbert Clerk	300
James Steuart	300
Hugh Mac Donald	700
Ja. and Hugh Campbel	1,200
Ja. and Jn. Smith II.	580
James Wright	300
William Black	1,200
George Johnston	400
William Mac Ewen	300
Thomas Bisset	500.
John Halkerton	300
Alex. Monro	166⅔
Total	£602,127 16 8

The Claimants do not stand in order as they entered their demand, the duke of Argyle being the first that entered, the duke of Gordon 16th, A. Douglas, esq. and J. Murray, 5th, and 6th.

These claims are greatly different and both are summed up in the total, perhaps one should be omitted.

The amount of the claims, according to another account, was 596,527*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling, which heritable jurisdictions for the future were vested in the crown.

PERSONS EXCEPTED BY NAME OUT OF THE KING'S GENERAL PARDON.

Earl of Traquair.
Earl of Kellie.
Earl of Cancarty.
Sir James Steuart, bart.
Sir John Douglas, bart.
Sir James Harrington, bart.
Sir James Campbell, bart.

Sir William Dunbar, bart.
Sir Alexander Bannerman, bart.
Archibald Steuart, late Provost of Edinburgh.
Peter Barry, M. D.
Thomas Blair of Glasclune.
Alexander Blair, writer in Edinburgh.
Peter Byers of Tonlay.
Ja. Carnegie of Boysack.
Charles Cumming of Kinnimond.
William Cumming, jun. of Pitully.
Roderick Shisholm.
Alexander Cameron of Dungallon.
William Drummond of Bahaldie.
William Drummond of Callendar.
James Fraser of Foyers.
Simon Fraser of Avochnacloy.
John Fraser.
M'Gelispick.
Hugh Fraser, son to Alexander Fraser of Leat Clan.
James Farquarson of Balmurral.
John Fullerton, jun. of Dudwick.
John Dow Fraser.
John Fraser of Browick, steward to lord Lovat.
Thomas Fraser of Gortuleg.
Al. Garioch of Margie.
Ar. Gordon of Carnousie.
George Gordon of Hawhed.
John Gordon of Abachie.
James Gordon of Gobardie.
Francis Gordon of Mill of Kilcardine.
Robert Gordon, jun. of Logie.
James Gordon of Glasterum.
Robert Graham of Garrick.
Patrick Grant of Glenmorison.
John Graham of Kilmardinny.
David Hunter of Burntside.
John Halden of Lanrick.
Alexander Halden, his son.
Andrew Hay, jun. of Ranus.
Alexander Irwin of Drum.
George Kelly.
James Levistonne, late postmaster of Falkirk.
Cole M'Donald of Barisdale.
Gregor M'Gregor.
Malcolm M'Leod of Rasa.
Archibald Menzies of Seyan.
Gilberd Menzies, jun. of Pitfoddles.
Thomas Mercer, merchant in Aberdeen.
William Moir of Lonemay.
James Moir of Stonywood.
Oeneas M'Donald, late banker at Paris.
James M'Donald, brother to M'Donald of Kinloch Moidart.
John Murray, late clerk of the customs at Alloa.
Donald M'Donald of Inveroy.
John M'Donald, sen. of Glengary.
Alexander M'Donald of Glenco.
Robert Murray of Glencarnock.
Thomas Ogilvie of East Mill.
Alexander Ogilvie of Acheries.
Thomas Ogilvie of Coul, merchant of Dundee.
John Riddle of Grange.
David Robertson of Easter Bleaton.
George Robertson of Faskelly.
James Robertson of Blairfetty.
Alexander Robertson of Strouan.
Duncan Robertson of Drummachean.
Donald Smith, merchant in Aberdeen.
David Smith of Inveramsay.
Daniel Spalding of Ashentually.
James Stirling of Craig Barnett.
Charles Stuart of Ballachallan.
David Stuart of Kynnachin.
Robert Stewart of Killiharry.
John Turner, jun. of Turner-hall.
Alexander Thomson of Fetchfield.
David Tulloch of Bugtown.
William Vaughan, jun. of Courtfield, in the county of Monmouth.
Andrew Wauchop of Nidre, esq.
Alexander White, jun. of Ardlehill.

Jan. 18. The King by proclamation dissolved the Parliament, and ordered writs to issue for the new one to assemble on the 13th of August next.

June 21. The left wing, with a few Dutch of the allied army, engaged the French army about four hours at Kistelt, near Maestricht, but were obliged to retire, which was effected in good order, after Sir John Ligonier and count Issenbourg were taken prisoners; they lost three standards, 875 killed, 180 wounded, 694 missing, and eighty-two of the royal artillery killed, wounded, and missing. The French army consisted of 46,000 men; the allies only 20,000. The enemy lost about 9800 killed, 900 prisoners, four standards, and seven colours. The British and Electoral troops behaved gallantly, and Maestricht was reinforced by two English, three Austrian, and five Dutch battalions.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland, with his broad sword, cut off the hand of a French dragoon, who attempted to shoot him.

June 24. At a court of hustings held for election of sheriffs for London and Middlesex, Crisp Gascoyne and Edward Davis, esqrs. and aldermen, were chosen by a great majority.

June 25. The Pope gave the Pretender's son benefices worth 20,000 crowns, and made him a cardinal, by the title of Henry Benedict, cardinal duke of York.

June 27. His Majesty's ship the Ke[illegible] brought into Portsmouth fourteen sail o[illegible]

French ships, being part of 169 sail from St. Domingo. Since which forty-eight more of the said fleet were brought into port. Commodores Mostyn and Fox took these ships 140 leagues S. W. of cape Ortugal.

June 28. There were 4900 French prisoners at Plymouth.

The ancient city of Herculaneum, related by Pliny to be buried in the ashes which issued from mount Vesuvius about 1700 years since, was discovered about this time, at Portici, near Naples, through a passage 150 feet deep.

July 7. The right honourable the earl of Aneram, one of the lords of the bedchamber to his royal highness the duke, arrived from the allied army with the standards and colours taken from the French in the action of Val.

July 8. At Bristol was a violent storm of rain, attended with thunder and lightning, and a fall of hailstones, several inches round, one in particular measured above five inches round, which put into a bason and dissolved, produced near a quarter of a pint of water. Several shocks of an earthquake, attended with a considerable noise, and succeeded by claps of thunder, were felt in different parts of the county of Devon.

A victory was gained over the French in Italy, under M. Belleisle, in which the French lost at least 6800 men, among whom were 300 officers, and lieutenant general chevalier de Belleisle, with many cannon, standards, colours, &c. The allies lost not more than 500.

July 13. Came on before the high court of justiciary the trial of Archibald Steuart, esq. late lord provost of Edinburgh, when after learned pleadings on both sides for about five hours, the court ordered informations to be given in; those for the prosecutor on Monday next, and for the pannel on the Friday following; and the trial was adjourned to Friday the 31st instant.

July 12. The French invested Bergen-op-zoom with 25,000 men, and met with great resistance.

An old lady, whose family had made an immense fortune in the East Indies, sent the garrison of Bergen-op-zoom the value of 1000*l.* in provision and money, and promised to repeat the said present every week during the time they defended the town. The King of Great Britain sent 5000 barrels, or 500,000lbs. weight of gun-powder to Bergen-op-zoom. Notwithstanding which, it fell into the hands of the French the 16th of Sept. following.

July 14. The prince of Orange was installed Stadtholder with great ceremony and rejoicing.

July 14. Sir Hector M'Lean and Laughlan M'Lean (his servant) who had been confined for some time in Newgate, and had been lately in custody of a messenger, were discharged, pursuant to the act of grace for a general pardon.

July 15. An order was sent from the secretary of state's office to discharge out of the prison of Lancaster all the rebel prisoners in custody, agreeable to his Majesty's act of grace. Orders were also sent to other places for the same purpose.

July 19. A dreadful fire broke out at Honiton in Devonshire, in the afternoon, while the people were in church, which continued till four the next morning, whereby near three quarters of the town was burnt.

July 20. The earl of Sandwich embarked for Holland.

Above twenty large porpoises came up with the tide almost to London bridge, and after continuing near an hour, playing on the water, returned in a body.

Aug. 1. The king of Spain declared the duke of Calabria Infant of Spain, with an annual pension of 400,000 piasters.

Aug. 7. His Majesty in council was pleased to order the right honourable the Lord High Chancellor to issue writs for proroguing the Parliament, which was appointed to meet on Thursday the 13th instant, to Thursday the 10th of September.

Aug. 9. Admiral Hawke, with eight men of war, sailed from Plymouth, to cruize for the Spanish galleons.

Aug. 11. The Genoese peasants at night surprised and killed in his own palace, the marquis de Spinola, and all his domestics, and plundered and destroyed the palace, under a pretence of his having favoured the Austrians.

Aug. 12. His Majesty's ship the Viper fell in with the Hector, a South Sea ship, of 600 tons, twenty-eight guns, and fifty-six men, near Ushant. The Viper engaged her from four in the afternoon till half past five, when she struck and was brought into Mount's-bay. There was only about six or seven thousand pounds found on board, she having put on shore 200,000*l.* at the Canaries.

Aug. 13. The Lord Chancellor, and some Lords met in the House of Peers, where some of the Commons, who were met in their House (being sent for) attended with their sergeant and clerk, the return of the sixteen peers of Scotland was

read, and then the Lord Chancellor by commission prorogued the Parliament to Sept. 10.

Dr. Barry being ill, was admitted to bail, and went under care of a messenger into the country. Also James Stuart, commonly called Roy Stuart, and John Saunderson, first captain of the rebel Manchester regiment were moved out of the new goal, Southwark, into the custody of messengers. The master of Lovat's imprisonment was also enlarged from the castle of Edinburgh to the confines of Glasgow.

Aug. 19. Some English men of war fell in with a convoy of 100 vessels laden with provisions for Genoa, escorted by two gallies, and some armed vessels from Leghorn, and took or drove on shore all of them but nine, and the two gallies, which were very much shattered.

Aug. 23. An accidental fire broke out at Royston in Cambridgeshire, which consumed thirty-six houses, and great quantities of grain, implements of husbandry and household goods, to a great value.

The Great Mogul notified to the French at Pondicherry, that unless they immediately restored fort St. George and its dependencies to the English, he would immediately make reprisals, prohibit all intercourse between them and his subjects, and drive them out of his dominions.

Aug. 27. The Kingston, Cumberland, and Harwich privateers took three Dutch ships, one of which, bound from the Canaries to Cadiz, was computed worth 400,000*l.* The Bellona man of war, capt. Barrington commander, took the Duke de Charters, a French East-India ship, outward bound, laden with bale goods, and mounting thirty-two guns. The French had thirty-five killed, but the Bellona lost no more than three, besides eleven wounded.

Sept. 1. The assembly of Barbadoes settled 3000*l.* per annum on the new governor, Mr. Greenville. The yellow fever carried off hundreds in a day at New York. Three French men of war landed at bay Vest, cannon and necessaries for the attack of Annapolis. A large silver montieth of curious workmanship was presented to Sir Peter Warren by the inhabitants of Barbadoes, in acknowledgement for his services in the West Indies.

The commissioners for building Westminster-bridge, viewed the sixth pier from the Westminster shore, which had settled sixteen inches, and ordered workmen to clear the two adjoining arches that were cracked, of all the stone-work down to the sinking pier, and piles were driven to prevent the passage of boats, also wood centres erected for rebuilding the arches.

Sept. 2. The Parliament was further adjourned to the 8th of Oct. next.

The distemper having increased among the horned cattle, his Majesty was pleased to issue his royal proclamation for prohibiting, throughout England, the removing any cattle from one town to another, except such as were fatted and fit for immediate slaughter. And for the greater certainty that the fatted cattle were not infected, no person was to buy, sell, or offer for sale, any such fatted cattle, without delivering a certificate, under the hand and seal of one or more justices of the peace for the county, riding, division, city, liberty, or town corporate, that the said cattle, and the herd or herds out of which the same were taken, were at that time, and had been for the space of two months before the date of such certificate, entirely free from the said distemper, and in the possession of the person selling the same.

Sept. 16. Bergen-op-zoom, after a close siege of several weeks by the French troops, surrendered.

Sept. 21. The fair annually held this day at Guildford, Surrey, called Katherine-hill fair, was laid aside for this year, as several others had been, on account of the distemper among the horned cattle, and the weekly markets for cattle were prohibited till the 1st of November next. There died in Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire, above 40,000 cattle.

Saturday 26. Three men were committed to Wood-street compter, and the sexton and grave digger of St. Andrews, Holborn, to Newgate, for stealing 150 leaden coffins out of that church, among them those of Dr. Sacheverel and Sally Salisbury.

Sept. 29. Sir Robert Ladbroke, knt. was unanimously chosen Lord Mayor.

His Majesty gave 500*l.* to the sufferers by fire at Honiton.

Oct. 2. A proclamation was issued for the Parliament's meeting, and sitting for the dispatch of business on Nov. 10.

Oct. 7. Sixty men or more, armed with muskets, pistols, and swords, with about thirty horses, between twelve and one o'clock in the morning, went to the custom-house at Pool in Dorsetshire, and placing a guard on the watchmen, and all others they found in the street, broke it open, with the collector's office, and the King's warehouse, saying they were come for their tea, and accordingly took all the tea lately seized by the Swift privateer, being

upwards of 4000lbs. weight, and loaded their horses, obliging the watchmen to attend them. A reward of 200*l.* was promised in the Gazette for taking each of the offenders, and his Majesty's pardon to any who would discover one or more accomplices.

The Irish House of Lords and Commons addressed the King on the suppression of the rebellion.

Oct. 8. The money brought from Jamaica on board the Wager man of war, amounting to about 300,000*l.* was lodged in the Bank.

Oct. 13. Being the anniversary of king Edward the Confessor, the tombs in Westminster-abbey were shut up, by order of the Dean and Chapter, to prevent the great concourse of Roman Catholics, who always repair thither on that day. Notwithstanding which, several of them were kneeling all day at the gates, and paying their devotions to that saint.

Oct. 14. This day admiral Hawke met with the Brest fleet off the isle of Aix, which he attacked, and took as follows:

	Men.	*Guns.*
Le Terrible	686	74
Le Monarque	686	74
Le Neptune	686	70
Le Trident	650	64
Le Fougueux	650	64
Le Severne	550	50

Oct. 15. Came advice from admiral Chambers at Plymouth, to the Lords of the Admiralty, that the Barbadoes and Leeward Island fleet, consisting of eighty-six sail, on Sept. 15, met with a violent storm in north latitude 38, 150 leagues from Bermudas, in which his Majesty's ship Lyme of 20 guns was overset, and all the crew except four perished; that the William and Anne, Wratton; the Catherine, Debuke; the Unicorn, Armstrong; the John and Martha, Boswell; the Scroop, Rasbury, for London; and the Polly, Glegg, for Liverpool, all from St. Kitts, foundered, but their crews were saved; that the Hornet, Gardiner, from Barbadoes for Liverpool, and a ship of Falmouth, foundered; and that only one man, which belonged to the latter, was saved.

Oct. 24. A high spring tide did much damage at Westminster, and at Blackwall, it overflowed Mr. Sael's copperas house and beds, and spoiled the copperas liquor in the cistern.

Oct. 28. The King and the royal family removed from Kensington to St. James's for the winter.

Oct. 29. Sir Robert Ladbroke, the new Lord Mayor, went with the usual state to Westminster, and returned to a magnificent entertainment at Guildhall, at which were present the Lord Chancellor, duke of Newcastle, the right honourable Henry Pelham, esq. and other officers of state.

Oct. 31. The East India company received advice, by an express over land, with an account that the French had been twice repulsed in their siege of fort St. David, and that, as they were preparing for a third attack, commodore Griffin appeared before the place with some men of war, and landed 1000 men, which obliged the French to retire with the loss of their cannon and baggage; after which the commodore being joined by two ships of war, had blocked up Pondicherry, and as the Nabob with his Indians had done the same by land, the place, which was the only settlement of importance that the French possessed in the East Indies, surrendered for want of provisions.

Dr. Herring, archbishop of York, made archbishop of Canterbury.

LIST OF MEN OF WAR DESTROYED, OR TAKEN FROM THE FRENCH.

	Guns.	*Men.*
Taken by admiral Anson and Warren's squadron.		
L'Invincible	74	700
By admiral Hawke's squadron		
Le Terrible	74	686
Le Monarque	74	686
Le Neptune	70	686
Le Trident	64	650
Le Fougueux	64	650
By the Nottingham, captain Saumarez,		
Le Mars	64	500
By admiral Warren at Cape Breton,		
Le Vigilant	64	500
Burnt on the coast of France,		
L'Ardent	64	—
By admiral Anson and Warren's squadron,		
Le Serieux	66	556
Le Diamant	56	450
Le Jason	52	355
Le Rubis	52	328
By captain Stevens,		
Auguste	50	470
By admiral Hawke's squadron.		
Severne	50	550

Burnt by admiral Warren's squadron, L'Etoile	-	46	400
By admiral Anson and Warren's squadron, La Gloire	-	44	330
By the Salisbury, Ambuscade	-	40	265
By the Dover, La Renomée	-	32	200
Mercury hospital ship, formerly a man of war of 64 guns.			
By the Dreadnought, Medea	-	26	240
By captain Stevens, Subtile	-	26	—
By the Monmouth. La Panthere	-	26	240
By the Alexander privateer, captain Philips, Solebay	-	22	230

Nov. 9. Archibald Stewart, esq. late lord provost of Edinburgh, was after a long hearing of four days and four nights, unanimously acquitted by the jury, and dismissed.

Nov. 10. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty's pleasure was signified to them by the lord chancellor, that they should return to the house, and choose a speaker. They accordingly returned, and unanimously chose the right honourable Arthur Onslow, esq. who had been Speaker to the three preceding Parliaments, in all, twenty years.

Nov. 12. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and opened the session of Parliament with a speech, in which he recapitulated the support he had given to the queen of Hungary, and to the rights of the house of Austria; and alluded to the successes at sea, and to certain overtures made by France, to conclude a peace, which his Majesty had in conjunction with the allies, wished to facilitate, and had agreed to a congress, to be held at Aix la Chapelle, to bring about that desirable event.

Both Houses voted dutiful and loyal addresses to his Majesty, to which he gave a most gracious answer.

Capt. Moore, who brought the news of the late victory, was an hour in the King's presence, who expressed great satisfaction at the narrative of the affair, and sent an order to the Treasury for 500*l.* clear of all fees, to be paid him for bringing the good news.

Nov. 27. A bill was ordered into Parliament to prevent frivolous and vexatious arrests. A clause was to be added to prevent vexatious law-suits, and removing causes under 10*l.* from the the inferior courts.

Also for naturalising foreign Protestants.

AN ACCOUNT OF MONEY VOTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

	£
For 40,000 seamen - -	2,060,000
Towards the navy debt -	1,000,000
For the ordinary of the navy -	206,887
For Greenwich hospital -	10,000
For Gosport hospital -	10,000
For transport service, 1747 -	91,496
For victualing land forces, 1747 - - -	43,987
Interest of one million lent on the salt duties, 1745 -	35,000
Deficiency of additional stamp duties - - -	7,118
——— of the duty on licenses to retail spirituous liquors - - -	16,200
——— of the additional duties on wines - -	29,765
——— of the duty on sweets	13,059
——— of the duty on glass and spirituous liquors -	34,177
Ordnance office expence, land service not provided for -	150,563
For ordnance for land service, 1748 - - -	342,064

WAYS AND MEANS IN PART.

The malt bill, &c. brought in	750,000
Loan by subscription -	6,000,000

Dec. 1. A violent storm happened, which blew down trees in St. James's park, overset boats in the Thames, by which several persons were drowned, and did a great deal of damage to the shipping on the coasts of England and Holland; nine English ships were lost, and many forced on shore, among them the "Nympha," a very rich prize, taken by the "Royal Family" privateer, at Beachy-head; but the gold on board her, with other valuable effects, were saved. Multitudes having flocked thither for plunder, several perished with cold on the shore, and in their way homeward, many more were taken up as dead, but recovered by timely attention; a

woman was found dead with two children crying by her; but the plundering was soon stopped; Mr. Belchier, member for Southwark, part owner, on the first news of this shipwreck, going down with a warrant from the Secretary at War, for all soldiers on the coast to assist him, they met about twelve smugglers, with their loading, which they abandoned at sight of the soldiers; but next day returned in great numbers to retake it, on which the soldiers fired, killed two, and dispersed the rest. The Portsmouth storeship, laden with naval stores for the fleet in the Mediterranean, to a very great value, was sunk in eighteen feet water, she had on board also rear-admiral Forbes's baggage. Many ships were also cast away on the coasts of Zealand, and in the Texel; among them were lost two Dutch privateers, just fitted, with all their men; vast damage was also done on land, and the sea ran so high at Rotterdam, as to top two stories of many houses; the hurricane extended to Brussels, where it blew down the palisadoes, and tumbled the centries with their boxes into the ditch. The Rhine carried away the bridge at Cologne, with carts, waggons, and 100 people upon it.

Dec. 10. At the court house, Southwark, was tried before lord chief justice Lee, Mr. justice Wright, and Mr. justice Foster, Æneas, alias Angus Macdonald, late a banker at Paris, (commonly called the Pretender's banker). Eight witnesses in behalf of the crown were examined, several of them saw him in the rebel army at different places in Scotland, and in Carlisle, armed, and in an Highland dress. His witnesses proved him to be in France at the age of nine or ten, and that he went to school at one of the French king's colleges, and was in France most part of his life. He surrendered to lieutenant general Campbell in the N. W. of Scotland, May 13, after the battle of Culloden. The French king's commission was produced, appointing him commissary in England and Scotland. The jury, after withdrawing a few minutes, found him guilty of the indictment. He delivered a paper to the jury, on which they recommended him to his Majesty's mercy.

Dec. 16. A petition was presented by the sheriffs of London, in behalf of themselves, and the court of Lord Mayor, aldermen, &c. to the House of Commons, against the bill for a general naturalization of foreign Protestants.

Dec. 18. Æneas Macdonald was brought to the bar at the court-house, Southwark, and the Attorney General having moved that sentence might be pronounced against him, he delivered a paper into court, desiring it might be read, (which was done) declaring that he had used no subterfuge on his trial; that his witnesses were men of credit, who proved him to be in France many years; that he was sent out of this country without his knowledge; and if he had acted against the laws of it, it was through ignorance. Then the lord chief justice Lee pronounced sentence of death for the 15th of January, and the court adjourned to Feb. 15.

The account of the disposal of the money granted last session unto Dec. 15, 1747, and of the expenditure of the sum of 500,000*l.* granted to enable his Majesty to carry on the war, chargeable on the first aids next session, being referred to the committee, it was resolved, that there be granted to discharge the said sum of 500,000*l.*

To make good the deficiencies in 1747, not above 871,927*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*

Dec. 20. One of his Majesty's messengers arrived express from the earl of Hindford at Petersburgh, with the treaty signed by the empress of Russia, for the immediate march of 30,000 Russian troops for Flanders.

Dec. 26. A proclamation was ordered for observing a general fast throughout England and Scotland, on Wednesday the 17th of Feb.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR ENSUING.

Bedfordshire, John Hill, esq.
Berkshire, Lawrence Head Osgood, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Thomas Tourney, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. John Partheriche, esq.
Cheshire, Edward Green, esq.
Cornwall, Edmund Chencey, esq. appointed by the prince of Wales.
Cumberland, Walter Lutwidge, esq.
Derbyshire, John Harpur, esq.
Devonshire, Dennis Stukeley, esq.
Dorsetshire, Samuel Whitcomb, esq.
Essex, Bailey Heath, esq.
Gloucestershire, Robert Ball, esq.
Hants, Jer. Cray, esq.
Hertfordshire, W. Janssen, esq.
Herefordshire, Henry Cliffe, esq.
Kent, Samuel Collet, esq.
Lancashire, George Clark, jun. esq.
Leicestershire, Ja. Winstanly, esq.
Lincolnshire, George Gregory, esq.
Monmouthshire, Aubrey Barnes, esq.
Norfolk, W. Jermy, esq.

Northumberland, Nicholas Brown, esq.
Northamptonshire, Sir Thomas Drury, bart.
Nottinghamshire, Thomas Stowe, esq.
Oxfordshire, Edward Metcalfe, esq.
Rutlandshire, W. Chisselden, esq.
Shropshire, Joh Charlton, esq.
Somersetshire, Ja. Jeans, esq.
Staffordshire, John Jervis, esq.
Suffolk, Lamb Barry, esq.
Surrey, Sam. Atkinson, esq.
Sussex, George Luxford, esq.
Warwickshire, Sir Edward Broughton, bart.
Wiltshire, Thomas Phipps, esq.
Worcestershire, Adam Hough, esq.
Yorkshire, William Meadhurst, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, William Lewis, esq.
Brecknockshire, David Davies, esq.
Caernarvonshire, John Salusbury, esq.
Caermarthenshire, Hector Jones, esq.
Cardiganshire, David Jones, esq.
Denbighshire, Robert Wynn, esq.
Flintshire, William Dymock, esq.
Glamorganshire, John Matthew, esq.
Merionethshire, Owen Wynn, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Sir John Pryce, bart.
Pembrokeshire, John Wogan, esq.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 10, 1746, TO DECEMBER 15, 1747.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	7737	Males -	12,417
Females -	7205	Females -	13,077
In all	14,942	In all	25,494

Increase in the burials this year 9663.

Died,

Under two years of age	8741
Between two and five	2055
Five and ten	905
Ten and twenty	798
Twenty and thirty	2199
Thirty and forty	2649
Forty and fifty	2717
Fifty and sixty	2079
Sixty and seventy	1544
Seventy and eighty	1199
Eighty and ninety	520
Ninety and a hundred	66
A hundred	2
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and five	1
A hundred and six	1
A hundred and seven	1

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

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